

The War Powers Vested in the President, as Commander in Chief, Under the Constitution.

SPEECH

HON. TOM D. MCKEOWN,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 13, 1918.

Mr. Mckeown. Mr. Speaker, In a crisis like this, when it is necessary for extraordinary centralizing powers to be granted by Congress to the several departments of the executive branch of the Government, it is to be expected that every citizen will turn to the Constitution of the Republic to ascertain whether such powers are warranted by that organic instrument. The motive which should prompt the citizen in so doing should be an honest and earnest desire to safeguard the rights of the people and to preserve the Government.

I have no quarrel with the citizen who is honestly of the opin-

ple and to preserve the Government.

I have no quarrel with the citizen who is honestly of the opinion that such powers can not be granted under the organic law, nor do I question his patriotism when he contends for the same, provided that in such contention he does not go to the extreme of endangering the existence of the very Government which he seeks to preserve. On the other hand, there are those throughout the length and breadth of the country who are opposed to any kind of government and, under the guise of constitutional privilege, are questioning the constitutionality of the laws and powers which are being granted in this emergency. They are not contending in the forum of the courts, but are fanning the flame of dissatisfaction which temporarily arises by the curtailing of privileges and conveniences caused by the enactment of war measures, and who, like a wolf in sheep's clothing, are pretending to stand upon the Constitution while they are indirectly and purposely impeding the efforts of the Nation to preserve its life.

In times like these it is impossible to preserve the same equi-

serve its life.

In times like these it is impossible to preserve the same equilibrium and poise as in peace times. A nation in war, like an individual in a combat where death may result, does not maintain cool and collected judgment. A jury in the trial of an individual charged with a homicide committed in such a combat is required under the law to view the circumstances and conditions as they existed at the time from the standpoint of the defendant. Shall a nation fighting for its life and the preservation of the liberty of not only its own citizens but of the world be held to a higher standard?

Members of this House understand full well the war powers vested by the Constitution in the President, and distinguished Members have spoken illuminatingly to this body upon this 59668—18546

subject. It is not my purpose in the time allotted to me to rehearse to the Members of this House a subject understood by many of them better than myself, but I wish to call the facts to the attention of the average American citizen, who is too busy doing his bit to win the war to investigate the constitutionality of the war legislation of Congress. I shall be satisfied if I shall have been able to fortify the mind of the laymen against the arguments of misled and disloyal citizens, who either purposely or unwittingly promulgate German prop-

aganda.

Article II, section 2, clause 1, of the Constitution makes the President of the United States Commander in Chief of the Army, the Navy, and the militia when called into the service of the United States. Before the ratification of the Constitution by the States there were those who claimed that this power should be granted by an act of Congress, but the fathers of the Republic were too wise and far-seeing to create a provision that might lead to the destruction of the Government they were This power was granted by the Constitution, and Congress is without authority to enlarge or diminish it. Under this provision, as Commander in Chief, the President may do whatever, in his judgment, will destroy or weaken the power of the enemy. In dealing with the foe he is only limited by the accepted rules of international law. It is for him to decide where the troops are to be sent and where the fleets are to be assembled and stationed. It is his right to assume control of all enemy territory occupied by our armed forces and to establish such military control to govern the same as he may decide; but within the limits of the Nation, where the civil courts are open and in unobstructed exercise of their functions, it is beyond the power of the President to declare martial law to try civilian citizens. This was so decided by a majority opinion in the often quoted case of Ex parte Milligan by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1866.

There is much discussion of the constitutional right of Congress to grant autocratic powers to the President during this emergency. All acts of Congress, which simply facilitate the powers of the President as Commander in Chief, do not confer any additional powers, for the reason that the founders of the Government in adopting the Constitution granted autocratic

powers to the President as Commander in Chief.

The wisdom of the fathers of the Republic is apparent in

this present hour.

In a Republic like ours supreme power to act in a great crisis must be lodged in some individual. To mobilize a great Republic for war is a gigantic task, and to do so hurriedly and efficiently little time can be devoted to the discussion of meth-

ods, but decision and action must be prompt.

In the present war the President has realized the tremendous task and responsibility thrown upon him by virtue of his position as Commander in Chief. Although clothed with powers of a dictator he has nevertheless submitted to Congress for its enactment into law measures that he could have arbitrarily put in force by Executive order. Except in those instances where urgent pressing necessity required he has been prone to submit his requests to Congress for its approval of the exercise of certain powers and the promulgation of rules and regulations

made necessary by the war. His action in this respect discloses the fact that he does not desire to play the rôle of a dictator nor use the great powers conferred upon him merely for the pleasure of exercising the same. The alacrity with which this Congress has granted the requests of the President for war legislation makes it unnecessary for him to resort to the use of Executive orders. No doubt if the Members of the House of Representatives in the dark days of the Civil War had as a whole willingly supported President Lincoln, as this House has supported President Wilson, there would have been no occasion for President Lincoln in his fourth annual message to have said:

In a great national crisis like ours unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable—almost indispensable.

It is within the power of Congress to declare war or declare that a state of war exists, but a declaration of war made by Congress immediately sets in motion the war powers of the President as Commander in Chief. Whenever the President submits to Congress for its action matters which, as Commander in Chief, he could bring about by Executive order, he does not waive any of the powers granted him by the Constitution, but merely submits the matter to Congress for its approval or disapproval of the proposed measure. The refusal of Congress to enact into law legislation included within the delegated powers of the President would not prevent the President from proceeding by Executive order. To determine what acts the President may do or what orders he may make under the power vested in him as Commander in Chief can never be definitely defined, It might because each emergency creates its own limitations. not be amiss at this time to call attention to some of the things that have been done by Presidents of the United States under their powers as Commander in Chief during certain crisis that have arisen in the history of our country.

[Digested from: Ridpath, John Clark, History of United States of America, Washington, 1912, pp. 3503-3520.]

ica, Washington, 1912, pp. 3503-350.]

1. In 1794, during Washington's second administration, a general insurrection occurred in western Pennsylvania against enforcement of the excise act of March 3, 1791. At a Cabinet meeting Hamilton, Knox, and Bradford urged that the militia be called out; Randolph, who had succeeded to Jefferson's office, opposed, because he believed the effect would be to produce a civil war and also because he distrusted the militia. McKean, the chief justice of the State, suggested a commission to visit the disturbed districts; and Washington, with his unerring judgment, combined both plans. The commission's efforts produced a "onsiderable change in public opinion among the frontiersmen, and resolutions of submission were twice adopted, but by this time nearly 15,000 militia from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia had almost reached the scene. Hamilton, the President's representative, agreed with Gen. Henry Lee, of Virginia, the military head, that the expedition must proceed. The population offered no resistance. There were numerous arrests made, with few exceptions in total disregard of an amnesty and Washington's express orders, But it was at last settled that there was a Government and that the United States had the power and intent to enforce its laws.

History of the United States of [Digested from: Ridpath, John Clark. Histo America, p. 4357.]

^{2. &}quot;As in the days of colonial quarrels, there were two separate governments in Rhode Island; one, headed by Thomas Dorr, was brought into existence as a protest against undeniably gross inequalities in the suffrage. Dorr and his party were preparing to enforce their will by arms when President Tyler sent troops to crush the insurrectionary movement." movement.

[Quoted from: Bryce, James. The American Commonwealth. Macmillan & Co. 1889, vol. 1, p. 51.]

"The President authorized the sending in of the militia of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but the Rhode Island troops succeeded in suppressing the rebellion."

[Quoted from: Taft, William H. The Presidency, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1916, pp. 91-92.]

"In the case of Rhode Island, as between claimants for the governor-ship, the (United States Supreme) Court held that it was within the power of the Executive conclusively to determine, so far as that court was concerned, who was the governor of the State and what was

[Quoted from: Schouler, James. History of the United States of America under the Constitution. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1894, vol. 4, pp. 523, 525, 526, 527, 533.]

4, pp. 523, 525, 526, 527, 533.]

3. "Polk resolved to maintain the pretentious claim that the western boundary of Texas was at the Rio Grande del Norte; and in pursuance of that resolve Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to take position between the Nueces and that river * * * *. For about six months Taylor's army remained posted at Corpus Christi, entirely unmolested and unmolesting * * *. Anticipating Mexico's obstinate refusal to part with her domains in peace, President Polk took his ready alternative. Without a word of warning to Congress, which was in full session, * * * he ordered Gen. Taylor to advance and take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande; he also assembled a strong fleet in the Gulf of Mexico * * *. Zachary Taylor—plain, blunt warrior that he was—obeyed the orders of his Commander in Chief without a question * * *. Collision and bloodshed were inevitable * * *. Commodore Sloat, of the American Navy, who commanded the Pacific Squadron, was to possess himself of San Francisco and all other California ports whenever he should learn that actual hostilities between Mexico and the United States had begun.

"Mexico (said President Polk in his war message of May 11) has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed Americans blood upon the American soil * * *. War exists and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico."

[Digested from: Taft, William H. The Presidency, pp. 92-94.]

"A very wide exercise of authority by the Executive as Commander in Chief occurred in the form of presidentially instituted and directed government for California and New Mexico after the Mexican War. The validity of this action was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, and formed a precedent for similar measures following the Spanish-American War."

CIVIL WAR.

[Quoted from: Bryce, James. The American Commonwealth. Vol. 1, pp. 51, 61.]

pp. 51, 61.]

"Both as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and as charged with the 'faithful execution of the laws,' the President is likely to be led to assume all the powers which the emergency requires. How much he can legally do without the aid of statutes is disputed, for the acts of President Lincoln during the earlier part of the War of Secession, including his proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, were subsequently legalized by Congress; but it is at least clear that Congress can make him, as it did make Lincoln, almost a dictator. And how much the war power may include appears in this, that by virtue of it and without any previous legislative sanction President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamations of 1862 and 1863, declaring all slaves in the insurgent States to be thenceforth free, although these States were deemed to be in point of law still members of the Union.

"Absorber Lincoln wielded more authority than any single English-

"Abraham Lincoln wielded more authority than any single Englishman has done since Oliver Cromwell. It is true that the ordinary law was for some purposes practically suspended during the War of Secession. But it will always have to be similarly suspended in similar crises, and the suspension inures to the benefit of the President, who becomes a sort of dictator."

[Quoted from: Dunning, William Archibald, professor of history in Columbia University. Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction. MacMillan Co., 1904, pp. 14-15, 15-16, 17-19, 20-21.]

MacMillan Co.. 1904, pp. 14-15, 15-16, 17-19, 20-21.]

The Presidential Dictatorship: The circumstances in which the Government found itself after the fall of Sumter were entirely unprecedented. The President was obliged to regard the uprising of the South as a simple insurrection; but the only parallel case, the Whisky Insurrection in Washington's administration, was so insignificant in comparison that from the very beginning a system of original construction of the Constitution had to be employed to meet the variel occasions for Executive as well as legislative action. Long before the end of the war the principles thus evolved had become so numerous and so far-reaching in their application as entirely to overshadow the most cherished doctrines of the old system. trines of the old system.

to his successor.

Four days after the call for militia the President's purpose of ignoring the connection of the State governments with the rebellion was put to a severe test in his proclamation of a blockade of the ports of cotton States. He was obliged to speak of "the pretended authority" of those States, but only to declare that persons who, under such authority, molested United States vessels would be treated as pirates. This assumption by the Executive of the right to establish a blockade was rather startling to conservative minds. It seemed like a usurpation of the legislative power to declare war. For blockade is an incident of actual warfare and involves the recognition of belligerent rights. The constitutionality of the President's action, however, was affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Prize Cases, and hence Congress having acquiesced, it has the sanction of all three departments of the Government. Accordingly the President, as Commander in Chief, can determine without reference to Congress the time when an insurrection has attained the proportions of a war, with all the consequences to person and property that such a decision entalls.

Further action by the President previous to the meeting of Congress included a call for the enlistment of 40,000 three-year volunteers and the increase of the Regular Army by over 20,000 men and the Navy by measures.

Whether strictly legal or not the says they lywer ventured upon what

measures.

Whether strictly legal or not [he says they] were ventured upon what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting then, as now, that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

as now, that Congress would readily ratily them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress. (Message of July 4, 1861.)

This frank substitution of a "popular demand" for a legal mandate as a basis for Executive action is characteristic of the times. The President's course was approved and applauded. Howe, of Wisconsin, proclaimed in the Senate that he approved it in exact proportion to the extent to which it was a violation of the existing laws. The general concurrence in the avowed ignoring of the organic law emphasizes the completeness of the revolution which was in progress. The idea of a government limited by the written instructions of a past generation had already begun to grow dim in the smoke of battle.

The remaining subject dealt with in the President's proclamations was the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Southern sympathy in Maryland had taken so demonstrative a form that summary measures of repression were resorted to by the Government. Gen. Scott was authorized by the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at any point on the military line between Philadelphia and Washington, This assertion by the Executive of an absolute control over the civil rights of the individual in regions not in insurrection excited rather 59668—18546

more criticism than the measures which would unpleasantly affect only the rebellious States. A case was promptly brought before Chief Justice Taney for judicial interpretation. Justice Taney's opinion took strong ground [in the case of John Merryman] against the constitutionality of the President's act.

The position of the Executive in this matter was entirely consistent with that assumed in the establishment of the blockade. Granting the right in the President to decide when war has technically begun, both the powers in question spring naturally from the recognized authority of the Commander in Chief. In the interval between April 12 and July 4, 1861, a new principle thus appeared in the constitutional system of the United States, namely, that of a temporary dictatorship. All the powers of government were virtually concentrated in a single department, and that the department whose energies were directed by the will of a single man

[Quoted from: Dunning, W. A., Essays, etc., p. 40.]

The [President's] proclamation of September 24, 1862 [in relation to civil rights in the North], constituted a perfect platform for a military despotism. Opposition [to the Government's emancipation and draft policies] * * * only tended to make military arrests more frequent.

[Quoted from: Dunning, W. A., Essays, etc., pp. 50-51.]

Mr. Lincoln gave as his authority for the [emancipation] proclamation "the power in me vested as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States"; and he described the act as "a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion," and as "warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity." These expressions give to the paper the character of a military degree pure and simple decree pure and simple.

[Quoted from: Burgess, John W., dean of the faculty of political science in Columbia University. The Civil War and the Constitution. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, v. 2, p. 223.]

The Government advanced no less radically upon the domain of the freedom of the press * * *. The [House] Judiciary Committee sustained the Postmaster General [Blair], and * * * the precedent of the Government in Civil War is, therefore, that this part of the Constitution may be suspended by order of the administration when in the judgment of the President the public safety demands it.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENTS CONSEQUENT UPON WAR WITH SPAIN. [Quoted from: Taft, Wm. H., The Presidency, pp. 92-93.]

[Quoted from: Taft, Wm. H., The Presidency, pp. 92–93.]

There is a far wider exercise of the authority by the Executive in ais capacity as Commander in Chief than in the cases cited [Dorr's Rebellion and the Chicago strike]. It was exemplified in and after the Spanish War. Before and after the treaty of Paris was made with Spain, by which there were left in our possession as owners the Philippines and Porto Rico, and in our custody as trustees for the people of Cuba the island of Cuba, we acquired responsibilities which were met by occupation of those islands with the Army and Navy. In the case of Cuba this continued from 1898 until 1903, when the island was turned over to the Cuban Republic. In the case of Porto Rico this continued from 1898 until the taking effect of the Foraker Act, in April, 1900, and in the Philippines from August 13, 1898, when we took Manila, until March, 1902, when the President was expressly given power to establish a civil government there. During all this interval of congressional silent acquiescence in the action of the President as Commander in Chief, he directly, or through his agents appointed, exercised all the executive power and all the legislative power, and created all the judicial power of government in those territories. After suppressing actual disorder he created a quasi-civil government, and appointed an executive, a civil legislature, and civil government, and appointed an executive, a civil eigislature, and civil government, and appointed an executive, a civil legislature, and civil government, and appointed on exercise was nothing new or startling in the principle of this temporary enlargement of his executive functions. Its novelty was in the great volume of power which the circumstances thrust on him and the responsibilities and the wide discretion which he had to exercise. had to exercise.

PROTECTION OF PANAMA SECESSIONISTS.

[Quoted from: Peck, Harry Thurston, Twenty Years of the Republic, p. 702.]

At this juncture [when the Hay-Herran treaty was pending, with poor prospects in the Colombian Senate] the State of Panama, incensed by the sacrifice of its commercial interests, seceded from Colombia and established a provisional government of its own, appealing to the United States for recognition. President Roosevelt within three days acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Panama. Physical conditions prevented Colombia from sending troops to Panama by land to coerce the seceding State, and American vessels of war at once appeared in Central American waters and began to cruise up and down the coast. Marines were landed on the Isthmus, and the Colombian Government was informed that the United States would permit no fighting there. France and England almost at once gave their recognition to the new Republic. Colombia then when it was too late, offered every possible concession, but the offer was rejected. M. Bunau-Varilla, a Franco-Spanish engineer, was by cable accredited as Panama's representative at Washington, and on November 18 he and Secretary Hay signed a treaty by which the Republic of Panama granted to the United States the privilege of constructing a canal in return for \$10,000,000 and a guarantee of Panama's independence. To the United States was also given control of a belt of land 10 miles wide through which the canal was to be cut. The provisional government of Panama ratified this treaty on December 2, and it was approved by the United States Senate on February 23, 1904, only 14 votes being cast against it.

| Quoted from . Rhodes, James Ford, History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. Harper & Bros., 1895. Vol. 3, pp. 553-

Fearing that the Legislature of Maryland, which was to convene in September, would pass an ordinance of secession, the Secretary of War ordered the arrest of all or any part of its members and several citizens of Baltimore, if necessary, to prevent such action. Under this order Gen. Dix apprehended 10 members elect of the legislature, the mayor of Baltimore, a Congressman, and 2 editors; and at Frederick City, the meeting place of the legislature. Gen. Banks laid hold of "nine secession members." These men were subsequently confined in Fort Lafayette, N. Y., and in Fort Warren, Boston, where other State prisoners arrested in Kentucky and Missouri were also incarcerated. That these arrests were infractions of the Constitution need not for a moment be questioned. They were made on simple orders from the executive departments instead of on the proper-warrants required by law. The prisoners were charged with no offense, were brought before no magistrate for examination, and the commandants of the military prisons were instructed to disregard any writ of habeas corpus issued in their behalf. Nevertheless, it would, it seems to me, be historical hypercriticism to find fault with the Federal Government for its exercise of these extraordinary powers in the border States.

[Quoted from: Rhodes, James Ford, History, etc., vol. 4, p. 413.] [Quoted from: Rhodes, James Ford, History, etc., vol. 4, p. 413.] A story about Seward, made up apparently out of whole cloth, became an effective illustration of the argument [that the cause of Vallandigham and others similarly arrested was the cause of civil liberty]. "My Lord," he was reported to have said to Lord Lyons, "I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch a bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power on earth except that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England do so much?" That this story, by dint of iteration and, in spite of denials, by reiteration with circumstantial details, came to be thoroughly believed, is not strange, for, while Seward probably made no such remark, he and Stanton had caused many arrests with no more formality than a telegraphic dispatch.

It might be of interest to note that, under President Lincoln, through his Secretary of State, he issued, among other drastic orders, the following:

The President directs that, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port by sea, henceforth no traveler shall be allowed to enter the United States from a foreign country without a passport. If a citizen, the passport must be from this department or from some 59668-18546

United States minister or consul abroad; and if an alien, from the competent authority of his own country, the passport to be countersigned by a diplomatic agent or consul of the United States. This regulation is intended to apply especially to persons proposing to come to the United States from the neighboring British Provinces. Its observance will be strictly enforced by all officers, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, and the State and municipal authorities are requested to aid in its execution. It is expected, however, that no immigrant passenger coming in manner aforesaid will be obstructed, or any other persons who may set out on their way hither before intelligence of this regulation could reasonably be expected to reach the country from which they may have started.

MARCH 14, 1865.

The President directs that all persons who now are or hereafter shall be found within the United States who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States or domiciled aliens, shall be arrested and held as prisoners of war until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial, and conviction for any offense committed by them as sples or otherwise against the laws of war. The President further directs that all nonresident foreigners who now are or hereafter shall be found in the United States, and who have been or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within 12 days from the publication of this order, or from their subsequent arrival in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and 40 days if on the Pacific side, of the country; and such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war. Provost marshals and marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the end of the war, or until discharged by subsequent orders of the President. subsequent orders of the President.

It has always been conceded by authorities on constitutional law that the President could not extradite citizens of a foreign country without provisions of law enacted by Congress, but President Lincoln, during the emergency that then existed in 1864, surrendered Arguelles to Spain. (Willoughby, p. 164.)

The Constitution, of course, vests in Congress certain spe-

cific war powers, which I do not undertake to discuss at this time; but will say in passing that Congress, in the discharge of its war powers granted under the Constitution, must exercise its own judgment and discretion, and can not shift its responsibility to the people of the Republic for the enactment of legislation upon subjects wholly within its province by saying it was requested by some department head. If Congress shall fail to exercise its own judgment and will, then it will not have the respect of the coordinate branch of the Government nor of the people of the Nation. Congress at this moment prefers to err in granting requested legislation rather than fail to pass sufficient legislation to quickly subdue our foes.

Up to this hour, upon a whole, it can with truth be said of the Sixty-fifth Congress that it has acted in unanimity with the President as Commander in Chief in seeking to destroy our enemies abroad and at home and to preserve the liberty of

mankind as a heritage to all the world. [Applause.]

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY,

NO WHITEWASHING, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN IN AIRCRAFT PROBE

To Learn if Any Part of Appropriation of \$640,000,000 Was Misused, Gregory Names His Assistant, W. L. Frierson.

MAKING OF LIBERTY MOTOR WILL BE CURTAILED NOW.

Secretary Baker and John D. Ryan Appear Before House Committee. Explain Aviation Situation and Tell Need.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, May 7. - Energetic, speedy action to reveal what has retarded aircraft production in this country, to place the blame on whom it should rest and to prosecute criminally any one to whom just suspicion points as having diverted any part of the \$640,000,000 appropriated to other channels was forecast by these developments here

-Senator Chamberlain announced that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs would continue its 1 inquiry into the production of aircraft, to ascertain the truth about the expenditure of the \$640,000,000 and the reason for the delay in the output. He said the committee would make the inquiry "without fear or favor, and did not purpose to engage in any whitewashing

-Attorney General Gregory conferred with the President and. assigned his assistant, William L. Frierson, to seek for any malversion of the funds appropriated, and, if the facts warrant, to place them before a Grand Jury that indictments may follow.

3 Secretary Baker and John D. Ryan, Director General of Aircraft Production, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House and explained the aircraft situation.

4 -- The making or Liberty Motors will not go to the length expected, as reports from abroad show it is not as satisfactory as other engines for fighting planes. The contracts for the motor will be curtailed and large contracts given for engines of foreign type.

To Get at the Truth.

In announcing that the investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee would continue, Senator Chamberlain told of the President referring the Borglum report to the Department of Justice, which he said, is practically the only department to investigate a particular case into which the criminal element enters. He added:

"But, let me say to the Senate now, that it is not the purpose of the Military Affairs Committee to abandon its efforts to ascertain the truth with reference to aircraft construction.

"There has been something radically wrong in the whole programme. I have not been able to put my hand on the expenditure of the money, and I do not think there is any member of the committee who can account for the expenditure of anything like \$640,000,000 or propably \$840,000,000. The committee is going to pursue this thing and ascertain if possible where these moneys have been expended and where the delay in the programme has been occasioned."

It was the purpose of his committee. he said, to continue its investigation "not only with reference to aircraft production, but to every other branch of the service that meeds investiga-

"The committee is going to do that without fear. And my purpose is to bring the truth so far as is consistent with public duty to the attention of the American people.

"The committee will try to find out the truth of the whole situation. Without fear or favor, it intends to do whatever is necessary to get to the bottom of this thing. I am sure that is what the President wants and I am glad indeed to know that this course has his approval in advance."

He said that charges of a sensational nature concerning the War Department are coming to him daily and some of them should be investigated.

"Our committee," said he, "is determined to do whatever is necessary to win this war and if there is responsibility for a lack of speeding up the commttee hopes to put its finger on the man or men who are responsible for it. It does not propose to engage in any whitewashing process either.

"America thas not put any planes up on the battle front of France unless it has done so within the last two or three weeks. I mean planes, constructed in America and shipped abroad for the use of American troops. Edanes have been built in France at the expense of America and put in the battle front. Our people ought to be informed of the truth of the situation and they never have I am not blaming anybody

Men NothTrained in France.

"It was testified to before the committee that the flower of American youth to the number of about 1,500, were sent abroad to be trained in France in the fase of battle planes on the front. Yet some of these men have not had the advantage of training in American high conventions. ing in Aemrikan built or any other battle planes, and it has become the purpose of the thief signal officer, as he has testified before the committe, that these young men will be returned to Amrica and trained here after having here been there over there here there been kept over there nearly a c. The bulk of them will not have an opportunity to train there.

Senator Walsh asked if the admission of the Chief Signal Officer who was responsible for sending those men to France was not " a confession in

Senator Chamberlain answered that it was the extreme optimism of the Siganl Officer and the men associated with him in aeroplane production that aused them to send the 1,500 men to

Arance.

"If the Senator from Montana had been watching the testimony before the committee," added Mr. Chamberlain. "he would know that the War

Department, especially the Signal Corps service, has been disappointed in nearly every expectation that it had."

Late Goers Get Commissions.

In answer to Senator Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain said he had a letter from a young man who went to France, stating that "the morale of these 1,500 young men was absolutely destroyed."

destroyed."

"They went over there, the aces of America," went on Mr. Chamberlain.
"They were young college men, sent because it was deemed they were the most efficient and likely to be the best fighters the United States could send over for battleeraft use. Since they went over others have gone over ranking them in commission and an effort is now being made to try to arrange the order in which the comarrange the order in which the commissions shall be issued to protect these young men as far as possible against the obstinacy of the Aircraft Board."

"I know personally of just ses as that" declared S cases as that" declared Senator Lodge. "I confess I have a curiosity know what has been done wite \$840,000,000 with these result Senator Thomas accounted in

the \$840,000,000 with these results."
Senator Thomas accounted for some of the money appropriated.
"I think" said he, "that about \$200,000,000 of the sum just mentioned has been actually expended, the remainder is represented by contracts which will absorb it when the contracts are performed. The good part of the amount expended has been put in the construction of aviation fields, and in the training of men."

Whole Business "Camouflaged."
Senator Walsh asked how it was

Senator Walsh asked how it was the American schools and fields were abundantly supplied with training planes and the French schools were

planes and the French schools were not.

"The whole business," said Senator Chamberlain, "has been camouflaged and misrepresented to the American people. It has only been recently that the American aviation fields have been supplied with proper planes, and yet the statement is constantly made that there were sufficient aeroplanes for the training of American boys here and abroad."

Senator McCumber asked how many planes we were to have in Eu-

Senator McCumber asked how many planes we were to have in Europe by July 1 under the original programme. Senator Chamberlain thought it was something like 24,000 or 25,000. Senator Smoot said, "The programme mapped out when the \$640,000,000 was asked for was as follows: There were to be built 22,000 aeroplanes. The \$640,000,000 was to pay for the building of these 22,000 aeroplanes. We were told that that sum was ample to build the 22,000."
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"Mr. Boerglum will have every op-portunity to make good his charges. We will spare no one. If the evidence developed warrants the Grand Juries will be resorted to and the guilty ones will be punished. Serious allegations have been made against this branch of our fighting force and if any one connected with it has been guilty of criminal acts severe punishment will be meted out."

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Appearing before the committee were Secretary Baker, J. D. Ryan, in charge of production; Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff; Major Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics, and W. C. Potter, Chief of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps. Corps.

Rebuke for Baker

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The Secretary was told also that the military committee resented the manner in which the expectations for aircraft production were promulgated last year by officials after the committee had been urged to maintain secrecy. The committee will decide to-norrow whether it will obey his infunction or not. junction or not.

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To Curtail Liberty Motor.

While they are being made in large quantities, because of standardization, some contracts have already been curtailed. Contracts in large quantities tailed. Contracts have already been curtailed. Contracts in large quantities will be let for such foreign engines as Buggatis and Hispano-Suiza. Something like \$200,000,000 were spent for engines and planes alone up to a month ago.

month ago.

It developed that there are 14,000 foreign planes on order, of which more than 1,500 have been delivered, and more than 8,000 engines on order with nearly 1,500 delivered. More than 1,300 airplanes are actually fighting with the American forces. In addition there are about 14,000 men in American uniform and under American officers in English, French and Italian planes in connection with the respective forces. On April 27 the output here weekly amounted to about 150 preliminary, advance and combat training planes, 500 preliminary, advance and combat training planes, 500 preliminary, advance and combat to 133,000 men. On April 1, 1917, the United States had just 73 junior military aviators. On April 1, this year, there were between 3,600 and developed that there are 14,000

3,700 junior and reserve military aviators, more than 6,000 graduates of observation, pursuit, bombing and pre-

טו זייעבט בטט רטטט ----- To Learn if Any Part of Appropriation of \$640,000,000 Was Misused, Gregory Names His Assistant, W. L. Frierson.

MAKING OF LIBERTY MOTOR WILL BE CURTAILED NOW.

Secretary Baker and John D. Ryan Appear Before House Committee, Explain Aviation Situation and Tell Need.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 7. - Energetic, speedy action to reveal what has retarded aircraft production in this country, to place the blame on whom it should rest and to prosecute criminally any one to whom just suspicion points as having diverted any part of the \$640,000,000 appropriated to other channels was forecast by these developments here

-Senator Chamberlain announced that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs would continue its inquiry into the production of aircraft, to ascertain the truth about the expenditure of the \$640,000,000 and the reason for the delay in the output. He said the committee would make the inquiry "without fear or favor, and did not purpose to engage in any whitewashing process.

-Attorney General Gregory conferred with the President and. assigned his assistant, William L. Frierson, to seek for any malversion of the funds appropriated, and, if the facts warrant, to place them before a Grand Jury that indictments may follow.

-Secretary Baker and John D. Ryan, Director General of Aircraft Production, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House and explained the aircraft situation.

-The making or Liberty Motors will not go to the length expected, as reports from abroad show it is not as satisfactory as other engines for fighting planes. The contracts for the motor will be curtailed and large contracts given for engines of foreign type.

In announcing that the investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee would continue, Senator Chamberlain told of the President referring the Borglum report to the Department of Justice, which he said, is practically the only department to investigate a particular case into which the criminal element enters. He added:

"But, let me say to the Senate now, that it is not the purpose of the Military Affairs Committee to abandon its efforts to ascertain the truth with reference to aircraft construction.

"There has been something radically wrong in the whole programme. I have not been able to put my hand on the expenditure of the money, and I do not think there is any member of the committee who can account for the expenditure of anything \$640,000,000 or probably \$840,000,000. The committee is going to pursue this thing and ascertain if possible where these moneys have been expended and where the delay in the programme has been occasioned."

It was the purpose of his committee, he said, to continue its investigation "not only with reference to aircraft production, but to every other branch of the service that needs investigation."

"The committee is going to do that without fear. And my purpose is to bring the truth so far as is consistent with public duty to the attention of the American people.

"The committee will try to find out the truth of the whole situation. Without fear or favor, it intends to do whatever is necessary to get to the bottom of this thing. I am sure that is what the President wants and I am glad indeed to know that this course has his approval in advance."

He said that charges of a sensational nature concerning the War Department are coming to him daily and some of them should be investigated.

"Our committee," said he, "is determined to do whatever is necessary to win this war and if there is responsibility for a lack of speeding up the commttee hopes to put its finger on the man or men who are responsible for it. It does not propose to engage in any whitewashing process either.

"America thas not put any planes up on the battle front of France unless it has done so within the last two or three weeks. I mean planes, constructed in America and shipped abroad for the use of American troops. Elanes have been built in France at the expense of America and put in the battle front. Our people ought to be informed of the truth of the situation and they never have I am not blaining anybody

Men NotiTrained in France.

"It was testified to before the committee that the flower of American youth to the number of about 1,500, were sent abroad to be trained in France in the fase of battle planes on the front. Yet some of these men have not had the advantage of trainhave not had the advantage of training in Aemrican built or any other battle planes, and it has become the purpose of the thief signal officer, as he has testified before the committe, that these young men will be returned to Amrica and trained here after having been kept over there nearly a year. The bulk of them will not have an opportunity to train there." an opportunity to train there.

Senator Walsh asked if the admission of the Chief Signal Officer who was responsible for sending those men to France was not " a confession in itself".

Senator Chamberlain answered that senator Chambeerian answered that it was the extreme optimism of the Siganl Officer and the men associated with him in aeroplane production that caused them to send the 1,500 men to

Arance.
"If the Senator from Montana had been watching the testimony before the committee," added Mr. Chamberlain "he would know that the War

Department, especially the Signal Corps service, has been disappointed in nearly every expectation that it had."

Late Goers Get Commissions

In answer to Senator Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain said he had a letter from a young man who went to France, stating that "the morale of these 1,500 young men was absolutely destroyed."

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"They went over there, the ares of America," went on Mr. Chamberlain. "They were young college men, seat because it was deemed they were the most efficient and likely to be the best fighters the United States could send over for battlecraft use. Since they went over others have gone over ranking them in commission and an effort is now being made to try to arrange the order in which the commissions shall be issued to protect these young men as far as possible against the obstinacy of the Aircraft Board."

"I know personally of just such cases as that" declared Senator Lodge. "I confess I have a curiosity to know what has been done with the \$840,000,000 with these results." Senator Thomas accounted for some of the money appropriated.

"I think" said he, "that about \$200,000,000 of the sum just mentioned has been actually expended, the remainder is represented by contracts which will absorb it when the contracts are performed. The good part of the amount expended has been put in the construction of aviation fields, and in the training of men."

Whole Business "Camouflaged."
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The whole business," said Senator "The whole business," said Senator "Chamberlain, "has been camouflaged and misrepresented to the American people. It has only been recently that the American aviation fields have been supplied with proper planes, and yet the statement is constantly made that there were sufficient; acroplanes for the training of American boys here and abroad."

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year, there were between 3,600 and 3,700 junior and reserve military aviators, more than 6,000 graduates of observation, pursuit, bombing and preliminary flying schools, 5,000 men physically examined and qualified for training. In the United States and France were 15,000 flying and non-flying efficients flying officers.

BORGLUM HITS AT WILSON IN AIR INQUIRY

Stung by Letters, Summarizes Report in Letter to White House.

REITERATES

CHARGES

Says Squier Aided Plot to Halt Probe-Gregory Told to Investigate.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- President Wilson has determined that the charges of delinquencies and dishonesty in connection with the aircraft programme made by Gutzon Borglum shall be investigated to the full by the Department of Justice.

This decision was reached after the President had received a telegram from Howard Coffin, former head of the Aircraft Production Board, and now recuperating in Georgia, demanding the fullest inquiry into the charges to save "the reputations of innocent men."

The telegrams exchanged between Mr. Coffin and the President follow:

Darien, Ga., May 4, 1918.

Darien, Gan,

The President:
Charges of dishonesty have been made against the Aircraft Board which demand the fullest inquiry. I request and urge that an official inquiry be had in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be unined.

Howard Coffin.

The President's Answer.

Washington, May 6, 1918. The Hon. Howard Coffin, Darien, Ga.: Your telegram received. You may

be sure I shall cooperate in every way to prevent what you rightly foresee

to prevent what might happen.

The Department of Justice will cooperate to the utmost in seeing that all charges are probed and the truth got Woodrow Wilson.

The President also sent this letter to Senator Thomas, who has been active in the aircraft matter:

MY DEAR SENATOR: You were kind

My DEAR SENATOR: You were kind enough to consult me the other day about the wholesale charges in regard to the production of aircraft which have been lodged by Gutzon Borglum. I take the liberty of writing you this letter in order to say more formally what I said to you then informally, namely, that every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation of any kind if the allegations made by Mr. Borglum are considered worthy of serious consideration, and I sincerely hope that the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted authorities of the Government.

Only in this way can the reputations of those whose actions have been perfectly regular and blameless be protected and the guilt, if there is any, definitely lodged where it should be lodged. Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson.

Borglum Names His Witnesses.

The decision of the President to order an investigation by the Department Justice was made known at the Wi House almost simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Borglum at the committee room of Senator Chamberlain with his promised list of witnesses who, he says, can substantiate his charges of derelictions and delays bordering or not actually constituting criminality.

As a result of the President's action the course of the Senate' committee is still in doubt. Some members favor pursuit of the Borglum charges to the limit of the Senate's inquisitorial power, while others, including Chairman Cham-berlain, favor delegating this work to the Department of Justice if there can be any serious assurance that the Department will go forward with an exhaustive investigation and let the facts be known. Fear of an "official whitewashing" is the deterrent cause of the immediate relinquishment by the committee of its prerogative to investigate

In connection with the decision of the In connection with the decision of the President to order an investigation by the Department of Justice there was made public at the White House the President's side of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Borglum, dating from the inception of Mr. Borglum's activities as far back as November 22, 1917

Told Suspicions to Tumulty.

Told Suspicions to Tumulty.

It revealed that Mr. Borglum had first laid his suspicions before Secretary Tumulty that day and that the President thereupon asked the sculptor to indicate "as specifically as possible the weaknesses you see in our present organization in the matter of aeronautics." The correspondence revealed that the President subsequently had urged Mr. Borglum to lay the whole matter "frankly and fully" before the Secretary and to make his own investigation to unearth the facts with the assurance that the Secretary of War would clothe him "with full authority to get to the bottom of every situation."

Those assurances were given to Mr.

bottom of every situation."

Those assurances were given to Mr. Borglum December 25, 1917. Mr. Borglum's preliminary report was sent by the President to Mr. Baker February 1, almost a month before the now famous statement of Secretary of War Baker that the aviation programme was five months ahead of schedule and that battleplanes were on their way to Europe.

That Mr. Borglum misinterpreted the scope of the authority which the President

scope of the authority which the Pres dent said the Secretary of War wou accord him is disclosed in a letter writ-ten April 15 in apparent answer to a complaint by Mr. Borglum that he had been supplied with the proper assistance

It appears that the President considered that he was merely giving the sculptor the right to examine evidence in the possession of the Secretary of War. "I never at any time constituted you an official investigator," writes the President

The Correspondence.

The correspondence in its order of

The correspondence in its order of progression follows:

"December 5, 1917.

"My Dear Borglum: Your letter of

November 22 to Mr. Tumulty he was kind enough to show me, and I had meant to write you sooner about it.

Of course, what you say disturbs me not a little and I write to ask you if you will not do me the great favor of indicating as specifically as possible the weaknesses you see in our present organization in the matter of aeronauties. I would also appreciate it very warmly if you would tell me what men of practical gifts not now connected with the service of the Government you think could be serviceable to us in working toward a successful result.

"Cordially and sincerely yours."

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"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"Woodnow Wilson."

Then followed the letter which Borglum construed to be on ofe personal investigation for the President:

"January 2, 1918.

"January 2, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Borglum: I have your letter of December 25.

"Knowing the earnest of loyal purpose with which you have written me I have conferred with the Secretary of War, and at his request and my own hearty concurrence I urge you to come at once to Washington, lay the whole matter frankly and fully before the Secretary and by your own investigation

matter frankly and fully before the Secretary and by your own investigation discover the facts of this business.

"The Secretary of War assures me that he will be delighted to clothe you with full authority to get to the bottom of every situation and that he will place at your disposal the services of Mr. Stanley King, a member of ris own personal staff, if you desires to have his counsel in your inquiries.

Squier Told to Aid Him.

"The Secretary further says that he will bring you into personal contact with Gen. Squier, whom you doubtless already know personally, and will direct that every faculty of inquiry be placed at

know personally, and will direct that every faculty of inquiry be placed at your disposal.

"When you have thus investigated, if the other experts whom you suggest in your letter of Decomber 25 still seem desirable to be appointed, you can say so to the Secretary, and in the event of any difference of judgment between you, which seem to me impossible, I would be most happy to have a report from you personally to me on any phase of the matter which remains in the slightest degree doubtful in your mind. Cordially yours,

Woodrow Wilson."

Borglum, after conducting his inquiry, wrote to the President, to which the

wrote to the President, to which the President replied March 15, saying the President replied March 15, saying the whole aircraft matter was undergoing careful review. Owing to the fact that the Borglum letters were regarded as "slanderous" they were not made public. Complaints from him, however, that he was not getting all the information he sought brought the following from President Wilson on April 15:

My Dear Mr. Borglum—I am afraid that for some time you have been under a serious misapprehension. You call my attention to the fact that you were not supplied with suitable expert assistance

supplied with suitable expert assistance in the investigation which you of your own volition undertook of the aircraft

Not an Official Investigation.

"You will remember that at the be-ginning you wrote to me saying that you feared and believed that there were very serious errors not only but serious bad practices in the aircraft production, bad practices in the aircraft production, and after consulting with the Secretary of War, I wrote you that if that was your impression you were of course at liberty to examine any evidence that was in our possession.

"I never at any time constituted you an official investigator. I merely gave you the right to look into the matter of your own motion, and I am sure that the letters which the Secretary of War provided you with he gave you with

provided you with he gave you with the same purpose and idea.

"We have wished at every point to assist you and to make possible for you assist you and to make possible for you what you wish to do, but we have at no time regarded you as the official representative of the Administration in making the investigation. If I had to sentative of the Administration in maring the investigation. If I had so regarded you I would, of course, have supplied you with such assistance as you feel you have lacked.

"You will understand, of course, that I write this in the most cordial way and only because it is evident from your

and only because it is evident from your last letter that you have been laboring under a misapprehension.

"I hope that you will be willing and that you feel that it is your duty to put at the disposal of those whom I have constituted official investigators all the evidence that may be in your possession. Cordially and sincerely yours.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Letter to Baker.

When President Wilson sent Borglum's report to Secretary Baker he wrote he Secretary the following letter:

MY DEAR BAKER: Here is Mr. Borg-MY DEAR BAKER: Here is Mr. Boigs-lum's preliminary report. Is there not some one entirely disconnected with aeronautics and from those who are proimnent in carrying out the airplane proimment in carrying out the airpiane programme whom you can ask to go over this thing with an unbiased mind and give his naive impressions of it?

There may be something worthy of our consideration and suggestions worthy to be adopted.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Borglum's Answer Summarizes Re-

Mr. Borglum to-night made his answer in an open letter, addressed to the Presi-dent, expressing his chagrin at the methods the President had pursued. His letter summarizes the perort he made on the aircraft situation and follows: "My Dear Mr. President: It is with

something more than a shock that I noticed to-day the publicity which I could hardly interpret in a friendly manner, considering the order of the statements given and the meaning of your empowering letter to me, and I am taking therefore the only course open to me, that of addressing to you a reply, with my first letter to you, accompanying my first review of the aeronautic situation.

"In this I refer to the difficulties I met with i noarrying out your wishes that 'I go to the bottom of this business.' Beyond that I spared you the record of

Beyond that I spared you the record of petty intrigue, espionage and a general system of official bullying that is carried on by, if not at the direction of great departmental officials, certainly with their knowledge and approval.

'I had not been in the office assigned to me in the Dar Department forty-eight hours before I met with the intrigue of that department. Requisitions that I made for data brought untrue or valueless reports and Mr. Stanley King whom you had named to be my aid and whom Assistant of War had turned over to assist me, began systematically to block the work I was undertaking; to the extent even of threatening witnesses who came to my office, room 225, War Department, to give me information and warned them that they would give information to me at their peril. formation to me at their peril.

Says Squier Acted Likewise.

"Gen. Squier acted in a like manner and every official that I approached and from whom I had the right to receive aid and courtesy had apparently, under

from whom I had the right to receive aid and courtesy had apparently, under general instructions, entered into a common conspiracy to deceive, to mislead and to prevent learning the truth about the aeronautic situation.

"I do not presume to give the reason for this, although I fully realize the sources the periodical statements, false in contents and in purpose emanating from the War Department regarding aeronautics; would not look with favor upon any inquiry that dealth with the true situation and so within a week I abandoned the war office and secured an office without the building that my investigation might be less prejudiced and might get more accurately and quickly at the truth of the situation.

"Nor did I fail to inform Mr. Baker of the serious condition that prevailed and demanded correction without avail, this constituting my first grievous offense—I had demonstrated I at least would not whitewash. The reports that were sent to you were true, and if they erred at all they were not strong enough in statement, which a subsequent inquiry has proved and place damply before the public.

"My investigation was a preliminary inquiry. It was so agreed between us,

quiry has proved and place damps, for the public.

"My investigation was a preliminary inquiry. It was so agreed between us, and further, should I deem it necessary to have two assistant experts, they would be appointed, and if there was any difference in opinion between Mr. Baker and myself you agreed that I should deal directly with you.

Says Promise Wat Not Kept.

These experts never were appointed, "These experts never were appointed, your promise was not kept and my request, frequently urged upon you, only brought the appointment of men without knowledge, without information and wholly unfitted to inquire into a subject that had failed largely because it was conducted without information and knowledge that is, had there been a few informed men even remotely connected.

knowledge that is, had there been a few informed men even remotely connected with that huge appropriations a few planes would have reached Europe.

"I have pleaded for investigation consistently and persistently and I still plead for investigation. I have asked for nothing else but investigation, I have given months and months of valuable time hoping that investigation would finally come.

able time hoping that investigation would finally come.
"There has been a great deal of talk and a grea tdeal of noise, but fro some strange, unaccountable reason it is impossible to get official action that will really investigate the aeronautic group. The nation knows its billions, or such part of its as they could possibly manager to use is come.

lines."
"An officer who has arrived in this country within the week, straight from our troops, informs me we have less than twenty; that they are French school planes; that they are not allowed near the German lines, and that our single balloon is hastily pulled down out of danger as the enemy planes appear.

Liberty Engines Being Rebuilt.

"I was among the first to call official attention to specific weaknesses in the Liberty motor. In spite of the resentment at the time the justice of these criticisms has been admitted by the chairman of the Aircraft Board, correction of mistakes made, and they are rebuilding the engines on those lines at this moment. But I had sinned in daring to criticise, and as some of your most important and prominent associates in our Government have said, Borglum "blundered in telling the truth."

"I have said the aero departments are full of profiteering; that hundreds of millions have gone; that factories have been created where there were no factories necessary, and contracts to the extent of fifty millions given to men who 'I was among the first to call official

had neither rhyme nor reason for the remtoest connection with the emergency of aeroplane production, but who had the pull of Deeds and who are still floundering in their ignorance and in-competency, unable and incapable of ful-filling their contracts, still drawing un-

filling their contracts, still drawing under the cost plus system upon the Treasury of the nation.

"I have said that aernonautic men and ability of the nation have been snubbed and ignored, unemployed and that factories or nucleus of factories that could have been developed into producing institutions who knew the art of airplane building are even at this writing without the slightest consideration by the group who dealt out the colossal funds for their purpose. for their purpose.

Sought Engine Monopoly.

"I have said the Liberty motors should "I have said the Liberty motors should never have been undertaken until other available motors had been put in production sufficient for an emergency fleet of airplanes built that our army could have used when it was ready, and I have said that this was not done because the group who were interested in the production of the Liberty motor were interested in the establishing and controlling the monopoly of that engine for trolling the monopoly of that engine for aeronautic work and were not inter-ested, at least have never shown interested, at least have never shown interest that protected the troops they were charged to protect. I have also said that there has been gross profiteering in the methods of contracts and that millions could be saved if the Government would not quickly even by the consent of the manufacturers themselves.

"I have registed out that although the

"I have pointed out that although the engine was still an experiment, there were no planes, there can be no planes and there will be no planes until an engine or the engine is done and a perfect and completed thing, so the country believed that when the Liberty motor would reach its production we would have thousands of planes."

This is another gross fallacy: we can-

have thousands of planes.'
This is another gross fallacy; we cannot really begin the construction of aeroplanes until our engine and its working horsepower has been established.
"In other words, excet for the acquired material experimentation carried on under various producers and paid for by the cost plus contract system, enjoyed by manufacturers who are agreeable and acceptable to the ring, we have accomplished nothing in our aeronautic programme. Charges could not nautic programme. Charges could not be more serious. Charges more grievous ore serious. Charges more grievous not be made against a depart-

ment or a group of men.

"Seven or eight investigations have been made besides my own, and there is no single definite denial of anything I charge. Why is it then that this offends? Why is it that placing the truth before the authorities fails for months to met with response and finally with met with response and finally with brinsque rebuke, and why after the work is done and delived a month or more I should receive a letter from you refuting the authority which alone brought me to Washington and under which I had and under which worked so long?

"Little can I add to what I have said, and there is little that I wish to add. I am now certain my services have at least compelled some kind of an investileast compelled some kind of an investigation, and I have at least informed the country o fits needs and the camouflage deliberately planned by a group of men entrusted with a great arm of our military machine has come to an end—I hope it has come to an end, but the chart of reconstruction which I saw the day before yesteday. But me with add day before yesterday fills me with defi-

"GUTZON BORGLUM."

Borglum Gratifies Senators.

Mr. Borglum's appearance before the Senate committee to-day furnished a pleasant surprise. Also his presentation of the list of prospective witnesses was most gratifying to the Senators. Mr. Borglum laid the list upon the committee table, and for almost two hours the committee unofficially sat with the sculptor discussing the best way of reporting sequentially the recital of the falling down of aircraft production and delivery.

From the beginning of the discussion of Mr. Borglum's findings the one thing which has militated against the pursuit of the charges made by Borglum has been his unwillingness to give the Senate committee the names of his authorities

He has insisted that much of the mat-He has insisted that much of the matter placed at his disposal had been made known confidentially to him as the supposed possessor of the right to make an investigation on behalf of the executive branch of the Government, although at his own initiative.

This list, which is extensive, contains names of manufacturers of aircrafts and aircraft supplies and parts, experts in

aircraft supplies and parts, experts in the theory of aeronautics and officials of the United States Government who

should be in a position to know of what they are talking.

Regardless of its having come into possession of the needed key to the situ-ation, the Senate committee—a majority of it at any rate—is loath to proceed with a resumed investigation of the airplane situation if it can be convinced that the Department of Justice seriously will seek out the delinquents and the possible malefactors.

Executive Sessions Likely.

Senator Chamberlain and Senator Hitchcock, vice-chairman of the com-mittee, seriously deplore the necessity for a renewal of the investigation by the Senate. In the opinion of both leaders, the Department of Justice is the proper repository for the confidence of Mr. Borglum and it should be by that agency of Government that the should be run to earth. delinquents

or Government that the delinquents should be run to earth.

On the other hand, there are other members of the committee, notably Senator New (Indiana), who think that the Senate committee should go forward relentlessly with the probe of the Borglum charges and every other line of disclosure which may be presented.

It is regarded as likely to-night that a compromise between the two opinions may be followed by the committee as a body. The compromise will consist in the resumption of the investigation at once, possibly in executive sessions, and the evidence as adduced will be turned over to the Department of Justice to serve as a guide to that office in the pursuit of the men responsible for the shortcomings of the aircraft industry and the officials responsible for maintaining the Government's promises which have been broken.

have been broken.

Senator Chamberlain expressed the opinion that the Military Committee should not pursue its investigations without renewed authorization from the Senator Chamberlain expressions. ate. Nevertheless the committee will meet to-morrow and undoubtedly vote at least to begin hearings of the witnesses designated as desirable by Mr.

Motor Is Discussed.

In his letter Mr. Cammon said: "There has appeared to-day "There has appeared to-day in all newspapers a statement made before the Senate with resepct to the Liberty motor in the Bristol plane of great significance as throwing a vivid light on the entire subject of this unfortunate adventure in particular designed. It is that did that the subject of this unfortunate adventure in engineering design. It is stated that the motor overheats; to a layman this means next to nothing; to an engineer it tells a big stoory and raises questions pregnant with importance. These questions are:

"1. Does this overheating indicate a basic defectiveness of design, or can it be corrected by some expedient?

"2. Why was it not discovered on the testing stand long before the motor was put into the Bristol machine, and was it

put into the Bristol machine, and was it not due to improper methods of testing the motor?

Cammon answers the first question by showing that the radiation of the motor is not sufficient, signed for an eng is not sufficient, "because it was de-signed for an engine more efficient and better designed than the Liberty motor which was tried with it." The only way to overcome this defect, Cammon says, to overcome this defect, Cammon says, would be to put larger radiators on the motor, which would have been disastrous from a military point of view, because it would add too much weight to the motor and the Bristol plane could not carry it. not carry it.
"A radiator 50 per cent, bigger than

Continued on Second Page

BAKER'S FRIEND DELAYS SENATE PLANE INQUIRY

Bill Providing Funds Is Held Up Until Secretary Approves It.

BORGLUM IS SILENT

Liberty Motor Is Assailed in Statement by New Yorg Engineer.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Thompson (Kan.), chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control, through failure to report to the Senate to-day the Chamberlain resolution providing for the broadening of the inquiry into aircraft production and amplification of the inquisitorial functions of the Military Committee, blocked action on that important measure. It was to Senator Thompson's committee that the resolution was referred last week, as its adoption entails heavy drain on the contingent fund.

the contingent fund.

Leaders of the Senate Military Committee demanded to-day of Senator Thompson what was the matter with their resolution. With astounding calm Senator Thompson said to Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock: "Why my committee has not yet acted on the resolutions. I wantee to show it to Secretary of War Baker and find out if it was entirely satisfactory to him first."

Immediate Action Promised.

For a few minutes it looked as if Senator Hitchcock would go to the Senate floor with a demand for instant discharge of the committee from the further consideration of the resolution, but he was dissuaded by one of Senator Thomps Republican colleagues, who pro given the matter.

given the matter.

Senator Thompson, hardly relishing the position in which devotion to the Secretary of War had placed him, promised the Military Committee that he would call his committee and guarantee action, but meanwhile a day and a half had been lost. Without a report from Senator Thompson's committee at the next meeting of the Senate, the leaders in the Military Committee will start the movement to take the matter out of the hands of the Committee on Audit an dControl with every chance of sucan dControl with every chance of suc-

promised comeback of Gutzon Borglum failed to appear in the Senate to-day. Having announced that he would reply through Senator Brandegee (Conn.), that Senator was besieged all day with demands for the disclosure of day with demands for the disclosure of the Borglum reply, but it was not forth-coming. Senator Brandegee explained that as soon as the matter came ot him he would present it in the Senate for what it was worth and that meanwhile

what it was worth and that meanwhile he had no comment to make.

Senator Brandegee, however, did present to-day a letter from Leon Cammon of 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, in which the Liberty motor's shortcomings were discussed from the point of view of an engineering expert. Mr. Cammon explained that he was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Aeronautical Society of America, the New York Acedemy of Sciences and the Society of Automobile Engineers.

SECRETARY BAKER A LUTHERAN.

SECRETARY BAKER A LUTHERAN,
To the Editor of "The Press."
Sir:—Some one has asked, what is
Secretary Baker's religion, whether
Protestant, Catholic or Jew? The following will explain it fully: Ellas Baker
lived and died at a small village named
Bakersville, Md., just a few miles north
of Antietam, and the church spire
(Lutheran) can plainly be seen from the
battlefield. He had a family of twelve
boys and three girls, many of them living to old age. Of the sons, one the
Rev. Henry Baker, D. D., became a
noted Lutheran divine and died in Altoona a score of years ago. Others were
farmers and merchants of which Elias
Baker, Jr., located in Shepperdstown,
Va., and died there shortly after the
Civil War. He had several sons, the
older one being Newton D. Baker, M.
D., of Martinsburg, W. Va., and who
died there a few years ago. He was the
father of the present Secretary of War.
Many of the Baker family were active
in the Lutheran church. Hoping this explains fully his faith.

LUTHERAN
Philadelphia, May 8, 1918. LUTHERAN

Philadelphia. May 8, 1918.

EDITORIALS

Borglum

THE correspondence between the President of the United States and Mr. Borglum, the publication of which has been followed immediately by the open letter of Mr. Borglum to the President, brings the conduct of the War Department, with respect to the Aircraft Board, into a direct focus of criticism from which there is no escape. What Mr. Borglum charges is, in plain English, nothing more nor less than, first, a gross incompetency on the part of the Secretary of War in his ability to control the Aircraft Board so as to make sure of the production of a vital war requirement; and, second, a determined effort on the part of the assistants of the Secretary of War to prevent the truth of the incompetency, if not something worse, of the Aircraft Board being dragged to the light. Mr. Borglum is not exaggerating in the least when he declares, in his open letter to the President, that, "Charges could not be more serious," and that "Charges more grievous could not be made against a department or group of men." And it is just because no sane person will be inclined to deny this, that the necessity for a complete examination of the affairs of the War Department, in its direction of the Aircraft Board, as demanded by Mr. Coffin, in his personal letter to the President, becomes an absolute necessity of the country no less than the

That such an inquiry will take place is presumably beyond question, and this being so it is all the more necessary that nothing should be said to prejudice this inquiry, and that no effort should be made to take political advantage of the reputed sins and omissions of the Secretary of War and the Aircraft Board, until the findings of the inquiry have been made public. In linking the Secretary of War with the Aircraft Board, there should be no misunderstanding. It must be quite evident to everybody who thinks that the two are inextricably bound to one another. It is the business of a Secretary of War, in the midst of a great war, so to conduct his department that the war may be waged with the utmost thoroughness. If, then, it should transpire that the Aircraft Board has failed, the sin must necessarily be visited on the head of Aircraft Board. The Aircraft Board itself is a creation gerated ego. intended to assist the Secretary of War in effectively carrying on the war, and if the Aircraft Board has not successfully done this, it was the business of the Secretary of War to have found some one capable of doing the work. The head of a great department is responsible for his subordinates. Indeed, one of the great tests of able administration is the power to find good subordinates matter what the amount, and there was equally no question of men, for it would presumably have been impossible for the Secretary to have called anyone to his aid who would have refused the call. No one would maintain, accepted full responsibility for his department, and even to have demanded full and absolute responsibility for it. No one could imagine the greatest of British war ministers, Mr. Pitt, disavowing one iota of responsibility for the running of the War Office in London. Mr. Pitt, indeed, summed up his ideal of his responsibility in a phrase, which is known from one end of the world to the other, when he told the Duke of Devonshire that he believed that he could save the country, and that no other man could.

Now, in the inquiry which is to come, the different aspects must not be allowed to confuse each other. There are just two important sides to the inquiry. The first is what actually has been accomplished during the first year of the war, the other is what are the conditions for the future. It has been reported in the country that during the original Senate inquiry one of the witnesses admitted that the report, issued by Mr. Baker, was an entirely untrue and hopelessly inaccurate one, to which he had been induced to put his name through misrepresentations. Such a statement, no matter where it originated, or however untrue it may be, supposing it to be untrue, must be easily capable of verification or denial. If it is true the Secretary of War should accept the responsibility for the deception practiced. If it is untrue, it is a positive scandal that the Secretary of War should be subjected to the stigma of it. Now, there is, of course, a vast difference between incompetency and graft, but incompetency, though not so deadly to the individual as graft, is capable of doing the same immediate, though not ultimate damage. In other words the incompetency of an individual, in the midst of a great war, may do an incalculable damage to the nation at the moment, whereas if the same results were accompanied or accomplished by graft, the conditions would remain deleterious to the country until the public service was completely purged of them. Mr. Borglum deliberately makes both charges. He charges, that is to say, an almost incredible incompetency, heightened by profiteering of the worst description. As an example of the utter incompetency of the aircraft direction, he declares that at a time when Colonel Deeds told the National Press Association that there were 1200 flyers and 1200 planes flying over the United States lines in France, there were not more than 20, and that these 20 were French school planes, not allowed to go near the German lines. Here is a direct statement which can easily be tested and proved or disproved, but which, presumably, is one of the statements that Mr. Borglum, in a further charge against the War Department, declares that, in spite of the President's authority, he was prevented from verifying, the War Department officials even going to the length of threatening his witnesses in order

to cut off his sources of evidence.

As to the charges of profiteering, Mr. Borglum is less precise, but it, of course, would not be fair to suppose that, in an open letter to the President, he could divulge information which would necessarily fill innumerable state papers. As to Mr. Borglum himself, he may or he may not be a fanatic, loaded the Secretary of War, as much as on the head of the with distorted views, and handicapped by an exag-He is known to the world as a distinguished sculptor, and the world would not have known him as anything else, had it not been for his letter to the President, which has brought him into the fiercest limelight which is at present being shed anywhere in the United States. Whether, however, he is a fanatical egoist, or whether he is the coolest and most balanced sifter of evidence, does not for the present purpose parwithin the range of the opportunity offered. Now, in ticularly matter. He has been allowed to probe what is the present case, the opportunity was the whole of the United States. There was no question of money, no in bringing all the mud to the surface, whether the mud was originally there or whether he has supplied it out of his own suspicions and self-concentration. These things may be interesting to certain intelligences at the moment, for instance, that a man like Edwin M. Stanton would have hesitated, in the days of Mr. Lincoln, to have United States shall play the part it has undertaken in the war, are only desirous of learning the truth about the matter. As it is, the question has gone far beyond the reputations of individuals. What is at stake is the country's ability to keep faith with its allies, and that must be clear not only to every citizen of the United States, but to every well-wisher of the country. Therefore the time has surely come when there should be an end to charges, to recriminations, and to innuendoes, in order that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth should be known

THE TIMES' PROPHECIES. Time does indeed bring changes to us all, but the last eighteen months have brought no such changes in the lives of ordinary men as they have wrought in the life of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. A year and a little more ago there was nothing that wasn't being said derogatory to Mr. Daniels. On every side and from every quarter of the country newspapers were excoriating Mr. Daniels upon any grounds imaginable-in fact it was rather the fashion to berate the Secretary of the Navy; and The Times in a way risked its reputation as a prophet by sticking to Mr. Daniels through thick and thin, telling its readers from time to time that the Secretary would handle his job to the satisfaction of

How well the Navy has been handled all the world now knows. Mr Daniels' achievements have placed him high amongst big administrative personalities and now no newspaper nor any citizen would dare attempt to smirch his renown as was the case so short a time since. The increase in the Navy's personnel, the great number of warships put in commission, the fine work done in home and European waters, prove the merit of Mr. Daniels' policy of labor; and it is well that the work of the Navy has been so well done as to silence the yapping of the critics who ran at his heels before it became proper to disclose what the Navy had been doing in the months of silence.

everybody concerned.

The carping and the unreasoning criticism that was the portion of Mr. Daniels a while back is now the portion of Mr. Baker. The Times was true to Mr. Daniels during his time of trial; and it is likewise now true to Mr. Baker. Not that it holds a brief for Mr. Baker, particularly, but because The Times is confident that Mr. Baker is able to carry the burdens that his country has laid upon his shoulders; and because it believes that not even the ablest man is helped by constant bickering and nagging.

Details are of no great value at the moment, but it is useful to point out that Mr. Baker has landed 700,-000 American troops upon French soil within a year of our entry into war, when all the experts-or nearly all-who were urging Mr. Baker forward as loudly as might be, at the same time asserted that with all the shipping available under the most auspicious circumstances, would not transport 500,000 troops to France in less than a year, to say nothing of arms, ammunition and food. The achievement of the Secretary speaks for itself.

While the things that Mr. Baker has accomplished within the year are buried amongst the mass of useless and senseless criticism of him and his assistants. The Times dares predict, with all the strength of which it is capable, that ere six months have passed the public and press of the United States will come to appreciate the capacities of Secretary Baker; and will give him the same unquestioning confidence they now give Secretary Daniels. The people have spent much valuable time slandering these industrious and able men; and it is to be hoped they now will give over this futile expenditure of time and energy to devote themselves heart and soul to winning the

DISPATCH Pittsburg, Pa.

MAY 1 1 1919

"Frontiers of Freedom," by Hon New-n D Baker, Secretary of War. Mr aker's visit to the battle-front makes "Frontiers of Freedom," by Hon Newton D Baker, Secretary of War. Mr Baker's visit to the battle-front makes this book of the greatest interest and significance. Ralph A Hayes, the writer of the preface, tells much better than can the reviewer "Why the book." In part, Mr Hayes says: "As Mr Dooley somewhere remarks, 'there is a great difference between a "Sicretary of War" and a "Sicretary of a War." The first, to be sure, is in days of peace, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and the president of the Panama Railroad Company; he is chairman of the National Forest Reservation Commission and superintendent of Cleaning and Repairing the Statue of Liberty; he is administrator of laws relating to national cemeteries and overseer of bridge construction on navigable streams; he has a multitude of other pastorial functions that have not the slightest relationship to the great god, Mars.'

"But the second—the war-time Secretary—fights a Nation's battles; he hears its censure and sometimes its praise; he is the subject of smoking-car debate and Congressional inquiry. Within the bounds of No Man's Land, a people today shut off from civilization by the ingrained iniquity of its rulers, seeks to fathom his plans and measure his potentialities. In Everyman's Land he reaches into myriad homes; and even as she wipes away her farewell tear each sweetheart and mother and wife wonders how he will care for her boy.

"What, then, does he say, and think while the world is being made over? What are the war-time utterances of our Secretary of War? The record has been meager. Secretary Baker speaks always extemporaneously; there is neither manuscript nor notes. The comments here brought together had to be gathered from more or less fragmentary reports recorded, in most instances, without his knowledge."

The eyes of the whole country have recently been focused on the War Department. Questions have been asked which only the Secretary Baker explains just how the United States is conducting the w

ducting the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918.

War Decorations.

A bill submitted to Congress by the War Department provides for the award of decorations to American heroes in the European war. It is the substitute proposed by Secretary of War Baker for all pending legislation along this line. Three classes of decorations are provided for. First, medals of honor; second, distinguished service crosses, and third, distinguished service medals.

It is explained that the medal of honor will be equivalent to the British Victoria cross, the highest distinction that can be attained by a British soldier. The distinguished service cross is said to be on a par with the French croix de guerre and the British distinguished service order, while the distinguished service medal has no exact parallel in foreign armies.

The proposal to award decorations of this kind to those whose gallantry and distinguished service entitle them to recognition will no doubt be generally approved by the public, and there seems little question that Congress will enact the law. These rewards furnish a stimulus to officers and men which nothing else can give. The Victoria cross of England and the war cross of France are more treasured by those who have won them than if they were the most costly gems. No influence or money can purchase them; they are given only on merit.

If Congress enacts the bill submitted by the War Department, the American medal of honor will become as highly prized as the decorations of the foreign armies. Soldiers returning from the great European conflict will bring back with them these testimonials to their bravery, to hand them down as precious heirlooms. A number of American officers and enlisted men are now wearing decorations awarded them by France and England in recognition of conspicuous bravery, although they are doing so contrary to law. The laws of the United States do not permit an American soldier to accept a decoration from any foreign country, and Congress has not yet made an exception in the present circumstances, as it is expected to do. With the armies of England, France and the United States fighting together under one

supreme command and for a common cause, the circumstances are such that there can be no valid objection to the acceptance by American soldiers of decorations awarded by the English or French. Congress can well afford to give specific authorization for their acceptance.

WASHINGTON POST:

MAY 15, 1918.

SONS LIVING CLEAN LIVES, SAYS BAKER

Secretary Reports to Women's Meeting on Trip to France.

A graphic story of his visit to France was told by Secretary of War Baker last night at a meeting of the woman's committee of the council of national defense at Memorial Continental Hall. More than 1,000 persons, including the President and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary of Navy Daniels, attended.

Secretary Baker sent a message to the mothers of American soldiers in France through the woman's committee which is holding a three days' conference here by affirming that their sons "are living a life that they were willing to have their mothers see." He told of the friendship between the American, British and French soldiers and of the effect the war has had upon the allied countries.

Eduard de Billy, deputy French high commissioner, told of the plans that had been perfected in France whereby American soldiers while on furlough would be taken into the French homes.

commissioner, told of the plans that had been perfected in France whereby American soldiers while on furlough would be taken into the French homes of their own social status. The movement under the patronage of the wife of Gen. Joffre, he said, has received the indorsement of Gen. Pershing, and 50 officers and privates will begin their leave of absence this week as the household guests of 50 French families. M. de Billy said that if the plan proved successful it would be extended.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw told the women that it was time for them to lay definite plans for the time of reconstruction. Rolling bandages is work only for the aged, she said. When the fine comes for women to take the places of the four or five million men who are to be called, she said they should go out into the fields and into the shops and do a man's work.

More than 300 of the delegates were received by the President and Mrs. Wilson yesterday afternoon at the White House. The conference will end this afternoon with an address by Food Administrator Hoover.

ministrator Hoover

PART ENTENRS.

First Photographs From Home and Abroad.

HERALD AND DAILY PICT

WEDNESDAY,



SECRETARY BAKER REVIEWS U. S. HEROES—
every detail of American activities abroad. Here the two
men the allied world looks to for victory over the Kaiser are
of the War Department and Col. Hines. They inspected reviewing a crack American infantry regiment shortly to take

ND EXAMINER TURE REVIEW

Latest Scenes From the Western Battle Front, Where U. S. Soldiers Are Helping to Hold the Gate.

DAY, MAY 8, 1918. =



e two

its place in the battle lines. To this regiment the United States is adding hundreds of thousands of fighters until the Stars and Stripes are able to take over the task so long handled by the

Tricolor and Union Jack. Every French officer from Supreme Allied Commander Foch to the drill sergeants training the U. S. troops congratulated Baker and Pershing on our soldiers.

The Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918

MUD WON'T STICK LONG.

Last January Secretary Baker appeared before the senate committee on military affairs and during the course of his statement he declared that he had reasons to believe, provided the transportation facilities did not fail to materialize, that we should have 500,000 soldiers dispatched to France early in the year.

That statement threw the carping critics, anti-Americans, copperheads,

and disgruntled profiteers into a frenzy.

"I don't think he knows what he is talking about," snorted Lodge whose partisanship so warps his patriotism that he would much preferred to have seen the secretary fail in his prediction.

"Absurd," sneered Chamberlain, nursing his sore toe.

"Baker must go," shouted the profiteer in war material, glancing over his ledger and wringing his hands at the thought of lost opportunity.

"Baker is a pacifist," roared the hostile press.

"Miss Pansy," sneered the papers that put one over on the German language press and got away with it.

"Where are the transports?" roared the delectable purist, Penrose, whose portrait by Roosevelt hangs in the galleries of memory.

"I have the transports in view," replied Daniels.

"Josephus 'Orangeblossom' Daniels," sneered the papers that habitually refer to the president of the United States as a "saint."

The other day Secretary Baker again appeared before congress and this

is what he said:

"In January I told the senate committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be dispatched to France.

"I cannot, either now or perhaps later, discuss the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the

forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

Newton D. Baker had made good—and more than good. Josephus Daniels had made good and more than good. The half million are "over there" and many more than the promised half million are there. And they are going still. Going as rapidly as it is humanly possible to send them. And there they stand,—these soldiers of the republic,—holding up their part on the firing line.

And the most impressive part of it all is that not a man is being sent who has not been fully equipped. The carping critics said four months ago that

it could not be done—and it has been done.

These achievements are rapidly doing for Baker what like achievements did for Daniels six and seven months ago,—driving home to the American people a realization of the animus, whether of enemy origin, or something else that's "just as good," behind the conspiracy against the cabinet officer

who has the confidence of the president and of Pershing.

There is nothing discouraging in all this—it is the history of "criticism" in the United States. In his autobiography Bigelow, minister to France during the Lincoln administration, publishes a letter from Thurlow Weed, forebear of Barnes, the boss, and himself one of the strongest republican politicians of his time, in which the ancestor of Barnes regrets that he can send no cheery word because the secretary of war is a weakling, the secretary of the navy a nimcompoop, the generals incompetents, and Lincoln an impossibility, and the country going to the dimnation bow-wows.

But while Weed wrote, Stanton and Welles acted. And while the Barnes rant, Baker and Daniels act.

For while mistakes will necessarily be made, and have been made, they are minor mistakes and have been rectified and the major part of the people are satisfied,—so well satisfied that the republic has made an unequalled record during the last year, that they have no patience with the type of critic whose criticism consists in applying insulting epithets to the responsible leaders of the nation. Mud when thrown will sometimes stick for awhile but the light of the truth soon dries it and it falls to the ground to be trampled upon by a militant nation marching to the field.

PRESIDENT FIGHTS ANY INQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF WAR

Mr. Wilson Asks His Friends to Compel Senators to Stand Up and Be Counted on the Chamberlain Resolution

NO OBJECTION TO ORDNANCE OR AIRCRAFT INVESTIGATION.

Secretary of War Baker Supports Him-Friends Will Oppose Adoption of the Resolution in Its Present Form.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.-President Wilson has asked his friends in the Senate to demand a "show-down" on the Chahberlain resolution directing the Military Affairs Committee "to inquire into and report to the Senate the progress of aircraft production in the United States, or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war, by or through the War Department."

He thinks that the measure is aimed at him as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and he wishes to know whether the Senate will stand by him or by the Military Affairs Committee, which has been nagging at him for several months.

The President does not object to a thorough inquiry into the aircraft or the ordnance situation, but he strenuously opposes that provision of the resolution which directs the committee to investigate "any other matters relating to the conduct of the war."

Wants Senators Counted.

Leaders of the Senate have been advised against trying to hold up the Chamberlain resolution in the Committee on Audit and Control. The President wants those who favor it to stand up and be counted, so that he and the country will know who is trying to take the conduct of the war

Baker supports the Secretary President on the proposition pending. Their attitude became known to-day, and Administration Senators declared that they would not support the resolution in its present form.

Senator Thompson of Kansas, who discussed the Chamberlain resolution with the President this afternoon, said after leaving the White House:

"President Wilson is opposed to this resolution, and it will be fought out inthe Senate when it comes up for consideration."

Democratic leaders in the Senate indicated to The World correspondent that they heartily favor a rigid inquiry into aircraft production and the Borglum charges and ordnance production, but they say that in effect the provision for an inquiry into "other matters relating to the conduct of the war" would enable a hostile sub-committee to interfere in the prosecution of the war. They charge that the Chamberlain resolution is an attempt to put into effect the original Weeks resolution providing for a Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Objection has been raised to the provision in the resolution for expenses, "including travelling expenses," on the ground that it would permit the Military Affairs Committee or a sub-committee to go to France or anywhere else in Europe and investigate Gen. Pershing.

Objection is raised to the provision that would permit the committee to obtain documents, papers, and other information from "the several departments of the Government, or any bureau thereof."

Owing to the fact that the Senate took a recess instead of adjourning yesterday afternoon, thereby eliminating the morning hour to-day, in

order that the Post Office Appropriation Bill might be taken up, the Chamberlain resolution did not come up for consideration.

To Consider It in Committee.

The Committee on Audit and Control will meet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock to consider the resolution. Its members are Senators Thompson of Kansas, Chairman; Jones of New Mexico and McKellar of Tennessee, Democrats; and Smoot of Utah and France of Maryland, Republicans.

Senator Thompson received to-day a letter from Secretary Baker saying that he does not oppose any investigation into the aircraft or ordnance production or any other service of the War Department, but does not think the committee of the Senate should interfere with the conduct of the war. Mr. Thompson said he would make the letter public to-morrow. Senator Martin has a similar letter.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Thompson conferred with President Wilson, upon the invitation of the President, over the Chamberlain resolution. The President made it plain to him that he does not oppose any proper aircraft or ordnance inquiry, but is as much opposed to interfering with the conduct of the war, as he was when the Weeks proposition was introduced in the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain and other members of the Military Affairs Committee who supported his resolution before it was introduced in the Senate will consent to important amendments. It is admitted that it is loosely drawn and its meaning is not quite clear. With the resolution confined to directing an investigation of the Aircraft, Ordnance or some other specific services of the War Department there would be no objection to it by Administration Democrats. It is believed by supporters and opponents of the measure that a compromise resolution may be reported out by the Committee on Audit and Control and adopted by the Senate. Committee who supported his resothe Senate.

Secretary Baker and President Wilson have repeatedly indicated that they desired an investigation of the aircraft production and the Borglum charges. There is no desire on their part to whitewash anybody.

Text of the Resolution.

The Chamberlain resolution as pre-

The Chamberlain resolution as presented to the Senate reaus:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any suo-committee thereof, be and is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate the promises of aircraft production in the United States, or in any other matters relating to the conduct of the war, by or through the War Department; that said committee, or any sub-committee, thereof, may sit during the sessions or during the recess of the Senate; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath, either orally or by deposition; to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the Government, or any burean thereof; to employ stenographers help, at a cost not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such testimony as may be taken; to employ such agents or assistants as may be necessary; and that all expenses, including traveling expenses, contracted hereunder shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

Chairman Hitchcock of the Sub-Committee on Ordnance made final arrangements to-day to start to-morrow on the tour of investigation of the steel plants. The committee is composed of Senators Hitchcock, Metcher and Beckham, Democrats; Weeks and Wadsworth, Republicans. It will be accompanied by Gen. Williams, Acting Chief of the Construction Division: two ordnance experts and Mr. Stettinius.

Senator Brandegee said to-day that he had not received the letter which

Senator Brandegee said to-day that he had not received the letter which Mr. Borglum said while in Washing-ton Sunday he was going to write to

ton Sunday he was going to write to Mr. Brandegee.
Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the new Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, paid his first visit to the White House to-day since he was chosen head of this committee. He and the President discussed the foreign relations of the United States and the aircraft situation.

Travel Magazine



(C) Underwood & Underwood

Secretary of War Baker hurrying blithely to his office in the War Department Building

Herald New York City MAY 1 1 1918 FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM.

"Frontiers of Freedom," by Newton D. Baker, is a collection of addresses delivered in 1917 and 1918 by the Secretary of War, including three which he made to the American troops in France when he was there last March.

was there last March.

In an introduction to the book Mr.
Baker says that the addresses contained therein were delivered extemporaneously and that if they should appear to have the merit of well chosen words the credit should be given to his secretary, Ralph A. Hayes, and to Dr. F. P. Keppel, "who divides everybody's labors in the War Department and still finds time to read the copies of proofs." The book is published by the George H. Doran Company.

THE chief "Baker" in Washington recommends "Dupont's" bakingpowder for war-bread.

REPUBLICANS PICK BAKER AS TARGET

In Campaign to Gain Control of House, Party Will Assail War Secretary.

Questionnaire Sent to All Workers to Get Viewpoint.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 28 Post Building. WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Republican campaign to gain control of the house of representatives next November is to center entirely about Secretary of War Baker and the management of the war department.

From the start to the finish of the campaign, as now planned, the Repubican fire is to be directed almost exclusively at the Cleveland cabinet

The Republicans will go into the campaign with words of enthusiastic support of the war, and have adopted as the campaign slogan the phrase: "Win the war now."

With this as a premise, verbal and written word batteries are to be turned on the record of the war de-

partment.

This program has been agreed upon in numerous party councils held the past month. A confidential questionnaire was sent out through the medium of the national Republican organization to the leaders in the local organizations throughout the country. This questionnaire was designed.

organizations throughout the country. This questionnaire was designed to obtain theview point of the party workers as to the most vulnerable point in the administration armor.

The national leaders have let it be kr in that the verdict, by a big me in, is that an attack upon the management of the war department offers the best opening.

management of the war department offers the best opening.

The plan has been approved by the old guard leaders represented by such men as Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Smoot of Utah and Gallinger of New Hampshire who is now acting as Republican leader in the senate.

In turn also it has been given the seal of approval by Theodore Roose-

In turn also it has been given the seal of approval by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, and Medill McCormick of Illinois as well as by Will Hays, newly chosen chairman of the Republican national committee, who, contrary to the usual custom, will conduct the Republican congressional campaign this year.

Republican congressional campaign this year.

Secretary Baker is to be given credit for being patriotic, honest and sincere, but that is about all. By direct assertion and insinuation it is to be set forth that he is not the man to be at the head of the war department. With this is to be coupled criticism of about everything the war department has attempted. tempted.

tempted.
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is to take the stump. He already has indicated the course he is to follow by a speech to the Republicans of Massachusetts when he said:
"We have a good draft law. The rest of the first year of our participation in the war is represented by wasted effort."

All the evidence that has been produced by the congressional investiga-

All the evidence that has been produced by the congressional investigations already held and those to be held will be raked over and employed. There will be a lot of talk about rifles, machine guns and aeroplanes. There will be much discussion, too, of artillery and the progress of the war department big gun program. Commissions that have been granted also will be reviewed.

The oroginal plan was to have included Secretary Daniels and the navy department in the campaign thunder.

nis has been abandoned.

The Republican leaders have come
the conclusion such a course

might react.

The Democratic leaders, fully aware of what is under way, say the attack on Secretary Baker will react. At any rate, definite procedure to meet such attack already has been

President Wilson, it is stated, will let the critics of the administration make the first move. He would like to see, it is further stated, as little partisan disturbance as possible this year, but will move promptly and vigorously to the defense of the sections of war if the brigkhats begin retary of war if the brickbats begin to fall.

to fall.

The authorized statement can be made that President Wilson today stands as firmly behind Secretary Baker as he did a few months ago, when the first big assault was launched on the war department.

The president, as the situation now stands, will regard an attack upon Secretary Baker as an attack on himself. In such an attack, it is stated, he will see very little save a purpose to hit at him over the back of Secretary Baker.

tary Baker.
This, it is known, he is prepared to This, it is known, nemake plain to the country.

Baker also faces

Secretary Baker also faces the prospect of the weeks just ahead serenely. He believes the war department, while making some mistakes, has done a tremendous piece of work in the face of extraordinary difficul

Ways and means will be found of answering critics and of presenting to the country the whole record of the war department.

war department.

Perhaps 85 per cent. of what has been done is the result of the common counsel of leading officials, civil and military, of all the great powers alligned against Germany. This phase of the situation will be made very plain to the people.

By implication at least the critics of the war department will be asked if

By implication at least the critics of the war department will be asked if they assume full responsibility for attacks on the policies and execution of the same by the combined judgment of the war leaders of England, France and Italy as well as the United States. Speaker Champ Clark at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday, in what was announced as the one political speech he will make this year, outlined the Democratic plan.

Democratic plan.

It will be to contend that the present administration was confronted

with the stupendous task of conductthe greatest of all wars, that e mistakes have been made the inistration, including President while mistakes have been made administration, including President Wilson, his cabinet officers and the Democratic majorities in congress in a broad way have faced heart-breaking tasks bravely and to date have written a record of which the nation has a right to be proud.

IT IS THE "HEART OF INTENT" THAT COUNTS.

Now that Mr. George Creel has done the handsome thing by apologizing, may

it not be hoped that Congress will turn its attention from its favorite pastime of making mountains out of molehills to more serious business? Similar hope might be expressed with regard to those persons who have no more serious criticism of Mr. Newton D. Baker than that upon occasion he failed to salute the flag. New York, Friday, May 3, 1918.

THE UTMOST PRACTICABLE.

In Secretary Baker's proposals yesterday to the House Military Committee there was at least one vein of good sense. He does not want to encourage the idea of military "miracles" wrought by the United States. The creation of an army of 5,000,000 by the waving of an enchanter's wand does not appeal to the Secretary. Nor does he wish to name any "fancy" figure of the number of soldiers the country intends to send to France, simply because it might "thrill" the people. The War Department faces the intractable facts. Not what we should like to do, but what we can do, must be the measure of our effort. And what Secretary Baker urges is simply that Congress authorize the raising and equipping and forwarding to France of all the soldiers who can be summoned to the colors and trained and shipped to France in a given time. By so much, the attitude of the War Department is correct. It desires that the country do its utmost, but not that it should expect the impossible, or think that inexorable physical limitations can be surmounted at a leap by American genius.

The question remains, however, whether Secretary Baker is himself pursuing the practicable course in requesting blanket authority for the President to call up as many men of draft age as he sees fit. This is not a matter of dangerous power, but of asking Congress to legislate in the dark. How can it vote money for the army unless it knows how large the army is to be? Estimates, precise details, numbers of men, their organization, their officering, their time of service, their rate of pay-these things are of the very essence of an army appropriation bill. At least, they always have been, ever since Parliaments and Congresses asserted the power of the purse, and maintained the right of legislative control of the military establishment. Even in France and Germany, where compulsory military service has been long the rule, the calling out of any "class" of recruits requires the assent of the lawmaking body, which also debates and votes the funds necessary. What the historic British and American practice has been everybody knows.

Departure from it should be advocated only for imperative reasons, and we cannot see that Secretary Baker has made out a case for it. He refers to the "psychologic effect" upon the enemy of the knowledge that the American Government is empowered to raise the biggest armies found possible. But it is hard to understand why the same psychologic effect would not be produced by a definite array of concrete undertakings, even more strongly than a vague programme to be carried out by a blanket power conferred upon the President. He would have to depend upon his military advisers. They would be the ones to assemble all the facts and make all the estimates. Why cannot they do that work in the usual way

and lay the results before Congress? To be on the safe side, they might ask for more men and money than they believe can be used in the coming fiscal, year. Congress would not deny them the amplest margin in its appropriations. But the position already taken by Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee shows that Congress would not part with its time-honored prerogative of deciding what shall be the size of the army, except on the direst necessity. This has not been shown to exist.

In all this business the country may now be trusted to be steady and sensible. People no longer wish to be treated like children. Fairy stories from Washington they have learned to distrust. One great trouble with our whole aeroplane programme, with which there has been such bitter disappointment, was that the authorities seemed to think it necessary to exhilarate the nation by boastful announcements and impossible forecasts. So it was with the Liberty motor, the origin of which was absurdly exaggerated, and the predictions regarding which are now admitted to have been misleading, though there is no doubt, apparently, that the Liberty motor, as slowly and laboriously perfected, will prove one of the best in the world. And we had all kinds of cock-sure prophecies of 50,000 American aeroplanes, or even 100,000, produced in one year to outnumber ten or twenty times all that the French and English and Germans combined have in use.

Those easy-going and credulous days are now past; Americans have settled down to the grim earnest of the war. They do not look to Washington to be flattered or fooled, but to have the exact situation, with its urgent needs, set before them. What unlimited patriotic devotion can do, they stand ready to do. Money and men, effort and sacrifice, courage and patience-none will be lacking. But with it all, the American people now demand that they be taken into the fullest confidence by their Government.

By CHARLES FRANKLIN JONES, Boston

CRITICISING THOSE IN OFFICE

Many of the younger generation are surprised at President Wilson keeping Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels on the job after the protests that have been made in certain quarters about their efficiency

Some of the old fellows will tell you, however, that it is only a game of war. One side trying to down and belittle their political opponents. It is an old game that has gone on for ages. During the Civil war here in our own country, the same tactics were pursued. Only then it was the Republicans that were in power and that were criticised, and now it is the Democrats.

Every one of Lincoln's Cabinet was found fault with, and Lin-

coln was often asked to have them dismissed.

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Even General Grant, who did more to win the war than any other one general, was severely criticised, and Lincoln was constantly

receiving demands from all sides that Grant be dismissed.

They trumped up every charge against Grant that could be thought of. They told Lincoln that he drank so much whiskey that he was not fit to be a general. And to this Lincoln made that celebrated reply, "If you will find out for me what brand of whiskey Grant drinks, I will send a barrel of it to all my other generals, for Grant seems to be the only one of them that knows how to fight.

So Lincoln stuck to Grant, and Grant won the war, and our fathers afterwards made him President, as a reward for doing the

very things they told Lincoln would surely lose the war.

When people say that Secretary Baker is not personally a fighter and therefore should not run the War Department, it reminds me of a story of the two men who quarrelled over a book. One said the other was no judge of books, because he had never written a book. To this the other replied: "Well, I never laid an egg, either, but I am a much better judge of an omelet than any hen that ever lived.'

The Latest Books

"Frontiers of Freedom," by Hon Newton D Baker, Secretary of War. Mr Baker's visit to the battle-front makes "Frontiers of Freedom," by Hon Newton D Baker, Secretary of War. Mr Baker's visit to the battle-front makes this book of the greatest interest and significance. Ralph A Hayes, the writer of the preface, tells much better than can the reviewer "Why the book." In part, Mr Hayes says: "As Mr Dooley somewhere remarks, "there is a great difference between a "Sicretary of War" and a "Sicretary of a War." The first, to be sure, is in days of peace, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and the president of the Panama Railroad Company; he is chairman of the National Forest Reservation Commission and superintendent of Cleaning and Repairing the Statue of Liberty; he is administrator of laws relating to national cemeteries and overseer of bridge construction on navigable streams; he has a multitude of other pastorial functions that have not the slightest relationship to the great god, Mars."

"But the second—the war-time Secretary—fights a Nation's battles; he hears its censure and sometimes its praise; he is the subject of smoking-car debate and Congressional inquiry. Within the bounds of No Man's Land, a people today shut off from civilization by the ingrained iniquity of its rulers, seeks to fathom his plans and measure his potentialities. In Everyman's Land he reaches into myriad homes; and even as she wipes away her farewell tear each sweetheart and mother and wife wonders how he will care for her boy.

"What, then, does he say and think while the world—is—being made over? What are the war-time utterances of our Secretary of War? The record has been meager. Secretary Baker speaks always extemporaneously; there is neither manuscript nor notes. The comments here brought together had to be gathered from more or less fragmentary reports recorded, in most instances, without his knowledge."

The eyes of the whole country have recently been focused on the War Department. Questions have been asked which only the Secretary Baker explains just how the United States is conducting the wa

191 Pittsburg Dispatch A. ROOK, President-Editor.

The New York Times

44 All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH S. Ochs. Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

President Wilson's protest against the Chamberlain resolution will undoubtedly dispose of it. It proposed that the Military Committee act as a committee to investigate the aircraft mess or "any other matters relating "to the conduct of the war, by or "through the War Department." To an aircraft investigation the President has no objection; but "any other matters" is a large phrase. He thinks it would constitute Senator CHAMBER-LAIN's committee a committee "to take over the conduct of the war," or, at least, to superintend it. And he is certainly right when he says that such action would amount to "a di-"rect vote of want of confidence in "the Administration."

The people are with him in his opposition to a committee on the conduct of the war, in whatever form it may be proposed to create such a committee. Whatever of confusion may exist anywhere would be intensified a hundredfold if Congress tried to take over the executive business, or superintend it, or overhaul it, or meddle with it. It is not what Congress is for; and the Congress which did try to exercise such functions in Lin-COLN's time, although it was headed by much abler men than most of those at the head of this Congress, only succeeded in interfering with the ation's war activities and making bad Datters worse. It never did any good. Congress should be warned

by that historic example.

While the President is undoubtedly ight in the position he has taken, it to be regretted that in taking it he hould have made use of certain expressions such as, "These are serious "times, and it is absolutely necessary "that the lines should be clearly drawn "between friends and opponents." They are serious times, and for that reason no line should be drawn between patriots who differ concerning methods; the only line should be between friends and enemies of the United States. There are few of the latter in Congress. In times so serious it should not be regarded as an offense for a patriotic Congressman to differ with the Administration in a matter of policy. Nor should the President speak of " friends and opponents," for in this matter of the war no Congressman should be either. No Congressman should vote on any war question as a "friend" of the President, or as an "opponent" of the President; he should vote as a "friend" of the United States, and his conscience should instruct him.

ASKED VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

President in Letter to Martin Challenged Senate's Purpose

SAW WAR CONTROL SOUGHT

Held Chamberlain Resolution Shows Rooted Distrust-Committee Votes Limited Inquiry.

HUGHES TO AID GREGORY

Wilson Asked 1916 Opponent to Go to Bottom of Charges of Aircraft Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Three moves of prime importance were made today in connection with the aircraft contro-

President Wilson in a letter to Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader, vehemently opposed the Chamberlain resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the war by the Committee on Military Affairs of the eSnate. He said passage of the resolution would be "a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration," and would constitute "nothing less than an attempt to take over the conduct of the war." The President called upon supporters of the Administration in the Senate to rally to its support.

The eSnate Committee on Audit and Expenses, to which the Chamberlain resolution had been referred, voted three to two to order a favorable report on the resolution after modifying it so as to limit the investigation to "the progress of aircraft and ordnance production in the United States, or into the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department." The reference to the "conduct of the war" was eliminated and a proviso added "that nothing in this resolution shall be held to authorize the Military Affairs Committee to take over or in any man-ner direct or superintend the executive branch of the Government in the conduct of the war.'

President Wilson invited Charles E. Hughes to associate himselif with the Attorney General in the investeigation of the Borglum aircraft charges undertaken by the Department of Justice at the directon of the President, and Mr. Hughes accepted the invitation. In a letter to Mr. Hughes the President said he felt "that these charges should be thoroughly investigated and with as little delay as possible, in order that the guilty, if there be any such, may be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, and that the reputations of those whose actions have been attacked may be protected in case the charges are President's Letter to Martin.

Although the President had told Senators that he did not object to an inquiry by the Military Affairs Committee into the aircraft program, he did not allude to aircrast in his letter Mr. Martin, but directed his opposition to the whole scope of the Chamberlain resolution. The letter follows:

The White House, May 14, 1918.

My Dear Senator:

am sincerely obliged to you for calling my attention to Senate Resolution 241, which in effect proposes to constitute the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate a committee on the conduct of the war

I deem it my duty to say that I should regard the passage of this resolution as a direct vote of want of confidence in the Administration. The purpose which it undoubtedly expresses has been expressed again and again in various forms during the present session and has always seemed to originate in a rooted distrust of those who are at present in charge of the executive functions of the Government. The executive func-tions are very clearly understood. They have been defined both by the Constitution and by long experience, and no one can doubt where the responsibility for them lies or what the methods are by which those who are responsible can be held to their duty.

Such activities on the part of a particular committee of the Senate as this resolution would look forward to would constitute nothing less than an attempt to take over the conduct of the war, or at the least so superintend and direct and participate in the executive conduct of it as to interfere in the most serious way with the action of the constituted executive.

protest most earnestly against the adoption of any such action and shall hope that every Senator who intends to support the present Administration in the conduct of the war will vote against it. These are serious times, and it is absolutely necessary that

aircraft situation as it had been deveoping in the Senate. While Senators Thompson of Kansas, and Jones of New Mexico, Democratic members of the Audit Committee, had been willing, before the President's letter reached the Senate, to vote to report the resolution, with modifications so as to eliminate a broad investigation into the conduct of one war, they at once shifted, putting themselves on record as against reporting it. But the Senators were counterchecked by Senators Smoot of Utah and France of Maryland, Republicans. These, with Mr. McKellar, Democrat, at a conference of the committee during the morning, voted to report the resolution with "conduct of the war" eliminated, but with a proviso that the inquiry, besides going into aircraft, should embrace ordnance production and the Quartermaster General's Department. Senators Thompson and Jones tried to persuade their conferces on the Audit Committee against reporting the Chamberlain resolution, whether amended or not, arguing that the Senate ought to defer to the wish of the President. The three Senators on the other side argued that President Wilson's objection to an inquiry into the conduct of the war was met with the elimination of that from the resolution, and that an insistent demand had sprung up in the Senate for an inquiry into aircraft and other features of 'he war activity.

Senator Thompson Insisted that the President had indicated in his letter to Senator Martin that he felt that the passage of the Chamberlain resolution, or one similar to it, would show lack of confidence in the Administration. This failed to move the three Senators, who maintained that it was the duty of Congress to conduct investigations. This one was needed, they argued, to "clear the air."

The Resolution as Amended.

Against the opposition of Senators Thompson and Jones, the committee voted to report the Chamberlain resolution, amended by Senator Smoot, to

voted to report the Chamberlain resolution, amended by Senator Smoot, to read as follows:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be and is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate the progress of alreaft and ordnance production in the United State, or into the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department; that said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate; to inquire by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath, either orally or by deposition; to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof; to employ stenographic help, at a cost not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such testimony as may be necessary; to employ such agents or assistants as may be necessary; and that all expenses, including traveling expenses, contracted hereunder shall be paid from the contigent fund of the Senate, not exceeding the sum of \$10,000; provided that nothing in this resolution shall be held to authorize the Military Affairs Committee to take over or in any manner direct or superintend the executive branch of the Government in the conduct of the war.

The amended resolution differs from the original in striking out the phrase, "or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or through the War Department," and the insertion of the proviso for investigating ordnance and "the status of the Quartermaster General's supplies or expenditures in any of those branches of the War Department." Otherwise the phraselogy is identical with that of the resolution as offered by Senator Chamberlain, except that \$10,000 in stipulated for expenses.

Will Make a Minority Report.

Will Make a Minority Report.

After the vote of the Audit Committee Senators Thompson and Jones announced that they would submit a minority report opposing the Chamberlain resilution in any form.

Explaining his attitude tonight, Senator Thompson said the Military Affairs

the lines should be clearly drawn between friends and opponents.
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODRW WILSON.
Hon. Thomas Martin, United States
Senate.

Action of Senate Committee.
The outspoken opposition of the President to the Chamberlain resolution put an entirely new complexion upon the aircraft situation as it had been developing in the Senate. While Senators
Thompson of Kansas, and Jones of New Mexico.

The outspoken opposition of the President asks," said Senator Thompson. "He feels that no more authority is needed for the Military Affairs Committee already had ample authority to conduct any investigation of the War Department and that further delegation of power by the Senate would be superfluous.

"I intend to abide by what the President Affairs Committee already had ample authority to conduct any investigation of the War Department and that further delegation of power by the Senate would be superfluous.

"I intend to abide by what the President and he has put himself plainly in opposition to the resolution offered by Senator Chamberlain. There is no equivocation about it. I intend doing what I can to defeat the resolution in the Senate.

Asked if the President had not told him et the Military Affairs Committee.

Asked if the President had not told him at the White House last evening

him at the White House last evening that he did not object to the aircraft investigation, Senator Thompson replied that that was true.

"He has not written in his letter to Senator Martin that he is opposed to an aircraft inquiry," said Senator Thompson. "He simply says he is against the Chamberlain resolution or any other like it. He does not question the right of the Military Affairs Committee to go ahead with the inquiry it began last Winter. He merely says he would regard the passing of the Chamberlain resolution as indicating want of confidence in the Administration. That is enough for me."

While the committee was in session Senator Thompson, its Chairman, sent for Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Chamberlain soon appeared. Mr. Thompson told him the committee wanted him to explain the scope of his resolution. Senator Chamberlain started to reply, when Senator Jones broke in, suggesting that a stenographer be called to take down what the Oregon Senator chamberlain. This angered Senator Chamberlain.

down what the Oregon Senator had to say.

This angered Senator Chamberlain. Turning to Senator Jones he demanded:

"What do you mean by that? Is that the way you treat Chairmen of Senate committees here?"

"We merely want to get what you say down in the record," explained Senator Jones.

"Well, whatever I have to say for the record I'll say on the floor of the Senate," retorted Senator Chamberlain.

The stenographer was not sent for. Senator Thompson asked Senator Chamberlain to explain the underlying reason for an inquiry into aircraft and other war production at this time.

"If you want to know the reason for it, you'll have to go back to the reports of the Military Affairs Committee's hearings last Winter," snapped Senator Chamberlast Winter, "It's all clear enough,"

Statement by Senator Chamberlain.

The Oregon Senator was no detained Later in the day Senator Chamberlain put forth a statement in which he went into the reason for offering his resolution, as follows:

into the reason for offering his resolution, as follows:

"It was not the purpose of the Military Affairs Committee or any member of it, when Senate Rostlution 241 was prepared and introduced, to interfere in the least with the constitutional powers and prerogatives of the President in the conduct and management of the war. Charges and countercharges have been made from time to time in reference to the loyalty, the efficiency, and the methods of some of those who have had immediate chargeof aircraft production. Notwithstanding the fact that a report on this subject has been presented to the Senate by the Military Affairs Committee, these charges will not down. As a matter of fact, they have ingreased in frequency since that report was filed, and by the fact that other reports along the same lines have been made upon this same subject.

"To avoid seeming injustice, I want to say that noo charges have been made reflecting either upon General Squier or Admiral Taylor of the Aircraft Production Board, but some of those responsible for aircraft production for the army have been charged with gross extravagance, and there is little if anything to show, so far as production is concerned, for the immense sums of money that have been spent in the production of aircraft.

"Charges and countercharges have been made with reference to the manufacture of ordnance, delays have been suggested which might have been cured, and it has been charged, too, that there has been extravagance in this department and that the production of ordnance might be speeded up by an inquiry which would let the people know the status thereof.

"In some other branches of the service the conditions are the same; and yet it is but fair to say that conditions seem to be improving in these several branches of the service, and it is hoped that the time will soon come when quantity production will become an accomplished fact and the needs of the army for the successful prosecution of the war met.

No Purpose to Interfere.

"The purpose of the resolution in "It was not the purpose of the Mili-

No Purpose to Interfere.

"The purpose of the resolution in question was to broaden the power of the committee to ascertain the facts with reference to these subjects which I have mentioned, including, of course, the Quartermaster's Department and the question of the cross-license agreement entered into with reference to the production of aircraft. and it was not the purpose of any member of the committee to interfere with the Administration in the conduct of the war in any way whatever, but to ascertain how the appropriations were being expended and what the progress of manufacture and delivery was along the line indicated.

"The President has no more ardent supporters in the United States than the Senators comprising the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate; in all they have done, their single purpose has been to aid, and not to hinder, and I think the country pretty generally understands that the results of their efforts have been to aid rather than to hinder.

"During the coult were the joint committee." production of aircraft, and it was not

forts have been to aid rather than to hinder.

"During the civil war the joint committee of the Senate and House was an entirely different committee from the Military Affairs Committee from the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and its purpose was broader and its work extended over a very much broader field. That committee inquired into victories and defeats of the army, the character, and quality of the personnel thereof, and a multitude of subjects which this committee has never had any idea of inquiring into; nor does the resolution propose any such inquiry, nor that the committee has never had any idea of inquiring into; nor does the resolution propose any such inquiry, nor that the committee shall in any way interfere with the military control of the army. The Military Affairs Committee has no such purpose as this in view, and some, at least, of the members of the committee thought it was but accepting the invitation of the President in his letter to Senator Thomas some days ago when he proposed a further investigation into the subjects under consideration. In that letter it will be remembered the President said:

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You were kind enough to consult me the other day about the wholesale charges in regard to the production of aircraft which have been lodged by Mr. Gutzon Borglum. I take the liberty of writing you this letter in order to say more formally what I said to you then informally, namely, that every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty, or malversion of any kind, if the allegations made by Mr. Borglum are considered worthy of serious consideration, and I sincerely hope that the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted authorities of the Government.

THE PELHAM JOURNAL

may 1918.

[The Chronicle

WHAT SECRETARY BAKER KNOWS

"The Military Affairs Committee is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, a part of the constituted authority therof, and is one of the facilities that propose to carry out the request of the President as contained in that letter, for an investigation, to the utmost of its ability and in perfectly good faith.
"I regret exceedingly that President feels that a vote for this resolution or for the resolution in a modified form as it may be modified by the committee and by the Senate would be looked upon by him as an act of disloyalty to him."

Baker Welcomes Complete Inquiry.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, made public today a letter he had re-ceived from Secretary of War Baker in which the aid of the War Department

ceived from Secretary of War Baker in which the aid of the War Department was offered in any investigation the Military Affairs Committee might make. The letter, dated last Saturday, read:

War Department,

Washington, May 11, 1918.

My Dear Senator: I have received your letter of May 10, enclosing a copy of Senate Resolution 241, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, providing for the investigation by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate of the progress of aircraft production and into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or through the War Department. I do not know how far additional powers are needed by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and clearly the War Department could have no wish adverse to the most complete inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. I point out, however, that every facility which the War Department has is freely at the disposal of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, whether any additional authority is conferred by resolution or not. Respectfully yours.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War.

Hon. William H. Thompson, United States Senate.

"The Secretary of War does not seem opposed to the contemplated investigation," said Senator Thomas. "I do not believe, from a talk I had with the President yesterday, that Mr. Wilson is opposed to an aircraft ordnance investigation, My, understanding, from

what he said, is that he favors having any such inquiry confined to the War Department. I think the Military Afairs Committee will go ahead."

The amended Chamberlain resolution will be reported to the Senate probably tomorrow. Judging from opinion expressed in the lobby today, it will be adopted. The sentiment in the Senate for a reopening of the Military Affairs Committee's investigation is pronounced. Democratic and Republican leaders alike predicted tonight that not only would the inquiry be authorized but that the Military Affairs Committee undoubtedly would have all the funds it wanted. While in the Chamberlain resolution as amended \$10,000 is allowed for expenses, it was explained that this limit was fixed only because that was the amount available in the contingent fund. If more is needed, the Senate will have to vote it later on.

CECRETARY BAKER'S statements on his re-I turn from the European battlefields were limited to generalities, as needs be, but directly after his arrival in Washington, there was a welcome and commendable acceleration of the national plan of "force without stint and limit." There are always two sides to the policy of silence which has been practiced very adroitly by the Administration. First of all, the public wants to know, feels it should know, and deserves to know. On the other hand, it is more vital that the enemy should not know than that the public should. Therefore, a middle course must be steered, so that the public shall remain encouraged in its confidence—but not unwarrantedly encouraged in its hope for an early victory. Having seen the great armies of the Allies, it may be certain that Secretary Baker will appreciate the salient truth, that so far as our own mobilization of manhood is concerned, we have overlooked some of our best fighting material, and that is the young men between eighteen and twenty-one years old. It has been proven that these very young soldiers (which our present draft law does not include) excel in flexibility and strength, and this rule would apply especially to America, which after all is a gigantic gymnasium, in which the youths for generations have developed their varied athletics. There seems little doubt that this oversight will be remedied and that the younger patriots will take their place legally among the prospective defenders of the republic.

FORT PLAIN STANDARD

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918.

Every time somebody puts it all over Secretary of War Baker, it doesn't

WASHINGTON HERALD, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1918.

BOOKDOM By Lonjac

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is too busy holding down a man's size job to do very much talking. But his job does not prevent him from taking a pen in his few spare moments and writing something that every American has been waiting for. In his new book, "Frontiers of Freedom," Mr. Baker not only deals with his subjects in a thorough, clever manner, but he unwittingly tells us a great deal about himself.

We do not recall a proverb that tells us that "as a man writes, so is he," but in his writing Mr. Baker has told us more about himself by his manner of writing than any critic, no matter how friendly or hostile, could tell us. Anyhow, there is hardly a man in America who can or does tell more about the war aims of the United States and tells it in such an interesting manner as Newton D. Baker does. George H. Doran & Co., of New York, are the publishers.

PELHAM, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918

Secretary of War of The United States.



Hon. N. D. Baker, who recently returned from France, and is confident of the Allies' ability to win the war.

Secretary Baker recently gave out the following statement: "In January I told the senate military investigating committee that there was a strong likelihood that early in the present year we would have at least 500,000 men in France. I am glad to say that this forecast has been far surpassed."

People generally cannot grasp the enormity of this undertaking. To equip, mobilize and transport a half million men across the ocean is in itself of a gigantic nature, and it has been done in less than a year, and began at a time when we were totally unprepared. Now we are beginning to perfect the organization of our government as a working unit, and will be able to act with more accuracy and efficiency than hereto-fore. No nation has ever accomplished a more gigantic task when the beginning was marked by such unpreparedness.

The Voice of American Labour.

In the Banqueting House of Whitehall, from which one King of England walked to the scaffold for seeking to extinguish the rightful liberties of his people, and from whose precincts the flight of another secured for ever the foundations of constitutional government, a spokesman of American Labour has reaffirmed his fellow citizens' acceptance of the challenge to human freedom which German "militarism" has flung down. Englishmen at home and Englishmen in New England were one people when INIGO JONES'S noble structure was created, asserting in different ways the rights which they had inherited in common from their fathers. The speech which Mr. James Wilson made yesterday is a fresh proof that they have handed on the torch, and that their descendants are vindicating the same rights to-day. A week ago we reported a speech which Mr. BAKER, the American Secretary of State for War, had made on his return from Europe, and we have recorded from time to time other addresses by Mr. James Wilson and his Labour colleague, Mr. Berry, during their visit to our shores. All show how true it is that the American people and the British people have gone into the war in the same temper, and that in the same temper they will fight it out. They were equally loth to draw the sword, but, having drawn it, they are equally resolved not to sheathe it until its work is done. They have no doubt about the character of the war; they have no doubt that they will win it. They know that they must win it, or see the shadow of triumphant "militarism" spread over the earth and the rising liberties of mankind wither beneath that deadly blight. This is a people's war to their countrymen, the delegates tell us, as it is to ours, because the American people know, as we know, that the real purpose of Germany is to break down and cast into the dust our common ideals. Against this purpose the American people are united as they have never been united yet. They are determined "to wipe 'militarism' off the face of "the earth." "There can be no middle course "or compromise," says Mr. Wilson; "the "contest must be carried to a finality," and he declares it to be a fundamental truth that the triumph of the German Government would make democracy impossible.

American Labour will not hear of a peace conference with the enemies of civilization, "irrespective of what cloak they wear" until Prussian "militarism" has "withdrawn within "its own boundaries." That is the first condition, but it is not the only condition. American Labour will not agree to such a conference even then, until the Germans have satisfied them that Germany recognizes the right of civilized nations to determine their own standards of Kultur. The treaties forced upon the peoples of Russia and of Rumania show how far Germany is from the recognition of this principle. Mr. Wilson truly "A peace now," Mr. Wilson truly remarks, "would be the fulfilment of "the Prussian dream." Quite so, and England and America, with the other Allies, have made up their minds that it shall not be fulfilled. Germany has challenged the world by attempting to impose upon it a domination based upon sheer force. That raises the struggle high above the plane of any merely national war. The fight, as Mr. Wilson says, is not the fight of Belgium, or of France, or of the United States. It is "the "contest of the free peoples of the world." To Germany's challenge they can give but one answer. Force must be quelled by force, "cold, relentless, and adequate," in

Mr. BAKER'S phrase. America is making ready to apply this compelling force for so long and in such measure as may be needed. The way in which the 4,000,000 of her organized workers have put aside all industrial squabbles in order to concentrate upon the war is a signal indication of their resolve. It runs through the whole people-from the men in the trenches, who send back the message that our own sons send to us, "We will do our " part; you do yours," to those at home, who know with sorrowful hearts that Mr. BAKER is telling truth when he reminds them that they must undergo the consecration of sacrifice which he has seen and reverenced in France and in England. They are undergoing it already, and we know that it must exercise the same austere and ennobling influence upon them which it has had upon our Allies and upon ourselves.

Manufacturing Indian Opinion.

We publish to-day a remarkable circular, sent out last month by the Bombay National Union, which sheds an instructive light upon the manner in which "public opinion" is manu-factured in India. The object of the circular was to start an artificial stream of telegrams to Mr. B. G. TILAK, the leader of an Indian deputation to this country. In these telegrams, which were to number thousands, and were to be sent from every district in India, Mr. TILAK was to be "authorized" to "demand Home "Rule." The circular ingenuously added that the telegrams "will undoubtedly be of great "help to him to convince the British people" of "the force of the Indian public opinion" at the back of the deputation; but it is interesting to note that the request was confidentially addressed "only to the Home Rulers of proved sincerity." The passports given to Mr. TILAK and his associates have now been quite rightly withdrawn, by direction of the Home Government. The SECRETARY of STATE has been in India for the greater part of the winter, with the sole object of giving Mr. TILAK and everybody else a full opportunity of expounding their views and aspirations, and there is no case at this crisis of the war for the distraction of a series of "Indian Home Rule" deputations, especially when their claims are reinforced by the sham methods disclosed in this circular.

Don't judge an American's Americanism by his name. The only original Americans were Indians. Our white ancestors came from Europe. NO SAMMIES D

Nos Amis

Here is one of the finest things to come out of

War Secretary Baker told about it in Cleveland recently. Mr. Baker, the intellectual, the student, the dreamer who put "fist" in pacifist as soon as he realized that the Germans understood only the war so far. FORCE, caught it at its full meaning, and tells it

smilingly, but with tears in his eyes.

We call our men Sammles.

The French people call them Nos Amis—pro-

nounced nozamee.

When our soldiers began to arive in France, the French people bearing the expression Sammies, at once decided that we were trying to say Nos

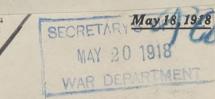
Amis, but rendered it Sammie.

Now, Nos Amis is French for OUR FRIENDS—
and we are beginning to learn that when the
French people amounce friendship, such friendships are as lasting as the Rock of Gibraltar.
Their sincerity is proved by the fact that they are
taking our boys into their HOMES—and the
French home circle is the most difficult of access in
the world. You may do business with a Frenchman many years, let never enter his home.
If this means that the rest of the world shall
finally call America's soldiers Nos Amis, it will, in
all seriousness, be one of the finest things that

all seriousness, be one of the finest things that can come out of the war, and a thing of which we

Imagine a pation whose soldiers will be uni-ersally known as OUR FRIENDS! Shall we live up to the mark Nos Amis have set for us?

stone an trus The Germans are now taking a drug that prevents them from feeling hungry. If they run short of the drug they can call the midday meal supper and go to bed without eating in the evening.



BAKER'S BOOK IN FIRST AIR MAIL

Copies of "Frontiers of Freedom" to President and Postmaster-General

Two copies of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker's book, "Frontiers of Freedom," just published by George H. Doran Company, were carried by the first mail plane from New York to Washington, which left Belmont Park, Long Island, at 11:30 A. M., Wednesday, May 15. The two copies of the "Liberty Edition" of the book were inscribed by the author to Pres-ident Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson.



AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.

You know with the soldiers in this country we made a rule that wherever a State had provided the machinery for taking the vote we would help all we could. The War Department obviously cannot assume the responsibility of taking, collecting and returning the votes.—Secretary of War BAKER.

What State has asked the War Department to take, collect and return the votes?

PERSHING HAS A CORPS

Army Now Gives Him Importance Equal to Haig or Petain.

DISCLOSED BY COMMUNIQUE

Baker Admits American May Command French and British.

New Disposition of Units Depends on Plans of Generalissimo Foch-U. S. Forces May Be Even Sent to Italian Front-German Drive Expected Soon-Danger in Underestimating Strength of the Huns.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

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It means that Gen. Pershing's forces have now grown to such proportions that their leader feels justified in issuing a daily report and it means, furthermore, that Gen. Pershing's role now has assumed an importance comparable to that of Gen. Petain and Field Marshal Haig.

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Coincident with making public the communique Secretary Baker admitted, in response to inquiry, that it was quite likely now that Gen. Pershing would have command of French and British troops in pursuance of the plans which Gen. Foch, the supreme commander, might wish to carry out.

Mr. Baker made it plain that his comment along this line must necessarily be regarded as purely speculative, but he pointed out that in case Gen. Foch should assign a French or a British division to an American army corps, these French or British troops would be under command of Gen. Pershing.

As a matter of fact it became known yesterday that present plans for the utilization of reserve forces on the western front made it highly probable that Gen. Pershing will find himself commanding considerable French and British forces, especially if the requirements of the general military situation call for a strengthening of the troops over which he has command.

Shifting of the Divisions.

In one sense the French and British reserves and the rapidly increasing American force form what one competent authority yesterday described as a reserve reservoir from which Gen. Foch would draw manpower as his judgment dictated.

An American division, for example, might be dispatched to the British front to assist Sir Douglas Haig's troops in opposing the German onslaughts or a French division might be shifted to sectors under command of Gen. Pershing.

It would cause no surprise if American troops were turned in great number over to French and British command nor would it be considered unusual if an American force were dispatched to the Italian front.

Flexibility of Command.

The chief value of the one-man command is that it gives the supreme commander the opportunity to use his forces when and where and how he

This flexibility of forces coupled with the possibility of quick, incisive action is admittedly one of the chief assets of the new plan of unified command.

I understand that reports reaching here from London show that the brigading of American troops in British units has worked smoothly and that the plan is being carried out on an increasing basis.

In this connection it is pointed out that the expert military opinion both in France and Great Britain is that the only safe plan is to assume that the German drive has by no means shot its bolt and will begin again with all its intensity in the very near future.

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Another basis idea which Gen. Foch is following is that the war may continue without abatement, not only during the summer and fall of 1918, but during the spring, summer and fall of

In other words, the supreme commander is basing his plans on the assumption that the German war machine will show even more power than is generally credited to it.

Should this forecast prove inaccurate and the machine break down sooner, well and good. But it is safer to regard Germany as stronger than she is than to make the fatal mistake of underestimating her strength.

The fact that Gen. Pershing refers to the flight for which Maj. Ralph Royce was decorated by the French army corps commander as "the first American flight over the enemy's lines" may mean that a complete American air squadron is now in operation under his command. American airmen heretofore mentioned for gallantry have been attached to French squadrons.

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Section B. In Lorraine, May 12. three snipers, scouts of intelligence service, went out in camouflage sniping suits to find German snipers and encountered 18 enemy at strong points near dugout. They shot four, of whom one appeared to be an officer, secured valuable papers and retired under heavy fire. One failed to reach our lines and the major commanding sector sent three officers and four men to find him. This patrol also penetrated enemy's line and reached strong point attacked by first patrol. Here enemy was now by first patrol. Here enemy was now in force and our patrol was driven back by hot rifle and grenade fire. On reaching lines one man of this patrol also found missing. Two officers who went out to find him killed enemy scout and brought back body for identification purposes. The man missing from second patrol has not been found but third intelligence scout of first party has returned.

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Washington Sees in Speech Appeal for Authority to Call Troops as Needed.

HIS ONE PURPOSE NOW TO CRUSH GERMANY

Military Men Agree This Calls for Millions of Soldiers and Means a Long Struggle.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Sunday.

Official Washington viewed with satisfaction to-day President Wilson's pronouncements in New York last night upon the size of the American Army, upon Russia and upon peace.

His utterances concerning the size of the army provoked a variety of views, but in the main authorities were pleased that he clearly let the world know he expects America to do an unstinted part in the war. That he would not be averse to having Congress set a large figure for the army as an initial goal was the thought of some. However, they saw in his speech a confirmed adherence to the idea that there should be granted to him unlimited power to call upon American manhood as fast and as fully as he considered advisable beyond such a minimum.

The idea of such power had not been fully realized by many here up to to-day. They had dealt largely in figures of an army of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, but the President's speech forced home the idea that, as Secretary Baker originally declared, the administration wants an army which can be built to fit the needs abroad, and expanded far beyond 5,000,000 if that is nec-

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SPECIAL NOTICES,

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bers.

Men here who have been critical of the administration for want of positive statement or lack of a belligerent tone felt that the New York speech even more than the Baltimore "force" address showed the President is committed to winning the war by throwing in America's all, and is now convinced no sincere peace offer can come cut of Germany or Austria until they are out of Germany or Austria until they are

defeated.

Recent Teuton manoeuvres to offer concessions in the West for a free hand in the East were carefully thrown down, diplomatists said. They and government officials agree that the President's remarks commit the government to a broad use of force, continuing the war until the German is actually crushed. In the nature of things, army men say, this means America must make a vast army and must prepare for a long struggle still.

Friendship for Russia.

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The President's expression of friendship for Russia and his declaration of intent to stand by her as well as by France was regarded as significant in view of the Japanese-Chinese agreement for o protective alliance against German action in

Siberia.

The President's remarks as to standing by Russia were felt to mean that he still intends to withhold apporval of Japanese or other intervention. This, however, may be impossible, according to the thought of many diplomats here, for they believe events are so shaping in Russia that Germany will soon be able to draw fighting men from the border provinces. Such an increase in the German army as this move would make possible is regarded as a menace which must be met. Hence many here feel that the President's friendship for Russia may have to be demonstrated ultimately by aiding her in a military way. And that would mean Japanese military aid, it is suggested.

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My Sun Editorial
May 14/18

Three Voices From the President's Cabinet.

Secretary Newton D. Baker's forecast of what is going to happen after the war, his prognosis of social and political changes arising out of the war, is set forth in the following passage from his introduction to a collection of his speeches just published by the Doran Company under the poetic if not very descriptive title "Frontiers of Freedom":

"The democracy of the new military army and of the new industrial army is too large to be obscured, and accepting democracy as 'a rule of action rather than social philosophy,' our common effort in this great undertaking seems to promise future common efforts for purposes just as high in the reconstruction of our social and economic organization.

"Some one has said that America will come out of this war more a nation than she has ever been. That is true; no more an old fashioned nation with nationalistic objects and dynastic ambition, but a new fashioned nation, with sounder attitude toward itself. This new nation will have learned to view in better proportion the importance of sound daily living and of community effort."

This is large in intention, if somewhat vague in execution. It is sonorous, if elusive. It certainly sounds as if it sought to express some thought which had been clearly defined in the intellectuals of the Secretary of War but had suffered disfigurement or distention in the process of transmittal. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
MAY 18 1918
WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT

Me Dearct any! Do you think it will be too much to hope that under the changes and mon struction of which you of sale the political lond attons in the point will be too much to hope of what under the political lond attons in the point will be with your or will the sorte of me man in miss. for example continue to be equivalent to the votes of 4 or o new in chis and other states in that water of the sorts of this expectation states digenshing that re elected view in which it is not too much to say that precided view in which it is not too much to say that class rule is push as autocratic and more interested view it is not too much to say that class rule is push as autocratic and more interested when it is not too much to dis
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May 18/18. THE NORTH AMERICAN

MR. BAKER'S BOOK

HE secretary of war has written a book. In the sense of manual preparation of its copy and exacting correction of its proof, the secretary did not do the actual writing. Those humbler, lowlier labors fell to the gentleman whom the secretary describes as "my friend and secretary, Mr. Ralph A. Hayes." But it is Mr. Baker's book, just the same.

From the introduction, which is signed by Mr. Baker, we gather that it was a burning desire in the breast of Mr. Hayes to "preserve" the public utterances of America's great pacifist war secretary that led him to run to earth all stenographic reports of the secretary's speeches and to persuade his blushing and reluctant principal to allow him to give them

Job exclaimed once, in defining the second greatest solace which could come to man: "Would that mine adversary had written a book!" Yet Mr. Hayes is described to us by Mr. Baker, not as an adversary, but as "my friend."

There is one great, outstanding thing about a book which is so distinctively Mr. Baker that it seems a pity to have dragged Mr. Hayes into it, even as a shield for modesty, and that is its persistent, invincible and ebullient optimism. There is another outstanding thing about it, and that is its careful, instinctive avoidance of facts. But, considering that the subject s the glorious part America has played so far in the war, under the efficient direction of Mr. Baker's department, it is easy to understand how even. Mr. Baker's pliable logic would find it difficult to retain a hold both on his optimism and on facts; in the dilemma Mr. Baker has released whatewer hold he ever had on facts.

Mr. Baker's style is, indeed, a masterpiece of avoidance; he is rarely to be caught in anything so crude and so dangerous as an assertion of personal knowledge; the secretary of war, as he discloses himself in his collected war speeches, never declares categorically that things are thus and so. On the contrary, the whole collection of his remarks shows a selfeffacing willingness to be put right, if in error. Uriah Heep had nothing on

Mr. Baker.
Mr. Baker never asserts. He "believes." His sentences are top-heavy with weakening phrases such as "I think," "I understand," "I do not know, but I believe I have been told," "I feel that perhaps," "I can imagine that it may be so," "I have no doubt," "I trust that all of us will recognize," "I suppose it is acknowledged," "I hope I am not making a mistake when I say," "I think it is safe to say," "I feel sure you will agree." The climax of this groyeling sweetness of self-effacement, which somehow never effaces the personal propounter replaces it with facts, is in this hopeyed example. the personal pronoun or replaces it with facts, is in this honeyed example of gentle consideration for the feelings of others:

They do not, all of them, perhaps, understand the intricacies of this philo-

sophical conflict.

They," if you please, is the great conscript army of America, made up, for the glory of democracy, of every element in the vast American life, from street cleaner to senator; and Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, ventures to remark that "perhaps not all of them," not every one of those millions, understands the "philosophical conflict"!

And yet the most benighted man in the entire million undoubtedly understands the philosophical conflict better than Mr. Baker understands

building airplanes.

Naturally, a "philosophical conflict" would not be so harrowing to Mr. Baker's feelings as a war; so that the present death-grip between scientific savagery and civilized humanity is, as far as the secretary of war is concerned, a "philosophical conflict"; it is as such that he visualizes it, when fate compels him to visualize it at all, just as it is as an "adversary" and not as an enemy, that he habitually thinks and speaks of the filthy Hun.

Job was right, and he undoubtedly had Mr. Baker in view.

However, no one can speak for the secretary of war so satisfactorily

as he speaks for himself. Let us turn to his book.

On October 17, 1917, when American soldiers were drilling with wooden guns and dying for want of hospital equipments in the camps, Mr. Baker said, according to his book:

You can rest in the assurance that America has shown herself worthy in her preparation, and our boys are not going to want in the supply of arms and ammunition and protective devices against the artifices of our enemy. They are flowing in adequate quantity from our workshops.

And this on October 25, 1917:

Already our soldiers are in France in substantial numbers. And already we are training them here in great numbers. Our preparations are made. The material part of our preparation is advancing rapidly, and the spiritual part is even more impressive.

And this, dated December 9, 1917:

I trust that this movement for a widespread growth of the spirit of song will meet with increasing success and that the songs sung will be worthy of this people who in their hours of preparation are already so splendid, and in their co-operation abroad will furnish an incomparable demonstration of the truth of that maxim that in war morale is to force as three to two.

"We start," exclaims unctuously the pacifist secretary of war, with gentle warning against hatred of Germans or Germany, "We start into this war as the evangels of peace."

Even his horror over the forcing of Belgian prisoners into German munition factories is conscientiously tempered by a protestation thathe does not complain!

The able-bodied ones have been taken away from their families, away from their homes and their church, and have been carried off in trainloads into the interior of Germany to work in German munition factories and aid the German army. Now, I do not complain, I would not complain if the German government were drafting its own man-power, or drafting the man-power of an adversary whom it had conquered in the war, etc.

No, the American secretary of war would not complain, but he thinks it really too bad of Germany, he tells us.

But the invasion of Belgium calls from Mr. Baker's thin lips a scathing denunciation, a fiery description of the thrill that horrified America; here is the length to which his indignation carries him:

When Belgium was invaded as a military necessity (the italics are Mr. Baker's) there seemed to be a sort of callous disregard (in the invasion) for wrongdoing that certainly excited many of us!

What is happening to our pacifist? Even he could not better control his hot blood over Belgium's rape than to be forced to acknowledge to a degree of excitement!

The same joy which Mr. Baker shared with Mr. Creel over our unpreparedness, Mr. Baker felt for our duping at the hands of Bernstorff and

the German chancellor.
"In other words," the secretary remarks, apropos of the chancellor's repeated promises to give up murder on the high seas, "a miserable, tricky sort of diplomacy was all there was to his former promises. I am not sorry he imposed upon us. I am glad we had enough faith left in the honor of nations to believe his falsehoods."

He goes on in his gentle babbling, this head of the American military

And so we are in this war. We are not stirring up evil passions in ourselves about individuals. I think I can say that I do not hate any man, German or otherwise, in this world.

If we look at it with perfect calmness, I think we can say, in an uncritical or, at least, unblaming spirit, that the German ruling mind has become so possessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost a sense of the existence of moral standards.

The secretary of war has evolved a view of America's forced connection with the "philosophical conflict" which must, we are convinced, be unique, except so far as it is a reflection of the view of that more powerful mind, the mind of his si ad and his chief, the president. The more gentle of Mr. Wilson's words and ideas, such as the peculiar conception that we have no quarrel with the German people, the secretary of war paraphrases with eternal and doglike devotion. Where the president permits his speeches to express his own bent of mind, and speaks with the gentle "liberalism" which led him to prefer words to bullets as a weapon of warfare, the secretary of war runs happily along behind him in the path. It is only when guns and bullets and bayonets have been forced upon the president's approval that the secretary of war loses the scent and becomes, momentarily, separated from his master.

It is this startling similarity of mind between the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and the secretary of war which probably accounts for the dictum which so astonished the world: "Mr. Baker is one of the most capable public officials I have ever known."

Who would be cruel enough to drag Mr. Baker from his gentle world of "philosophical conflict" and "unblaming spirit"? No, let him puddle on in piffle, while his capably conducted department labors in the pains of an \$800,000,000 budget and brings forth one battleplane.



back; stunned by

air bomb-Headline.

Mr. Wilson must be naturally vexed to find how long it takes to make con-P. Davison gress understand that it does not exist.

Balfour says the door is open to any That's just the way the senate military affairs committee feels after an address by the secretary of war. serious peace offer; but the only open

The kaiser says it's time to abolish shows that when Germany makes at that's foreign, and when we regard reace she makes it conclusively.

PERSHING WITH BAKER IN FRANCE

Boys First,' Is Motto of 'Black Jack'

Pershing, in Command of Sammies in France, Keeps Welfare of His Men Always in the Fore

—That's Why Soldiers Swear by Him

In Mexico He Gave Up Last Piece of Meat in Camp to Bandage Soldier's Blistered Heel— And That Spirit Marks Him Still



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Boys First, Is Motto of Black Jack'

Pershing, in Command of Sammies in France, Keeps Welfare of His Men Always in the Fore —That's Why Soldiers Swear by Him

In Mexico He Gave Up Last Piece of Meat in Camp to Bandage Soldier's Blistered Heel-And That Spirit Marks Him Still

By H. B. Hunt

WASHINGTON, May 8 - The American expeditionary force in Mexico had moved ahead of its supply trains and was running short of provisions. The coffee already had been cooked twice, and the grounds were being saved and dried for a third boiling.

The orderly of the commanding general had hoarded a little piece of bacon rind—the last bit of meat in the outfit. In the grease this would produce he planned to fry a few pieces hardtack for the general.

Evening came and the orderly set about preparing supper. He looked for his treasured bacon rind, but it was gone. He was still rummaging around in the mess kit searching for it when the general appeared.

"Supper ready?" he inquired.
"Not quite, sir," the orderly answered. "I had a bit of bacon rind here, sir, but I can't find it."

"Oh," said the general, "I gave that bacon to the color sergeant of the 24th Infantry to rub on his heels. His feet are

badly blistered, and there's nothing like bacon grease for easing sore feet. He needed it worse than I did."

The officer who gave up the last bit of bacon from his mess to ease one of his soldier's sore feet, and who gladly ate his hardtack dry in order that one of his men might be saved suffering, is the same officer who today is commanding the American expeditionary force in France-"Black Jack" Pershing.

Pershing Displays Same Care for His Men in Present Job

And in his new job as commander in chief of our forces abroad, Pershing is showing the same solicitude for the welfare

of his "boys" that he displayed in Mexico.

Officers and civilians, recently returned from France, bring word that Pershing himself probably exerts a greater stimulus to the moral, mental and physical tone of our soldiers abroad than all other factors combined.

"There's something over there that's faster than wireless,"

one officer explains.

"The men in the trenches may be slouching and grumbling after long hours without relief. Then, like an electric wave, the word goes down the line: "General Jack" is coming."

"Immediately the men are up on their toes, alert, snappy,

keen to show themselves at their best.'

Already the men abroad recognize that Pershing asks of them nothing that he does not demand of himself. A stickler for discipline? Yes. But the first man he disciplines is himself. And he has brought them to see that discipline is necessary for efficiency and for the safety of any fighting unit.

Pershing has acquired the name abroad of "the finest look-

ing soldier in Europe."

"I have been up and down the battlefields of Europe for three years," one allied officer recently remarked, "and the

finest figure I have seen is your General Pershing."

Pershing is physically a strapping figure, six feet two, well proportioned, solidly knit. His appearance and bearing are always for him. He is careful of his personal appearance, for he cannot insist on neatness and cleanliness among his men if he does not practice it himself.

Daily Schedule Pershing Sets for Himself Is Rigorous One

No soldier in France is called upon for more rigorous exertion than Pershing undertakes daily. In order that he may keep physically and mentally fit he follows a schedule more rigid and exacting than is required from any subordinate.

Out of bed by 7 a. m., Pershing takes a cold plunge, whether it be zero or summer weather. Then he goes thru the regulation setting-up exercises. This is followed by a 15-minute run, and this by 15 minutes of violent exercise with the medicine ball.

Then he has a rubdown and breakfast, and is ready for his day's work, whether it be a long tour of inspection along the front lines, a conference with allied generals over serious problems of strategy or the sifting of reports from his chiefs of staff.

At night, no matter how trying his day, Pershing always finds time for 15 minutes of stiff exercises before retiring. Then he dismisses his problems and worries, and sleeps like a boy.

Six hours of this unfretted sleep suffices for him. He seldom

sleeps longer—usually less. The widely varied demands on Pershing's attention requires that he cover a lot of ground in little time. One day he may



This picture shows General "Black Jack" Pershing and War Secretary Baker talking with an American nurse in France during Baker's recent visit to the American front.

have to inspect the development of port facilities on the coast. The next he may have to visit troops at the front, perhaps on two

or three widely separated sectors.

His longer jaunts are taken on a special train. coach of this train carries two big, high-powered autos. By train and auto he can cover the whole line from ports of entry to the front and to all the allied headquarters within 24 hours—and often does it.

Pershing's Ability to Concentrate Amazes Men With Whom He Works

Pershing's ability to concentrate often amazes those with whom he works. When he tackles one problem, he can shut out everything else from his mind. The result is quickly mastery of important matters.

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When Pershing went to France he was admittedly short on ability to speak French. Whenever he went to confer with Joffre or Petain or Foch there always had to be a third party along as interpreter. This inability to express himself directly nettled "Black Jack." So he decided to master French—and

Today he both reads and writes French readily and carries on all his conversations with French commanders in their own tongue. At dinners he even tells jokes in French-which is the final test!

One outstanding characteristic of Pershing, which reveals the real man, is his love for children. A recent distinguished visitor to France was riding with Pershing thru a small village just back of the lines. Pershing saw a little French girl carrying a doll. He ordered the chauffeur to stop and called to some men passing:

"La petite enfant-bring her here!"

The little girl, half-frightened, half bashful, was passed up to the general. As the car started on again Pershing remarked: "I never can go by one of 'em."

Perhaps Pershing's regard for children is heightened by the fact that three of his own four children were burned to death in a fire at the Presidio, California, Aug. 23, 1914. Pershing's wife also was among the lost. The only surviving member of his family was his son, Warren, now 9, who is living with his

aunt, Miss May Pershing, at Lincoln, Neb.

The boyish letters "General Jack" receives from his son bring him the keenest joy. Recently he received a photo of his son garbed in the uniform of a marshal of France. Pershing gave a copy of the photo to General Joffre, the real marshal of France, who received it with delight.

Pershing Has Best Interests of His Boys at Heart—as Soldiers and Men

The men who know "Jack" Pershing best and the men who know best the work he has done in France in the last 10 months to make the American army an army to be proud of, bring word to American fathers and mothers that their sons "over there" are under the watchful eye of a man who constantly has their best interests at heart—not only as soldiers, but as men.

The man in the ranks is as readily singled out and commended for merit as any officer; and a major general is just as quickly reprimanded for shortcomings as the rawest recruit.

"If a man has it coming to him, General Jack will give it to him, no matter who he is," says an officer, just back from France. Someone has said that "no man is a hero to his valet." This, however, is not true of General Pershing. Sergeant

Frank Lanckton, now in Washington, who has been personal orderly for Pershing for 10 years, openly and proudly proclaims Pershing as his hero. "He's the biggest hearted, most square, most just, most de-

pendable man I ever knew," Lanckton says. And he adds that he is glad he is returning to "his general" next week. As Lanckton has served with Pershing in the Philippines, the Sulu Islands, Mexico and France, he ought to know something of the general. He has met other military dignitaries,

too, and has had opportunity for comparison. But among them all, he says, the man who gave his last bit of bacon to grease the sore heels of a color sergeant is the greatest general and finest man of them all—"Black Jack" Pershing!

WAR FILMS SHOWN & ROMAN

"Pershing's Crusaders" in Pictures Stir a Brilliant Audience to Cheers



FICERS and MEN AFTER REVIEWING AMERICANS IN FRANCE IN PERSHING'S CRUSADERS GENERAL

Official Films of American Troops Are Shown at the Lyric Theatre for War Relief.

Under the auspices of the United States government the first official war films depicting the experiences of American soldiers in the training camps and at the front in the world war for democracy were projected before a large and distinguished audience at the Lyric Theatre ast night. "Following the Flag to France" was the title of the first series to be revealed under the general caption of "Pershing's Crusaders." They stirred

of "Pershing's Crusaders." They stirred the spectators to hearty cheers. Such was the enthusiasm of the first patriotic spectators for scenes photographed by the Signal Corps of our own army that even the map of Germany was hissed with vehemence when a capital explanatory diagram picturing the mailed fist literally protruding from the map of Prussia was shown. The torch of smoke and fire from this hand then proceeded to ignite the world confagration.

During the intermission E. H. Sothern read a message from President Wilson congratulating the Liberty Film Committee and the public in these words:

"Pictures of American troops in the trenches, fighting the battle of human freedom, should be an inspiration to all Americans."

James W. Gerard, who followed Mr. Sothern before the curtain, increased the patriotic applause by expressing a hope that the Kaiser's spies in this country are reporting the preparedness shown to be in such formidable progress in these pictures, to him. He added that the army, of which the advance forces is here revealed, is going to plant the Stars and Stripes under his nose in the court yard of his palace.

In the first of "Following the Flag to France" was depicted briefly the whole system of preparation which has been in progress for so many months, and which now is being felt so powerfully in the

now is being felt so powerfully in the second half of the programme, showing

second half of the programme, showing American fighters in the trenches under exploding shells.

Some of the most remarkable incidents of the first half were the scenec photographed in the training camps, revealing the marvellous skill of the new fighters in calesthenics and drill. Thousands and thousands of uniformed backs go up, as though this particular camp had but one mighty back in an exhilerating outdoor picture. Prolonged cheers greeted this visual demonstration of the fitness of the isual demonstration of the fitness of the

first troops.

In pictures photographed in France were many showing the American troops in action on many sectors, including varied and interesting views of Secretary Baker on his recent tour, and, of course, General Pershing himself often was shown with his "Crusaders." THE WORLD:

MAY 22, 1918.

750,000 AVAILABLE TO ARMY ON JUNE 5

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The estimate of the War Department on the number of men to be made available for the army by the registration of those who have become twenty-one since June 5, 1917, was placed to-day at 750,000 by Secretary Baker. The estimate was based on figures prepared by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Crowder.
Almost 10,000,000 men registered last year, including all between twentyone and thirty-one. A little more than 10 per cent. of these men were twenty-one. On that basis it is estimated that this year's registration will exceed 1,000,000. Of these, 750,000 will be available for military service, after making allowance for physical defects, exemptions because of dependents and other bars to military service.

Under President Wilson's proclama-Under President Wilson's proclamation all male persons, citizens or aliens, must register. The only persons excepted are officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in Federal service, and officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted Peserve Corps while in active service.

rivoles and Comments

THE Secretary of War of the United States has displayed an amazing misapprehension of the fitness of things in appointing to assist the Attorney-General in the inquiry into the aircraft scandal three gentlemen prominently attached to the Aircraft Board and the Signal Service, the two bodies under investigation. The reason advanced for such a remarkable choice of assistants for Mr. Gregory is that these gentlemen are possessed of a vast amount of knowledge concerning the aircraft breakdown and its cause. This is doubtless true, and the information they can furnish, if they will, should be of great value to the government. But people who have information to impart about the alleged misconduct of official bodies with which they themselves have been prominently identified, and for which they themselves may be held in a measure responsible, are usually summoned as witnesses, not as assistants to the prosecution, or to sit on the jury. However, not what Mr. Baker has done, but what Charles E. Hughes thinks and does about what the Secretary of War has done, is the point of real interest at the present hour.

The Sun AND NEW YORK PRESS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918.

Civil and Military Man Power.

We assume of course that Senator CUMMINS had a useful purpose in mind which would be served by a response to his resolution calling upon five members of the Cabinet and the Provost Marshal to "confer and report to the Senate" certain information relating to the nation's man power. It is not obvious how the officials named can by conference or by the exercise of any power within the ordinary scope of their offices give to the Senate the information called for in the Senator's third and fourth "resolves," which read:

"Third: How many men are there, fit for military service or for labor, not within draft age, who are now employed in hurtful, unnecessary or non-useful occupations, and what are these occu-

"Fourth: How many men are there, fit for military service or for labor, not within draft age, who do not work regularly in any occupation."

The third calls for economic conclusions which, if they ever could be agreed upon, would be only the opinions of five officials too much occupied with business of urgency to render conclusive or any other than interesting judgment as to the hurtfulness, the necessity, the usefulness of hundreds of occupations. The fourth "resolve" calls for a census of the hobo and tramp classes, a census no machinery of government has ever been able to make.

So much of the information asked for by Senator Cummins as would be of value in military legislation will, it seems probable, develop itself. This has been so in England and in France. As the creation of larger forces for their armies proceeds the occupations unnecessary for the reasonable needs of the civil population become apparent, just as the greater labor requirements in some occupations necessary for the military forces disclose themselves.

THE SUN, THUPSDAY,

MAY 23, 1918.

BAKER WANTS \$12,000,000,000

War Secretary Asks \$1,500,-000,000 Additional for Ordnance.

\$72,020,275 FOR PRACTICE

Supplemental Estimates Put In Call for Increase in Appropriations.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Supplemental estimates to the House to-day by Secrefor approximately \$12,000,000,000 in appropriations and authorizations for the ordnance bureau alone.

The estimates submitted to-day ask for an additional appropriation of \$1,-500,000,000 for ordnance. addition to estimates now before the Appropriations Committee amounting to approximately \$3,000,000,000 and those before the Military Committee, which is expected to include about \$2,000,000,000 for ordnance in the Regular Army appropriation bill.

For heavy artillery and ammunition therefor it is provided in the estimates submitted to-day that more than \$3,000,000,000 in excess of the actual appropriations be authorized.

The total authorizations requested by the War Department, exclusive of such appropriations, are more than \$7,000, 000,000, of which amount \$6,118,000,000 is under specific items and \$1,000,000,-000 is under general contract authorizations for ordnance stores and supplies

The detailed items for which authorizations are asked include:

Manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms, \$706,486,991; ord-nance supplies, \$350,299,260; small arms

Manufacture of arms, \$207,324,325; automatic rifles, \$337,720,000; armored motor cars, \$272,422,500.

Account of fortifications—Heavy artillery, \$1,063,131,119; ammunition for heavy artillery, \$2,701,394,437; mobile artillery and maintenance, \$323,683,834; ammunition for practice, \$72,020,275.

WILSON TO HAVE NO-LIMIT ARMY

House Committee Unanimously Votes to Give Him Free Rein in Draft.

FUNDS TO BE AMPLE TOO

Appropriation Bill Carrying \$10,500,000,000 to Permit Shifting of Money.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
Washington, May 23.—The man
power of the United States was mortgaged to-day by an amendment written into the army appropriation bill by the House Committee on Military Affairs

The President is hereby authorized The President is hereby authorized to draft, subject to the provisions of the selective draft service act and all acts amendatory thereto, as many men from year to year as can be equipped, trained and used during each fiscal year until the successful termination of the war.

Adoption of this amendment was by untnimous vote of the House committee and constitutes another victory for the Administration. When Secretary Baker first proposed that unlimited power be given to the President to draft men without reference to specific numbers opposition, led by Chairman Dent, developed.

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Secretary Baker was again before the House committee to-day and reiterated his argument that unlimited authority would have a tremendous "psychological effect" in this country and abroad. Soon thereafter the House committee adopted the language which commits Congress to support an army of any size which the President may deem necessary, whether it be 5,000,000 or 10,000,000.

The House committee, completed today the rough draft of the army appropriation bill, and it will be reported Sat-urday. The bill will carry approximately \$10,500,000,000. This amount is exclusive of the large amounts for heavy ordnance which will come from the Appropriations Committee in the fortifications bill and will amount to at least \$3,000,000,000, according to present estimates

Under pressure of wartime conditions the Military Committee also adopted a legislative rider to the army bill which practically makes the entire appropriation a "lump sum." This provision goes even further than the request of the War Department, which asked for virtural legislations are supported to the support of the s tual lump sum appropriations for the Quartermaster and Ordnance bureaus,

The rider provides that appropriations for the next fiscal year shall be interchangeable as between bureaus and activities of the War Department; that is, funds for one bureau or use may be diverted to another in the event of military necessity. This gives the War Department practically a free hand to spend the record breaking amount appropriated in any manner which inures to the successful conduct of the war.

THE WORLD: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

Two measures in the development of army policy came out of Washington yesterday. Their principal significance is in the affirmation of this country's firm resolve to wage the war with all our resources and all our power of organization. The House Committee on Military Affairs unanimously adopted Secretary Baker's suggestion of setting no limit to the number of men the President may call up under the Draft Law. From the Provost Marshal-General's office came a new regulation for a more effective "combing out" among registrants under the first draft. The removal of all restrictions on the future size of our army is of psychological rather than of practical consequence. There is no doubt of Congress standing ready to authorize as large a draft as the President asks for. It has been a question, supposedly, whether the desired effect on the enemy and on morale at home would be best attained by a vote of millions of men as they were asked for or by the grant of a blank check to the Administration. We cannot get away from concrete figures when it comes to the voting of appropriations for the army, and we can only reiterate our belief that in the interest of proper budgetary methods, and perhaps for the avoidance of unjustified expectations that follow upon the issuance of blank checks, it would have been better to speak in stated figures. But the difference is not vital.

Gen. Crowder's regulation concerning registrants unemployed or not "usefully" employed involves a principle to which no serious objection can be raised, provided there is intelligence and justice in the application of the new ruling. The provision about habitual idlers need not detain us long. In this case the new regulation suspends the deferment which any registrant may now enjoy as a result of his place in last summer's lottery. The fact that a registrant stands at the bottom of the list will not be allowed to delay his summons to camp if he is shown to be an economic liability instead of an asset. Far more important is the problem of non-essential employment. Here the new regulation, by Executive order, apparently modifies the provisions of the Draft Law regarding dependency. Hith-

exemption for dependency has meant at however greatly the country needs a man, his family needs him more. This principle is maintained, but with the limitation that the Administration now assumes the power to decide how a man may fulfil his duty to his family with a maximum of usefulness to his country. The argument for this ruling would be that since the local boards have the power to withhold exemption altogether, it is a much smaller step to grant exemption on certain conditions. Provided the principle is kept in mind that the adjustment between exemption and prescribed employment must not undo the original reason for exemption, provided, that is, the changes contemplated can be made without undue hardship on the registrant, the new ruling stands justified.

That the authorities at Washington have foreseen the need for caution in this respect appears from the Crowder statement:

Where there are compelling domestic circumstances that would not permit change of employment by the registrant without disproportionate hardship to his dependents, or where a change from non-

useful to useful employment or occupation would necessitate a removal of the registrant or his family, local boards may give consideration to the circumstances.

The problem is to see that the local boards do give consideration. Cases of exaggerated zeal on the part of local boards have been far from rare. Men physically unfit have been sent to camp after the most perfunctory medical examinations. Ineligible aliens have been drafted only to be sent back from camp after much trouble and expense. Cases of moral intimidation are not altogether unknown. A clear warning to the local boards against such errors should be forthcoming from Washington. There is all the more need for such precautions, because the reason for the new ruling is an economic one. To wrench men out of employment they are best fitted for, or to impose hardships on dependents with a consequent loss of well-being and general morale, would be economic demobilization instead of the other thing.

The motive behind the new rule is a fair one. It aims at luxury occupations. From the sheer idler and the parasite on the fads of the public, the gradation narrows to those who minister to the requirements of the well-to-do and down to those occupations in which substitutes may be found among men outside the draft age and women. This class is perhaps not as large as one imagines. The draft, or voluntary enlistment, has cut heavily into this category. But considerable numbers are still available. One sees an impressively large number of able-bodied men-perhaps of draft age-in the front seat of luxurious automobiles. But when we come down to clerks and store employees there is once more the problem of discretion in the shifting from nonuseful to useful employment. There may be men behind the counter who are more useful there than they would be in a shipyard. Undeniable though the country's claims are on every man's services in the place he is best fitted for, it is essential to the plan that the fittest place shall be found for him.

HE EVENING POST, NEW YO FRIDAY. MAY 24, 1918.

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials
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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918

Right of Scrutiny

The controversy between the President and the Senate over the questions, now, whether and by whom the conduct of the war should be investigated has happily ended with complete victory on both sides. The Chamberlain resolution, which the President thought would be tantamount to a vote of lack of confidence in the government, is killed. But in a very unexexpected way the Senate has reserved to itself the right and the means to investigate the government's war activities in its own discretion. This was accomplished by putting the Military Affairs Committee in funds and leaving it free to proceed under the old resolution of inquiry which governed the investigation of Mr. Baker's work last winter. On the other hand, it is understood that the Senate's inquiry into the aircraft situation specifically provided for in the Chamberlain resolution will not be undertaken. That muddle will be left to Mr. Hughes. It should be. The Senate Military Committee's authority is permissive, not mandatory. But its right of scrutiny has been established. Let us hope that it will not feel obliged again, as it was last winter, to advertise the weak spots. Publicity should be the last resort. The government can very easily avoid it by taking the committee into its confidence and keeping it there.

AN ARMY WITHOUT LIMIT.

The complainants against the Administration's army programme had for weeks been sounding the slogan: Why not an army of 5,000,000? The reply of the President came in his speech at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York last Saturday night when he brought the great audience to its feet with: "Why limit it to 5,000,000?"

The response in Congress to this question is prompt. Yesterday the House Military Affairs Committee unanimously agreed to adopt an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill "that the President may at any time call into the military service such forces as are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

That means an army without limit. It means an army in motion to Europe limited in size only by the volume of shipping, which is now rapidly increasing from day to day. It means an army in training at home limited only by this fast-growing capacity of the ocean transport service.

These are limits which cannot be fixed. They are a changing quantity, but the change has become a successively expanding one. Even the very recent estimates of the quantity have gone by the board. The new estimates must be calculated on a more generous scale.

More than 650,000 American troops are now in France. Ninety thousand were sent between May 1 and 10. The full month's record is placed at 250,000; the total in France to July 4 at 1,000,000 and to Christmas Day at 2,000,000.

These figures are far beyond what was deemed possible only a short time ago. They may yet be exceeded in the actual results. Why limit the army for Europe to 5,000,000? We are going to do all we can and we may yet awhile do better than 5,000,000. It is an army without limit that is to finish with the German autocracy.

2,078,222 IN ARMY; MILLION MEN NOW READY TO EMBARK

Caldwell Tels the House That 90,000 Sailed in First Ten Days of May.

ALL THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED

America Can Raise 5,000,000 This Year Without Going Outside of Class 1.

BRITISH EFFORT EXCELLED

Our Front and Force Abroad Bigger in Ten Months Than' Ally's Was In One Year.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 22.-Representative Charles Pope Caldwell of New York, Democratic member of the Committee on Military Affairs, placed before the House this afternoon a comprehensive outline of the War Department's military program and accomplishments.

Mr Caldwell's address resulted from an interchange of letters with Secretary Baker. The statements in it were tary Baker. The statements in it were approved by the War Department, and were regarded as a sime-official pronouncement on its affairs. He said that in a year, the American Army would be 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 strong. He declared there were at present 2,-078,223 officers and men under arms, of whom more than 500,000 were in of whom more than 500,000 were France, and 1,000,000 additional were amply trained to be sent to France as fast as shipping space could be provided.

The United States, said Mr. Caldwell, had raised and sent to the fighting lines in ten months an army larger than England had found herself able to provide in a year, despite the fact that 3,000 miles of submarine-infested Atlantic separated America from France, as against 30 miles of the English Chan-

90.000 Went in Ten Days.

During the first ten days of May, the

During the first ten days of May, the Representative said, the United States sent 90,000 men to Europe.

Mr. Caldwell went into a detailed comparison of the man-power strength of the Central Powers and the allied nations, estimating that the maximum total of men available to the enemy for service was 18,360,000, the number for the Allies was 68,879,500. He said that the United States itself could raise 5,000,000 men this year without going outside Class 1 of the draft.

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Caldwell read the following letter from Secretary Baker:

Secretary Baker:

"Washington, D. C., May 3, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Caldwell:

"I have read with interest and appreciation your speech in the House on the subject of aircraft, and am writing this note to thank you for taking the trouble to look into the situation and speak so sympathetically and helpfully. On this and all other parts of the program which the War Department is carrying out, we are, of course, anxious to have real facts carefully investigated and frankly stated, and I know of no more useful service than so candid a statement as you have made on the subject.

"The country would be helped if you can find it possible from time to time to get into the Congressional Record the result of similar inquiries in other parts of the world, and as you are a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and, therefore, have constant contact with the subject, it may be that you will find it possible to do this.

"In the meantime, I am sure that you will feel at liberty to call on me for any information I can secure for you on any subject that you feel inclined to investigate. Cordially.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Praises Baker's Keenness.

"While I have found it impossible to agree with Mr. Baker on many details," said Mr. Caldwell, "I must say that I have found him to have the keenest mind of any man in public life that it has ever been my pleasure to come into intimate association with. I have never yet cross-examined a man who was more thoroughly familiar with his subject, more exact in his choice of words, to differentiate and shade his meaning, quicker in his response, or who had a better poise than displayed by Secretary Baker when under fire in the House and Senate Military Committees.

"At the outset let me say frankly that we have made mistakes, yes, grievous mistakes, and had our foresight been as good as the aftersight of our critics we might have accomplished more. But notwithstanding these mistakes and omissions America has done her share, indeed, more than her share, for she has done many times more than any of our allies suspected that she was capable of doing and more than the greatest enthusiast in America hoped she could do.

America has raised and equipped a bigger army in a shorter time and now holds a greater section of the fighting front, transporting her troops 3,000 miles across an infested sea in ten months, than England was capable of, doing in twelve months across the Eng-llsh Channel of less than thirty miles.

"When war was declared in April, 1917, the standing army of the United States consisted of 136,000 officers and men, many of whom were in the for-eign service, and the National Guard consisted of 164,000 officers and men, many of whom were too old for active service and a large part of them physically unfit for the work for which they had volunteered.

Our experts told us it would take

Continued on Page Nine.

MILLION MEN NOW READY TO EMBARK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

two years to raise an army of 1,000,000 men and five years to train the com-missioned personnel. It has not been about one year since the first legislation was passed authorizing the increase of our army for war purposes.

Total Strength of Army.

"The strength of our military forces is now as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Regular army	10.295	504,677
		78,560
Reserve Corps		411,952
National Guard		
National army	33,894	510,963
Special and technical duty.	8,195	
Drafted in April		150,000
Draffed In April.		273,742
Drafted in May		210,122
Total	148,328	1,929,894
Localities		

with the view of supporting an army of only 3,000,000. I am confident that before many months, deficiency appropriations may be necessary. We will probably have 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 men before the end of the next fiscal year."

Mr. Caldwell's estimate of man-power in America was: Two million men now in the army; 2,000,000 more in Class I waiting to be called, and 1,000,000 additional in the class of men who have become 21 this year. Classes 2, 3, 4, and 5, he said, had 6,000,000 other men, and there were 3,000,000 boys between 18 and 21. He estimated, therefore, that if the war lasted until 1924, there would be 6,000,000 more men, all of Class 1. He said the total number of men of military age in 1924 would be 20,000,000, out of a total population of 125,000,000.

Building of Cantonments.

Mr Caldwell said that the building of thirty-two cantonments, made necessary because there was not enough cloth in Regular aimy. 10,295
Reserve Corps. 79,088
National Guard. 16,006
National army. 38,894
Special and technical duty. 8,195
Drafted in April. 273.742
Total. 148,328 1,929,894
Grand total. 2,078,222
Grand total. 2,078,222
Grand total. 2,078,222
Total 148,328 1,920,894
Grand total. 2,078,222
Grand total. 2,078,222
Total 4,000,000 more than 500,000 have already been shipped to France, and 1,000,000 more have the necessary training to fit them for foreign service. They are now waiting for the ships to carry them over.

"We rettice now complain that we have not done more, yet we have done in one year twice as much as they thought we could do in two years."

Mr. Caldwell recalled to the attention of Congress statements by various allied commissions which, he said, had advised America to send materials, not men. He continued:

"Under the legislation that Congress passed in spite of the recommendation from the Allies, we have already raised more than 2,000,000 men and early in the year 1918 will have 3,000,000 in the army. We have now taken the 'lid off' so that President Wilson may have as great an army as necessity requires and our manpower permits. Notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation measure now pending is drawn the world to shelter the army planned, used in ten weeks more human labor

th

AGREE TO GRANT ARMY AS BIG AS MAY BE NEEDED

President Authorized by Amendment to Draft Constant Stream of New Troops.

APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

Baker Puts Recommendation Before Members and Vote to Adopt It Is Unanimous.

ADDED TO THE ARMY BILL

Rule Will Be Asked to Prevent Defeat in House on a Point of Order.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- On recommendation of Secretary Baker, who appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs today, the committee agreed to give President Wilson authority to raise an army of practically unlimited size.

The committee unanimously adopted the language proposed by Secretary Baker and assured him that if a point of order should be made against its adoption by the House a special rule would be obtained to force its passage as part of the Army bill.

The text of the provision which Secretary Baker suggested, incorporated in

tary Baker suggested, incorporated in the bill to be reported Saturday, reads:

"The President is hereby authorized to draft, subject to the provisions of the Selective Service act and all acts amen-

Selective Service act and all acts amendatory thereto, as many men, from year to year, as can be equipped, trained, and used during each fiscal year until the successful termination of the war."

This provision gives the President the extended power he sought, and with the wide authority conferred by the Overman act to co-ordinate and continue bureaus and departments, vasily bureaus and departments, vastly enlarges his supervision of the conduct of the war

Representative S. Hubert Dent, Chairman of the Military Committee, who was at first opposed to giving unlimited authority to the President, announced after the meeting of the committee that he would abandon his plan to limit the

size of the army to 5,000,000.

As the unlimited power clause in the Army bill can be eliminated by a point of order on the ground that it is legislation, the committee intends to obtain a special rule to prevent such a point being raised successfully. The point may not be raised if the matter is fully presented to the House. Those is fully presented to the House. Those who are opposed to the theory of giving the President unlimited authority, say that Congress will not lose its power to prevent the President from going to an extreme not sanctioned by Congress. In case the President should call for an army of a size that may be too large in the opinion of Congress, they say, Congress could refuse an appropriation for the purpose, and thereby limit the President's action.

"We want to give the President everything he asks for," said Representative Fields of Kentucky, ranking Democratic member of the committee. "If he wants 15,000,000 men, he can have them. If he wants \$100,000,000,000, he can have that. We do not intend to limit him in any way. There is no limit on the President's decision and no appeal from it, except that ongress may refuse to make the necessary appropriation." But Congress will not do this while the war is in progress, and propriation. But Congress will not do
this while the war is in progress, and
therefore, the President, to all intents
and purposes, has the unlimited authority he seeks."

The policy of the Administration, acting under this unlimited authority, will
he to been calling into saveless and train

be to keep calling into service and trainbe to keep caning into service and tradi-ing the drafted men as fast as they can be transported to Europe. During the first ten days of May, 90,000 soldiers were sent abroad. At this rate the American Army will be augmented by nearly 300,000 each month. But with more ships being put into commission each day, the transportation facilities are increasing, and as they increase it are increasing, and as they increase it is proposed to increase the size of the army. As long as the need for men exists and until Germany is decisively defeated it is the intention, if the bill defeated it is the intention, if the bill in its present form becomes a law, to keep sending men over in a constantly increasing stream. Tentative plans of the War Department contemplate an immediate army of 3,000,000 men.

The bill, as it will be reported, carries appropriations and authorizations of about \$12,500,000,000. The appropriations amount to something over \$3,500,000,000.

amount to something over \$9,500,000,000 and the authorizations reach \$2,500,000,-000. In addition, about \$8,000,000,000 for the War Department for heavy artillery is contained in the Fortifications bill, now being considered by the Appropriations Committee.

Sunday Star MAY 26, 1918.



Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Secretary of War, who has been drafted; inspired by his trip to France with the Secretary, he asked that his place in the draft be advanced so he could fight the Hun the

URE SECTION. Sunday Star

MAY 26, 1918.



Secretary Baker and our leaders in France. Left to right, seated: Gen. Pershing, Secretary of War Baker, Ambassador William G. Sharp; Maj. Gen. Black. Standing, left to right: Capt. de Marenches of the French army, attached to Gen. Pershing's staff; Col. Boyd, Gen. Pershing's chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Brett, Col. Connor, Commander White, U. S. N., and Ralph A. Hayes, secretary to Secretary Baker. Photo made at Gen. Pershing's headquarters in Paris.

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NEW DRAFT REGULATION, UNLESS CHANGED, WILL STOP BASEBALL

Sports Are Classed as Nonuseful Occupations, But Drastic Ruling Will Not Be Interpreted Until Test Case Is Made-Diamond Sport Likely to Continue.

By J. V. FITZ GERALD.

The most sweeping and drastic ruling that has ever affected sports in this country was made yesterday by Provost Marshal General Crowder. In making an amendment to the selective service regulations he classified baseball, boxing, horse racing and all professional sports as "nonuseful" occupations, and as such, those connected with them who come within the draft ages, are not entitled to deferred classification, whether they have dependents or not, unless they engage in what the government defines as useful work. Unless the new ruling, which takes effect July 1, is amended professional baseball will end on that date. So will boxing in those States in which it is permitted. Racing, in that enough men connected with that sport are without the draft age, will probably continue.

Racing, in that enough men connected The ruling affecting professional sports throughout the country is clear. There can be no mistaking its specific wording, and, unless it is amended or not enforced, it means the end, for the duration of the war, of sports in the greatest sport loving nation in the world. The paragraph in question defining what are not useful occupations and which puts professional athletes in the class of nonuseful workers follows: "Persons, including ushers and other, attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas, or theatrical performances."

formers in legitimate concerts, operas, or theatrical performances."

No ruling as to whether baseball players or persons engaged in golf, tennis, or any other sport, under the regulations regarding idlers and non-essential pursuits, will be made until a specific case has been appealed to the provost marshal general's office, the War Department annumed last night.

Gen. Crowder's Explanation.

Provost Marshal General Crowder explained this point a follows:

"The presidential regulations provide that the provost marshal general may issue necessary instructions and interpretations to local and district boards through State headquarters whenever such interpretations or instructions are requested in connection with a specific case. This regulation has been strictly adhered to and the provost marshal adhered to and the provost marshal general's office has invariably declined to interpret the President's regulation except officially for the direction and guidance of the local and district boards

and State adjutants general.

"No interpretation of the new regulations and no expression of opinion as to whether or not one or another sport or game is included will be made until a specific case is presented through of-ficial channels."

Will Consider Baseball Interests.

That baseball, as a husiness institu-tion, will enter into the government's decision on the question was indicated by Secretary of War Baker yesterday. He explained that the status of baseball players had been discussed before the regulation was approved, and it was

RACING WON'T BE AFFECTED, IS DANGERFIELD'S BELIEF

New York, May 23 .- The amendments to the selective service regulations announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder will not affect the sport of horse racing, in the opinion of Assistant Secretary Algernon Daingerfield, of the Jockey Club.

In a statement here tonight he said that the majority of trainers were over the draft age, while most of the jockeys, stable boys and other employes were either under the draft age, underweight or underheight for military serv-

All the jockeys included in the selective draft, he said, have filed their questionnaires.

agreed that the question could not be disposed of until all the facts relating to the effect upon the baseball busi-ness had been brought out through a

The Secretary did not profess to know The Secretary did not profess to know how seriously application of the rule to professional ball players would affect the leagues. He did not know that a large majority of the major league players were of draft age and were exempted only because of dependents, but, on the contrary, was under the impression that most of them were outside the draft limits.

Good Chance for Sport to Live.

Millions of dollars are invested in organized baseball, and if the government considers this and the fact that the new regulation would ruin a business enterprise there is little question that the ruling will be amended so as to allow the sport to continue. Over and above this the policy of the government is to encourage rather than discourage sports in war times, and the combination is likely to let baseball live.

A sport-encouraging policy was indicated last summer when Secretary Baker told the colleges to go ahead with athletic programs, with the added advice that in that way they could serve the nation by making its young men hetter material for war purposes. Shortly after, President Wilson declared that there was no reason for the baseball parks closing their gates.

Will Require Change in Enling.

Will Require Change in Ruling.

Will Require Change in Ruling.

If government officials believe that in war times those left at home should be furnished with a means of recreation, as they have indicated, there is no danger of baseball coming to an end on July 1 But it will take an amendment or favorable interpretation of the new regulation to allow the sport to go on. As it stands the new ruling specifically enough puts baseball along with other professional sports in the category of nonuseful occupations.

When Great Britain entered the world war sports there languished under discouragement from official sources for a time. Then it was found that outdoor games were necessary to furnish soldiers on leave, and those injured as well as the stay-at-homes with recreation and relaxation from the strain of war.

Would Put End to Baseball.

Would Put End to Baseball.

If the government holds the attitude that sports do not constitute a useful

occupation for those who make their living as professional athletes, nothing can save baseball, for nearly 90 per cent of the major league players who have been left after the heavy inroads the draft already has made on organized baseball, have been granted deferred classification on the grounds of having dependents. At best only about 10 per cent of the players are not in the draft ages.

Not enough players would be left under the strict interpretation of the new ruling to allow the big league or minor league clubs to put teams on the field. It will take several weeks, perhaps longer, before it will be known whether or not baseball will end on July 1, since the War Department has decided to make no interpretation until a test case is presented.

tation until a test case is presented.

HE WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918.

America's Big Army.

In the Congressional Record appears a most illuminating and informative speech by Representative Charles P. Caldwell, of New York, recounting what has been accomplished during the last year in preparing for participation in the war and giving a detailed statement of the present strength of the American army. As Mr. Caldwell is a member of the House committee on military affairs and has been commended by Secretary of War Baker for previous speeches on matters affecting the War Department, it may be assumed that he speaks by the book and that his information comes from official sources.

Mr. Caldwell shows that the United States now has an army of 2,038,222 officers and men, made up as follows: Regular army, 10,295 officers, 504,677 men; reserve corps, 79,038 officers, 78,560 men; national guard, 16,906 officers, 411,952 men; national army, 33,894 officers, 510,-963 men; on special and technical duty, 8,195 officers; drafted in April, 150,000 men; drafted in May, 233,742 men. Of this total, 500,000 have been shipped to France and 1,000,000 more have had the necessary training to fit them for foreign service. Mr. Caldwell indulges in this prediction: "We will probably have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men before the end of the next fiscal year."

The wonderful accomplishment of the United States in raising an army is appreciated in the light of these figures. Mr. Caldwell comments upon it thus: "America has raised and equipped a bigger army in shorter time and now holds a greater section of the fighting front, transporting her forces 3,000 miles across an infested sea, in ten months than England was capable of doing in twelve months across the English Channel of less than 30 miles. We began with less, went farther and arrived with more in shorter time."

It is pointed out that when Marshal Joffre came to the United States he requested that there be sent to France a small expeditionary force of 50,000 to 100,000 men to hearten the people and as an earnest of American intentions. The critics declared it would be impossible to do this the first year. Nevertheless, "within one year after the first shipment America will have an army of 1,000,000 men in France."

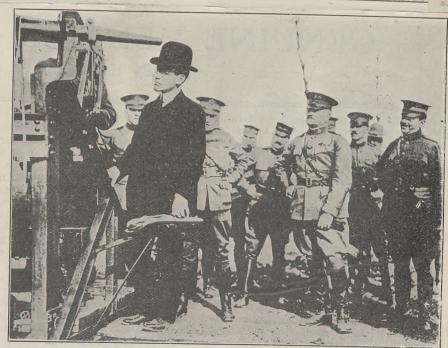
To show a comparison of the available man power of the central powers and the allies, Mr. Caldwell submits tables giving the number of males between the ages of 18 and 44, inclusive, in each country. Estimating 70 per cent of these fit for military duty, the total man power of the central powers is 18,360,000 men and that of the allies 68,879,500 men. These are divided as follows: Central powers-Austria-Hungary, 6,500,000; Bulgaria, 560,-000; Germany (continental), 9,000,000; Ottoman empire, 2,300,000. Allies-Australia, 595,000; Canada, 892,500; France, 4,640,000; Great Britain, 5,474,000; India, 37,800,000; Italy, 4,284,000; Japan, 1,390,000; New Zealand, 142,800; Portugal, 714,000; Serbia, 333,200; South Africa, 714,000; United States, 11,-900,000.

The losses in the German army during the four years of war amount to about 3,000,000, it is stated, which is approximately equaled by the number of young men who have reached military age in that period. Mr. Caldwell says the weakening of the German forces lies in the scarcity of food among the people, the sacrifices they have been forced to make and in the discharge of old men called to the colors. "America will not begin to discharge her men on account of advanced years for twenty years," he says. "In other words, the man power of America will get stronger and the man power of the enemy must get weaker for the next twenty years if by any chance the war should last that

Mr. Caldwell in his speech has made a valuable contribution to the fund of information regarding the war. It will be very encouraging to the public to learn that so much has been accomplished in the first year, and it will strengthen their faith in an early triumph.

THE TAMMANY TIMES

May. 1918.



Secretary Baker and General Pershing Watching the Operation of an Anti-Aircraft Gun at an Officers' Training School.

WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918 dications yesterday that professional

CROWDER, IN DRAFT RULE, CALLS MEN TO COLORS FROM NONUSEFUL TASKS

Baker in Meantime Arranges for Army of 4,000,000 Men.

PUTS END TO EXEMPTIONS

Marshal General's New Order Affects 750,000 Selectives.

EVERY "IDLER" IS INCLUDED

Persons of Draft Age in Nonessential Industries Must Take Up Useful Work or Enter the Fighting Forces-Sports Are Included, but Regulations Relating to Baseball Are Held Up For Decision in Specific Cases—Gregory Announces Drastic Campaign Against All Slackers-Official Statement Issued by the Department.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

Drastic regulations, which will force every able-bodied man of draft age to efther contribute by his work to the welfare of the nation or fight, were announced yesterday by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The plan becomes effective on July 1. It will affect countless families in all parts of the country and directly concern upward of 750,000 young men between the ages of 21 and 31 who otherwise would for the present have been exempt because of their deferred classification on the nation's roll of needed man-power.

That the nation will be stirred from coast to coast by the regulations is certain. But it will be stirred in the interest of the great cause which, after all, is every loyal American's chief consideration.

Calls for Great Army.

Shortly after the announcement of this plan to put the nation on a real war basis came the news that Secretary of War Baker had asked and obtained the sanction of the House military affairs committee for President Wilson to be authorized to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be equipped and trained. Pay for an army of 3,000,000 and appropriations for an army of 4,000,000 were speedily arranged for.

Meanwhile Attorney General Gregory tightened the grip on the slackers by announcing that those who leave the country to escape the draft will be prosecuted under the selective service act on their return.

The "work or fight" regulations of Gen. Growder were, however, the salient feature of the day's developments. So broad is the scope and so many are the ramifications that it took some time before the public generally began to grasp the real significance of what had happened.

End of Many Exemptions.

Idlers, and all men of draft age now engaged in what the government terms nonuseful occupations, obliged to report to local boards, which will decide the question of whether they are to be considered as contributing to the general welfare or are to be drafted into the army.

The all-important point, and the crux of the new ruling, is that claims for ever in on the ground of having

It will m no dillerence whether the person called before the board has been put into a deferred classification because of dependents or not.

He will now be informed that the only men allowed to plead exemption on any ground are those who can show that they are contributing effectively to the industrial welfare of the nation.

Must Work or Fight.

It means work or fight. Even if a man now is at the bottom of Class 1 or in Class 4 (thereby expecting not to be called in the near future), he may be given a new number in Class 1 and sent at once into the military service.

First on the list of persons subject to the new regulations come idlers, or what the government terms idlers for the occasion.

Besides loafers and men with no occupation, there are included under this head gamblers, employes and attendants of bucket shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, palmists, &c.

Next in line are waiters, club atbartenders, theater ushers and passenger elevator operators, attendants and clerks in hotels and stores, domestic servants, &c.

The list, set forth in detail in Gen. Crowder's statement, is not so specific that it eliminates the possibility of including many other occupations not mentioned Besides, it is stated that the list of nonuseful occupations may expanded by the government at any

It was first intimated Crowder's office that baseball players, as well as jockeys, professional golfers, &c., would be affected. This brought a

as well as jockeys, professional golfers, &c., would be affected. This brought, a flood of inquiries concerning the struction with respect to baseball particularly The national game seemed doomed so far as professional games were concerned but the War Department later issued a statement as follows:

"No ruling as to whether baseball players or persons engaged in golf, tennis or any other sport, come under the regulations regarding idlers and nonessential pursuits will be made until a specific case has been appealed to the Provost Marshal General's office."

Secretary of War Baker pointed out that theatrical performers were exempted from the regulations because the people should not be called upon to do away with amusement generally in war time, Legitimate amusements are therefore not going to be curtailed any the than can be helped.

baseball would not be so seriously af-fected as to bar the big league games or disintegrate the national pastime.

Discretion Allowed Boards.

In carrying out the plan after July 1 the local boards will have a certain amount of discretion and cases will be decided on their individual merits.

decided on their individual merits.

For example, a clerk in a dry goods store has been exempted because he had a wife and two children. He is called before the local board and given his choice of a useful pursuit or the army. His work as clerk can be done by a man over draft age or by a girl. He is ablebodied and could put his services at the nation's disposal in many ways more nation's disposal in many ways more profitably to the general welfare than by continuing behind the counter.

by continuing behind the counter.

His plea that he must support his family and therefore stick to his job will not prevail, when it is clear that he can equally well support his family by taking one of many jobs open to him in shipbuilding or industrial plants, on the farm, &c. The board in a case like this would have little difficulty in deciding.

Not to Work Hardships.

On the other hand, an able-bodied man f draft age may be a clerk in a hotel On the other hand, an able-bodied man of draft age may be a clerk in a hotel in a town where there happens to be no opportunity for other work which will support his family. He is willing to enter into more useful occupation if he can find it.

But he owns his house and cannot take his family away without chains.

to enter into more useful occupation if he can find it.

But he owns his house and cannot take his family away without obvious hardship and injustice. In a case like this the board may decide to permit him to remain at his present duties.

In other cases men of draft age may be employed in night work or in some way that calls for able-bodied men instead of men less physically fit or women. It might well be that he would be allowed to remain.

It is certain that the government is not going to work injustice or hardship in the plan if it can be avoided.

Explaining the new regulation and the necessity for it, Gen. Crowder said:

"The war has so far disorganized the normal adjustment of industrial man power as to prevent the enormous industrial output and national organization necessary to success. There is a popular demand for organization of dustrial output and lattonal traction of the war. That is what too necessary to success. There is a too temporal to be demand for organization of the war. That is what is before the committee."

Mr. Baker indicated later that he had not taken up the question of increasing the draft age. It is estimated that an army of 5,000,000 could be raised without changing the draft age. be imposed at present. Steps to pro-hibit idleness and noneffective occupa-tion will be welcomed by our people. We shall give the idlers and men not effectively employed the choice between military service and effective employ-ment. Every man in the draft age at

ment. Every man in the draft age at least must work or fight.

"This is not alone a war of military maneuver. It is a deadly contest of industries and mechanics. Germany must not be thought of as merely posmust not be thought of as merely possessing an army, we must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is a recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at terrific speed. We must make of ourselves the same sort of effective machine.

Must Make Selves Effective.

"It is not enough to ask what would happen if every man in the nation turnmake ourselves effective work. We must make ourselves effective. We must or-ganize for the future. We must make ganize for the future. vast withdrawals for the army and im-mediately close up the ranks of industry behind the gap with an accelerat-ing production of every useful thing in necessary measure. How is this to be

The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of hurtful employment, idleness or ineffectual employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast wasted excess into useful fields.

Improvement of the Draft.

"The very situation we are now considering, however, offers great possibilities in improvement of the draft as well as great possibilities for the composition of the labor situation by effective administration of the draft. Considering the selective service law, we see two principal causes of deferment of the call to military service—exemphe call to military service—exemp-and the order numbers assigned

The exemptions themselves fall into The exemptions themselves fall into two conspicuous categories—dependency and industrial employment. One protects domestic relations, the other the economic interests of the nation. Between the two there is an inevitable hiatus, for it is demonstrably true that thousands, if not millions, of dependency exemptions have no effect of industrial protection whatever.

ency exemptions have no enect of industrial protection whatever.

"One of the unanswerable criticisms of the draft has been that it takes men from the farms and from all useful employments and marches them past crowds of idlers and loafers away from

Regulation Plain, He Says.

"The remedy is simple—to couple the industrial basis with other grounds for exemption and to require that any man pleading exemption on any ground shall also show that he is contributing effectively to the industrial welfare of the nation.

. "The regulation itself makes plain the determination of the War Depart-

ment. The great organization of local and district boards, which has already accompilshed a notable work, may be relied upon to catch the spirit of the movement, and sorely needed manpower will soon be flowing into the field of useful endeavor or into the other direction of military strength.

Features in Army Bill.

After Secretary Baker had completed his hearing before the House military affairs committee the committee completed the army bill with provision for the pay of 3,000,000 men and with ordnance appropriations for an army of 4,000,000.

The bill will be laid before the House carrying a total of \$9,569,129,000 of actual appropriations and authorization for contracts amounting to \$2,464,416,-000 additional.

After leaving the committee room Mr.

"I recommended to the committee an increase of the President's power so that he may call out such number of men as he finds himself able to train, equip and use to bring about a successful termination of the war. That is what is before the committee"

Statement By Gregory.

In his statement concerning slackers, the Attorney General said: "It has been brought to my attention that a number of men of conscription age have left, and that even now occasionally others are leaving the country to

evade military service.

"Slackers * * * are presumably laboring under the delusion that by securing

ing under the delusion that by securing a temporary residence in another country for the duration of the war they may escape their military obligations, and upon the termination of the war may return here to enjoy the fruits of sacrifice in which they had no part. "When this struggle is completed, however, such men on seeking admission to the United States will find that it will be necessary for them to stand trial on indictments charging them with violations of the selective service act. These trials will be vigorously prosecuted and the maximum penalty provided by the act will be urged upon provided by the act will be urged upon conviction.

Others Who Face Prosecution.

"The passage of time will not prevent the bringing of prosecutions. Such nonregistrants and delinquents either must return for military service or become permanent expatriates with all future rights of United States citizenship denied them. The government at no time hereafter will be inclined to grant any general amnesty to such men.

men.

"It should also be clearly understood by the general public that whoever assists another to escape from the country to evade military service, or whoever assists to maintain in a foreign country one who has fled to escape military service is guilty of a violation of the espionage act and upon conviction becomes liable to the full penalties imposed thereby." imposed thereby."

All of Draft Age Will Be Called From These Jobs to the U.S. Army

After July 1 all persons of draft age engaged in the following occupations, which are held by Provost Mar-shal General Crowder to be nonuseful, must furnish a satisfactory explanation or "be inducted into the military service of the United States:"

Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and hotel clubs.

Passenger elevator operators and attendants, door-men, footmen, and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores and apartment houses, office buildings, and bath houses.

Persons, including ushers and other attendants en-gaged and occupied in connection with games, sports, and amusements, except actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas, or theatrical performances.

Persons employed in do-

mestic service.

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Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

The list may be further extended.

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918.

SENATE PROPOSES TO INCREASE ARMY BY 3,000,000 MEN

Military Committee Is Unanimously in Favor of Reed's Resolution Giving President Power to Do So at Will.

BAKER WANTS AGE LIMIT RAISED FROM 40 TO 55 YEARS

Secretary Sends Congress Draft of Bill Embodying His Views-Writes Speaker Clark, Asking That It Be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The Senate Military Committee unanimously went on record to-day in favor of a large expansion of the army. It ordered a favorable report on a resolution by Senator Reed of Missouri declaring for an increase of 3,000,000

By the resolution "the President is authorized in his discretion and at suc htime as he may determine to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 3,000,000 men." who are "to be called for training at such times and in such numbers as the President may direct."

Measure Will Be Hastened.

Senator Reed announced that he would probably report the bill to the Senate next Monday and endeavor to have it considered at an early date. The House Military Committee already has added to the Army Bill an administration provision giving unlimited authority to the President to raise an army of whatever size is needed.

Another move toward full utilize

raise an army of whatever size is needed.

Another move toward full utilization of the country's man-power was made to-day when Secretary Baker sent to Congress the draft of a bill proposing to raise the maximum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the army from forty to fifty-five years. All men over forty so enlisted would be assigned to non-combatant service. In a letter to Speaker Clark asking that the bill be pushed Secretary Baker said:

"Every man above the age of forty years who is enlisted in non-combatant branches of the service will make available for duty with the line troops a man within the prescribed age limit for all troops.

"Many men whose long experience as mechanics and artisans will make them particularly valuable to the various staff corps and departments may be thus secured instead of younger men without such experience and the efficiency of the staff corps and the departments thus will be increased."

Over 7,000,000 to Draw From.

Over 7,000,000 to Draw From.

There probably are 7,500,000 men between the ages of forty and fifty-five, and many thousands of them already attested their desire to serve by bombarding the department with applications. While the great majority of the men in this class undoubtedly will be restrained from enlisting by family and business ties, the number at liberty to join the colors is expected to be more than sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

Staff Corps Posts include many duties behind the front. Every head-quarters unit includes a number of places for which the older men would be just as well suited as the present occupants who, under the new plan, would be released for line duty.

Official estimates are that a modern army to be maintained as an efficient unit must have between 40 and 45 per cent. of its actual strength on duty behind the fighting zone. This means that of the first 1,000,000 men sent to France, 400,000 serve along the line of communication, in hospitals or at the various headquarters and debarkation bases.

IS NEW DECREE FOR MEN OF DRAFT AGE

After July 1 All Idling Must End in the Nation, and Even Those Who Are Now Engaged Must Find Occupations Which Will Help Win the War-Gen. Crowder Issues Order.

TAKES MEN AWAY FROM MANY LINES OF TRADE.

Baseball Players and Actors Among Those Who May Be Affected-All in Domestic Service Are Called-Draft Age May Be Raised to 40 or 45-Women's Field Grows Wider.

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Conscription of labor up to to-day had been a subject of academic discussion, in which the undoubted economic merit was a lesser factor of consideration than the fear that its adoption would be inexpedient because of the social unrest that it might create.

An announcement issued by Secretary of War Baker through Provost Marshal General Crowder this afternoon contained the news that the problem had been at last partially solved, and in a manner as simple as it promises to be effec-

It is that hereafter all men of draft age who have been placed in deferred classifications must be engaged in useful war-helping work. Otherwise their exemptions are to be cancelled and they are to be made immediately available for military purposes. The number of men affected by the ruling will reach, it is estimated, 500,000.

In addition to this group those who have drawn late numbers and who are expecting their call to the colors must find work of a war nature while they are waiting for the final sum-

E3ect of the New Order.

The immediate effect of the order will be to release from non-essential industries practically all the men ranging from twenty-one to thirtyone years of age. By a process of aistribution to be worked out in conjunction with the Department of Labor, the men thus freed will be allocated among those industries whose welfare is bound up with the winning

For example, a floorwalker who nay have been placed in Class IV., ecause he has a wife and children d ependent upon him, will have to find w ork in one of the preferred war industries, so that his efforts would be co iductive to the main business of the Na tion winning the war. If he does not engage in such occupation the clas sification previously given him will be automatically cancelled and he will become immediately available for a utright military duty. Precisely the same process is to be followed with i dlers who, for one reason or another, have been given deferred classificati ons.

"War -work or fight" fairly well phrases the new rule. It is, broadly, an amen dment to and qualification of the previous regulations governing the draft. It amounts to an extension of the present rule concerning industrial exemptions, widened so as to bring within its limits all of the draftees who might otherwise be exempted on the ground of dependents.

In It orce on July 1.

After the new provision becomes effective, on I uly 1, the first question to be asked of a draftee will not touch on his social a andition, but will concern itself with his industrial status. He will not be asked first if he is

those enterprises whose success affects our military preparations.

Through the operation of the rule women will be projected into the various fields of work heretofore largely restricted to men. Those who are familiar with the situation are sure this is but the beginning of a movement that will end in what may be called universal conscription. To all intents that condition is already achieved through the new rule which gives the draft boards complete power over all men now within the draft age. Instead of limiting the authority of the boards to the question of military service, they now become supreme in the matter of withdrawing labor from the useless undertakings and shifting it to the use-

May Extend Draft Age.

The belief is general in well informed circles that it will not be long before the draft age is raised to forty or forty-five, and with that proposition will go the corollary governing the distribution of workers among the useful industries.

What are the useful industries? That is a question that the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal General find easier to answer by negation rather than by affirmation. In today's statement the beginning of the index of usefulness is made.

In that class are placed habitual idlers, or men who idle for more than a week at a time, not counting their regular vacations. Here lies the nubbin of the matter regarding actors and baseball players. The rule will probably be interpreted as finding them engaged in proper activities as long as they work, but during their long periods of idleness they will be compelled to go into jobs of a helpful

The Provost Marshal General has definitely declined to commit himself on the subject of baseball players, saying he would meet each individual case as it arose, but my information is that because the War Department is that because the war pepartment regards entertainment as being es-sential in time of war, actors and baseball players will escape conscrip-tion during the period of their actual performances.

performances.

Under this method, a baseball man would be permitted to play for a seven-months season and compelled to go into industry for the other five months. And the actors who are idle during the summer months must follow the same course.

These Not "Useful Occupations."

Continuing with the vocations that are found to be non-productive, the list includes gamblers of all descriptions, and employees and attendants of bucketshops and race tracks, fortune tellers, palmists and the like. In the eye of the regulation, all of these classes are considered to be idlers. Other classes affected are waiters and bartenders, bus boys, cooks, kitchen helpers and others working in

and all salescierus and other cierus
employed in shops.

The immediate effect of the regulation will be to take all men out of
those classes of work that can be
done as well by women.

Apart from the physical advantage
that the man-power will gain, the

He will not be asked first if he is married, has children, but at what he is working. If he be in the proscribed classes, then nothing short of an actual physical disability can defer he military obligation unless he changes his work from the non-essential to the man-power will gain, the new rule will have an undoubted psychological effect. It will broaden and intensify the war spirit; it will bring home to every one that the war is being fought by the nation and not merely by an army; it will make the people realize that each of them is playing a part in adding a victory.

Makes Labor Compulsory.

Makes Labor Compulsory.

The plan follows the lines of Germany, where through the operation of the Man-Power Bill. which makes labor compulsory, every person in the empire is made a part of the vast war machine. We are now trying to beat the Germans at their own game and in our struggle to put an end to their dream of world-dominance we must profit by those things that have helped them.

Gen. Crowder makes a reference to the lesson that Germany is teaching

the lesson that Germany the lesson that Germany is teaching in the statement he made to-day, which is printed in another column. One very significant point that must not be overlooked concerns the gradual widening of the useless list. The Provost Marshal General brings it out in these words:

"It is expected that the list of non-useful occupations will be extended

useful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require so as to include persons in other employment.

Was Modified by Wilson.

Was Modified by Wilson.

While it is made clear what vocations are considered among the nonuseful type, nothing has been said yet as to the sort of helpful industries to which the withdrawn labor is to be diverted. However, it is reasonable to suppose that the distribution will be made among those industries which have been given preferential treatment by the War Industries Board. The industries in this class have been given the preference in the matter of fuel and transportation, and now they are to be given preference in the matter of that labor which is to be separated from the less essential uneparated from the less essential undertakings.

separated from the less essential thidertakings.

The details of the plan have been
worked very largely by Brig. Gen.
Hugh S. Johnson, who was Deputy
Provost Marshal General and is now
associated with Major Gen. Goethals
in the Quartermaster's Department
and is a member of the Priorities
Committee of the War Industries
Board. He has been at work on the
scheme for some time past.

As originally laid down it was
wider than the present limits, but
there seems little doubt that eventually the process will take on the
breadth first intended. The modifications were made at the suggestion of
the President.

the President.

Suffragists Are Encouraged.

With the heavy dilution of labor through the employment of women that will be inevitable upon the enactment of the rule, Suffrage will take on new importance and the leaders of the cause are preparing to make the most of it. They hope the President may be moved to definite action in favor of the amendment now pending in the Senate in view of the new development. With this in view, an appeal is to be made to him that he use his personal influence to obtain the passage of the bill which is now set down for a vote on May 28.

on May 28.

It is important to draw attention to the fact that before the promulgation of the regulation there had been several conferences with labor leaders. They expressed themselves as in symmetric than the second that the second than the second that the second that tune tellers, palmists and the like. In the eye of the regulation, all of these classes are considered to be idlers.

Other classes affected are waiters and bartenders, bus boys, cooks, kitchen helpers and others working in hotels, clubs and restaurants; passenger elevator operators, doormen, footnen, butters and that kind; ushers and other attendants at performances; all forms of domestic service and all salesclerks and other clerks employed in shops.

The immediate effect of the like. In they realized that, while it would increase the supply of labor in heretofore restricted fields and might there by cause a readjustment of wages, on the other hand it is bound to have an effect upon the cost of living, which may be reduced by the increase in the supply of staples. Further, they realize that it is a matter of prime value in the war programme.

The Advocate

CLEVELAND May 25, 1918

HERE AND THERE.

While Colored soldiers of the 15th New York regiment were winning the coveted French croix de guerre for magnificent heroism, in order "to make the world safe for democracy," down in Georgia barbarian whites were lynching a Colored man and woman. What a difference between here and there! What a difference in the brand of patriotism of Georgia crackers and fighting black patriots!

NOT A LIABILITY.

In his address at Columbus, O., at a meeting presided over by the mayor of the city, and graced with the presence of the governor of the state, Emmett J. Scott forcibly declared "Our race is not a

liability."

Every now and then some man coins an expression that goes speeding down the corridors of time, to be quoted in after years. That sentence uttered by Mr. Scott will be one of those long-lived expressions. And Mr. Scott, throughout his address, made not a single apology for the withholding of justice from the race. His address was sanely radical. It gave to the race in Ohio a better idea of the man who is courageously doing his bit, who, as Governor Cox said, "is doing as much as any man in this country to help win this war."

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

The Advocate in the interest of the race it represents, and to whom it owes a duty no less than to our common country, has been impelled, at times, to criticise the War Department, under Secretary Baker's administration, for what we, and the race, conceived to be injustice to the Colored soldiers and to the race.

We have no apology to make for our criticism, made in good faith, and with an eye singled to increasing—if that were possible—the patriotism of the race.

As Secretary Baker hailed from Ohio, and from the city in which The Advocate is published—from a municipality in which the race gets nearly an even break, we, perhaps, expected too much of him, without taking into consideration the red tape and present prejudices prevalent in many bureaus at the National Capitol. However, a newspaper, if it is a true exponent of the people, and if its policy is one of the greatest good to the greatest number, must praise good deeds with the equal force and sincerity it criticises injustice.

We, and the race, were buoyed up with the initial announcement of the War Department that Colored troops would be commanded by Colored officers "possibly" up to colonels. When this promise failed of execution we felt impelled to voice criticism. When our soldiers, whose services were tendered as eagerly as were those of the whites for this war, were subjected to discrimination by departments and officers, we felt we would be false to the race did we remain silent.

There is no sedition in a Colored man's complaints and criticism. They are born of a desire to secure justice in order that the morale of the race may be increased for more effective service to the country.

While Secretary Baker's department has not given the race—the Colored patriots in the army—all we deserve, we are free to confess that, under the present administration, practically everything we have secured in the way of justice, and a square deal, has come to us through Mr. Baker's department, and because of him. For this we are grateful—we appreciate the half-loaf while abandoning not a single claim for the deserved and merited "whole-loaf."

Under Secretary Baker we have Mr. Emmett J. Scott, that tireless, indefatigable worker for full and complete justice for the race. We have today nearly one thousand commissioned Colored officers. We OUGHT TO HAVE MORE; we ought to have an adequate number of majors and colonels—we even ought to have a general by the promotion of Colonel Charles Young.

Even Secretary Baker, assumed to be supreme in his department, has his limitations. His move on the checkerboard is frequently blocked by hurtful traditions; by prejudiced bureau heads and division commanders whom, even with their mean antipathy towards the race, are necessary to the conduct of the War Department in this terrible, horrible, history-making war.

With more than eighty thousand of "cur own" boys NOW under the colors; with more than that number yet to be called, and with fully twenty-five thousand of our kith and kin now "over there" in France, this war is brought home to US; it is no less our war than it is the white man's war. We ought, therefore, be inspired, as we are, to our supreme duty.

While The Advocate will NEVER abandon its insistence for justice for the race—justice for our black patriots who have gone, and are going to the front, nevertheless we will not hesitate to "render unto Caesar what is due him"; will never hesitate to express praise and thanks for beneficent impulses and beneficent deeds. For that reason we extend to Secretary Baker thanks for what we have received under, and through him.

A patriotically inspired contention for justice; insistence for the rights and privileges the Constitution confers, while at the same time doing our bit with a cheerfulness and heroism equal to the imperious scions of the "Sons of the Confederacy" who now rule, is

NOT SEDITION.

"Time works wonders." Let us hope that Time will yet enable Secretary Baker to invoke EQUAL JUSTICE for patriots, WITH-OUT DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED. We may be excused for being impatient for the reason that a people that has labored for three hundred years to merit ONLY justice has a right to be impatient when it is withheld.

American Soldiers to Help on Italian Front, Secretary Baker Says in New York Address

In the course of his address at the celebration of the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Friday evening, May 24, Secretary of War Baker said in part:

During my visit to Italy I had the honor of meeting Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander in chief, and the members of his staff at the Italian military headquarters. The general showed me a series of photographs pieced together to make a continuous picture of the entire Italian front.

Marvelous Engineering Feats.

For the major part of the line the opposing armies occupied opposite mountain ranges, a wild, spectacular country with peaks lifting their snow-capped heads seemingly beyond the reach of man's military effort; peaks up which no roads could be laid, starting suddenly from valleys of forbidding denth, and yet the wonlaid, starting suddenly from valleys of forbidding depth, and yet the wonderful engineering skill of the Italian soldiers, by one extraordinary device on another, has scaled these peaks and crowned them with big guns and arranged by cableways supply systems of ammunition for the guns and wholisteness for the men until these subsistence for the men until these mountains literally bristle with Italy's defenders armed with modern

Italy's defenders armed with modern and powerful weapons.

Passing out of the mountain region and into the Venetian plain, Italy's line of battle takes the form of modern trench warfare, and the great armies of Italy have constructed a system of trench protection which when one enters them swarm with soldiers on the alert, armed with machine guns and rifles, protected by artillery and overhead by the daring aviators, who control, observe, and attack in airships built in Italian factories and manned by as skillful and brave a group of men as have entered this newest and most perilous of services in any of the armies.

ices in any of the armies.

At the front and throughout Italy
I was made to feel a very warm and

sympathetic feeling for America and Americans. I saw many Italian sol-diers who had spent some time in the United States, many others who had friends or relatives here, and both the soldiers and the civilian population showed an enthusiastic friendliness for America; indeed, on every hand in that country I heard it said that the same ideas of liberty, the same beliefs in the possibilities of just relations among nations, the same hopes of finer opportunities for all mankind in a permanent peace, were shared in common by Italians and Americans.

American Agencies in Italy.

Already there are in Italy as representative of America, Red Cross activities and Y. M. C. A. activities, and a substantial number of American men and women are cementing the bond between the two peoples by the bond between the two peoples by these helpful and humane agencies. The American Government has established there a dignified military mission, and a careful study is being made of Italian methods of warfare. We have already sent to Italy a large number of medical units with doctors and nurses and equipment, and the time undoubtedly is not far distant when American soldiers will tant when American soldiers will take their places with British and French soldiers on the Italian front, French soldiers on the Italian front, thus making of the Army on the Italian front'a composite unit evidencing the community of feeling and unity of effort which is characterizing the activities of the great civilized allied powers on the front in France.

Common Cause to Common End.

We are making common cause to we are making common cause to a common end, and the blessings of this victory will be a benefit not to one nation or to one people, but to all nations and to all peoples who, loving liberty, are willing to make great sacrifices for it and who, having won it, have no selfish willingness to withhold it from others. KEEPS WOOD AT HOME

War Department Detaches General From 89th Division.

ORDERED TO SAN FRANCISCO

Will Not Lead Troops He Trained to France-Pleads for More Active Command Than He Has in West. Order Comes as Surprise, as General Was Expected to Cross Ocean.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, senior officer of the regular army, has been detached from command of the Eightyninth national army division and will not lead that organization when it goes to France. It was learned yester-day that he is slated to command the Western department with headquarters at San Francisco.

The general was at the War Department during the day conferring with Secretary Baker and other officials, and it is understood he urged strongly that if he must stay at home he be at least given an assignment promising more active duty than command in the West.

There was no official announcement of the change in Gen. Wood's orders. Secretary Baker would make no statement on the subject, formal or otherwise, merely saying it was not the custom of the department to explain orders to officers.

Up to a day or two ago at most there was nothing to indicate that the department had any other purpose than to send the general to the front when his division went.

On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that he was fully expected to go over when that time came.

Passed Physical Examination.

Gen. Wood underwent physical examination on his return from France where he was wounded by the bursting of a French gun; he passed all tests with flying colors, and it was then indicated that the only possible obstacle to his being sent to the front in command of his division had been removed

Washington Herald, May 26, 1918.

Baker's Book in First Air Mail. Baker's Book in First Air Mail.

Two copies of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker's book, "Frontiers of Freedom," just published by George H. Doran Company, were carried by the first mail plane from New York to Washington, which left Belmont Park, Long Island, at 11:30 a. m., Wednesday, May 15. The two copies of the "Liberty Edition" of the book were inscribed by the author to President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson.

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Sidelights on the Secretary of War

Newton D. Baker As He Really Is



T is perfectly natural that the people should inquire 'What about Baker?' after a discussion of war problems. Censure is

modified, or apologetically offered, when the man who "knows Baker" enters the circle. I knew him when he was in the storm center at Cleveland during the Tom Johnson days. Even then he evinced the qualities which will stand him in good stead wherever the winds of cavil may blow. Conscientious, capable and thoroly human, he is not easily swept off his feet by criticism.

When, at a dinner, Newton D. Baker was first introduced as Secretary of War, reference was made to him as "successor of the stern Stanton." He arose and replied that when he entered the Secretary's office and looked upon the pictured face of Stanton, he wondered if he really would be a "successor." In a republic, succession is not quite the proper term, for each administration's tasks are distinct and different.

No sooner had the new Secretary gotten settled in the chair than Villa began "shooting up" down in Mexico-and Newton D. Baker, the man of peace, found himself with a prospective war on his hands.

Careers are determined by apparently trifling incidents. When Newton D. Baker, the young attorney, who had hung ginia, decided to go to Europe, he decided his destiny at the same time. He had an A. B. degree from Johns Hopkins, but, continuing effort at self-improvement and a hospitality toward deciding to turn to the law for his profession, he later took up every suggestion for improvement that can come from outside."

study at the old Washington and Lee University in Charlottesburg, West Virginia.

On the voyage returning from abroad he engaged in an argument with Martin A. Foran, of Cleveland, on the "Home Rule" question. That settled it. The young Martinsburg attorney was invited to come to Cleveland as a member of a law firm which had been long identified with anti-corporation propaganda. He appeared at one of Tom Johnson's political meetings as a substitute for his partner, Mr. Foran.

The small-statured man, who was first dubbed "office boy," made a speech that night which attracted attention, and ultimately made him a successor to Tom Johnson. In his autobiography the late Tom Johnson paid a tribute which indicates the capacity of

Mr. Baker as a young man to meet emergencies and all sorts of entanglements and handicaps.

When Johnson met his Waterloo in Cleveland, Newton D. Baker was the lone Democrat to win in the race. His inherent loyalty prompted him to resign, but Johnson pointed out that it was his duty to the people to serve them.

The election of Newton D. Baker as Mayor of Cleveland in 1911, and re-election in 1913, emphasized his popularity, and the fact that he knows how to bring about practical results in proportion, as well as to elucidate and discuss ideals and dreams. When he told the people of Cleveland he would build them a municipal electric light plant, they thought he had promised too much, but he built the plant and proved even in those early days that he was equal to big things.

When I first greeted Newton D. Baker in his office as Secretary of War, he said, in that quiet way which indicates grim determination, "This is to be a democratic administration with a little 'd,' intending that the people should be taken into his confidence and should know about operations of the department as far as consistent.

In the campaign of 1912 young Baker was defeated in Ohio on the question of initiative and referendum, but in the National Convention he won the seats for his delegates, and in making the nomination speech he was quite as important a factor in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson as William Jennings Bryan, for he held the key to the situation. His appointment as Secretary of War played a large part in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, as it gave Wilson Ohio, without which he would have been defeated, so that in political strategy and campaign warfare Newton D. Baker proved himself of the stern stuff that brings results. In his relations with the public, he has maintained a true democratic spirit, altho necessarily dealing largely with military martinets.

His attitude is expressed admirably in his own words in January before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs: There will be no division of council; there will be all the out his shingle in his home town of Martinsburg, West Vir- criticism there ought to be upon shortcomings and failures; there will be, so far as the War Department is concerned, a



NEWTON D. BAKER AT HIS DESK He has a way of knowing just where he stands, has this little man with the quiet manner and luminous smile

With the idealism and enthusiasm that are so characteristic of the man, he goes on to say in words that recent events amply justify: "The net result is going to be that a united and confident American people, believing in themselves and in their institutions, are going to demand, and that at no late day, on European battlefields, in the face of veterans with whom they are proud to associate, that veterans tho they be, they cannot excel us in achievement.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing "PEG" Youngest of the three Baker children

His testimony before hearings of the Committee on Military Affairs may not have been all that was expected, but his candor and frankness brought to the people a glimpse of the real Newton D. Baker. The gigantic proportion of the task thrust upon him and the movements that had to be made without precedent found him ready with decisions—decisions which have been fairly revolutionary in American practice, such as the Selective Service Law, but which have been carried out with unfailing justice, and intelligent explanation and recommendation to the good sense and patriotism of the American people, and which have been accepted splendidly

While every administration has had one Cabinet minister who is made the scape-goat—usually the result of some personal pique and jealousy—the effort to make Secretary Baker the target without abundant and conclusive evidence is not likely to meet with popular approval. He has a way of knowing just where he stands, has this little man with the quiet manner and luminous smile, and he's not hidebound with hampering detail or traditional red tape. Delays incidental to equipment of troops and provisioning cantonments have been exasperating, but the character of Mr. Baker is best exemplified when you find him lunching with Senator Chamberlain and talking matters over the day after the bitter charge had been made that the War Department was breaking down under the strain.

Frankly he admits mistakes he may have made, but many of those seeming errors were plans made to meet emergencies which have not yet proven a failure. The result of the investigation will not be without its advantage to Secretary Baker. It has already resulted in a shake-up in military circles.

In many ways Mr. Baker resembles President Wilson in physical form, as well as in mental attitude. They seem to understand each other, too. When the President desired his Secretary of the Treasury to take over the railroads, altho the authority was specifically granted by Congress to the Secretary of War, Secretary Baker joined the President in the proclamation waiving the rights accorded him under the law, feeling that taking over the railroads involved financial, rather than merely military problems. Evidence accumulates that in grappling with gigantic problems this little man has accomplished results that require stern stuff and executive ability. As a public speaker, he has few equals, because he has a mind more in sympathetic accord with advanced ideals of democracy

There is a steady look in his eye, a kindliness and yet a firmness that makes of Newton D. Baker one of the most approachable personalities in Washington. One hundred thousand



HIS FRIENDS CONSIDER THIS THE BEST LIKENESS OF THE SECRETARY

people have tried to "get his ear" within the space of a few months, but he has steadfastly pursued the policy he inaugurated in Cleveland: not to pay attention to mere captious criticisms, disciplining here and making sweeping changes there when incapacity has been proven—but keeping firmly in mind the one great purpose of doing the work in hand in the speediest and best manner possible.



Desident Wilson and his loyal Cabinet—All good and able men, best in the world who will stick until Germany is crushed—Resignationed of in order here infidence of the sident, and wall love him.

"THEM WASHINGTON GUYS"

The following delightful anecdote is printed in the Stars and Stripes, the American newspaper published by the soldiers of the Expeditionary Corps on the battle-front. It concerns a civilian in a derby hat who strolled into a garage in a town on the American front in France where a dozen chauffeurs were sitting around a stove swapping yarns.

"Well, how do you boys like it here?" asked the visitor. They answered his question. Some of them liked it and some did not.

"Tell you what, guy," said one of the hardiest of the car propellers, "things is better than what they uster be. Time was when we got nothing but canned Willy and hardtack for Sunday dinner and didn't get any days off after driving the big birds up to the front and hanging around all night. Now, though, things are better all along the line. Guess somebody must of tumbled to his job down in Washington."

"Oh," said the stranger civilian, with just a little smile around the corners of his mouth. "So you think someone in Washington was to blame?"

"Sure, and why wouldn't we?" answered the informative person. "We know all the people high up here and they're on to their jobs now. Chances are if they can't get things for us that they can't get 'em themselves from Washington to hand out to us. Sometimes I think some of them guys in Washington is fightin' this war in France—honest, I do."

"Aw, I don't know that they've done so bad," piped up another. "You can't expect 'em to fit out a million men over night, when they were only geared to fit out about a hundred thousand before we got into it. Give 'em a chance, I say. And another thing," he persisted, "that gets my goat is the way the papers back home slams this guy Baker, the Secretary of War. He's up against a helluva tough job for even a lawyer to handle, and editors that's pannin' him would probably do a darn sight worse with it. He must be a smart son of a gun or the President wouldn't have picked him out for it."

The civilian laughed, and then-

"Well, boys, I've got to be running along," he said. "Who knows? Some one of these fine days I may be washing the top of a car and some of you may be Secretary of War."

And Secretary Baker, who was enjoying one of his little incognito visits to get right at the facts as the men see them, slipped out.

America's Aid Will Win the War

To many readers of newspapers and magazines the announcement by Secretary Baker that there are already in France "in excess of 500,000" American soldiers came as a surprise. It has been the policy of the Government to keep definite information from the public, and in this effort the newspapers have loyally restrained their natural inclination to give the details for which the readers are hungering.

Some comprehension of the real situation, however, has come from the shifting of large numbers of men from the training camps and letters from France to relatives of new arrivals, so the Secretary's announcement was not wholly in the nature of a revelation.

Not only has the United States transported the largest army that was ever sent overseas in an equal period of time, but not a single man has been lost on any ship convoyed by the American Navy.

But the movement of our troops has only fairly begun, and Washington correspondents are now permitted to announce that the program of the War Department contemplates that the coming Fourth of July will be observed in France by at least a million khaki-clad Americans.

In regard to machine gun production, Secretary Baker's statement of May 8 says "there is no present shortage of light or heavy types of these weapons either in France or America, and no shortage is in prospect." As to the production of heavy Browning machine guns, the Secretary says the estimate of the ordnance department in January has been met and is being met, "and there is every indication of forthcoming production in increasing and substantial numbers."

It is pleasing to know that Congress is standing squarely behind the Administration in its efforts to give the entente allies all the support possible in man power as well as otherwise. Secretary Baker has asked for an army unlimited in numbers, and for appropriations totaling \$12,000,000,000, and it is said there will be no hesitancy in granting increases to almost any extent desired. Appropriations at this session of Congress will total \$25,000,000,000. The Shipping Board is asking for more than \$2,000,000,000, including \$35,000,000 for concrete ships.

America is in the war wholeheartedly, and will not spare either men or money to achieve the great purpose to which she has pledged her very existence.

THE CRISIS

81. 16 No. 2

JUNE, 1918

Whole No. 92

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Editorial

April 29, 1918.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

URING the weeks which I spent with our troops in France, I had abundant occasion to meet and inspect and talk with the men of a considerable number of our colored organizations on the Western front.

I should hesitate to pick out one feature more than another which impressed me most strikingly in the American Expeditionary Force, but certainly the spirit pervading the ranks of our colored soldiers there is not least among the inspiring recollections which I have of my visit to the American Expeditionary Force. The sanitary condition of the camps seemed to be noticeably excellent; the men with whom I talked told me that their food was plentiful and palatable; and their officers told me that their work was a credit to their organizations.

I have come back with an increased pride in these units.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

The Airplane Scandal Investigation

For several months there have been whispers, and even louder talk, in the Capitol and about Washington, that the program for airplane construction for the Army was topheavy with graft and mismanagement. On May 6 there was an explosion, caused by President Wilson's order for an investigation by the Department of Justice, and a simultaneous demand by Chief Signal Officer Major-General Squier for a military court of inquiry. In announcing the President's order, the White House made public a telegram from Howard Coffin, former chairman of the Aircraft Board, urging an inquiry "that reputations of innocent men may not be ruined," and letters and telegrams exchanged between the President and Gutzon Borglum, and other

Borglum, the well known sculptor, had made statements that corruption in the expenditure of funds and pro-German intrigue have hindered airplane production. For some time the status of Borglum, who claimed to be an investigator for the Government, had been a mystery. The correspondence given out by the White House clears up the mystery.

Last November Borglum wrote to Secretary Tumulty in regard to alleged defects in the aviation organization, and the President asked him to present his idea. Early in January the President requested him to go to Washington and lay the matter before the Secretary of War. Borglum did so, and late in March was informed that the President had placed the material he had furnished at the disposal of persons to whom had been committed the task of making a systematic inquiry—a special committee headed by H. Snowden Marshall, whose report preceded the recent reorganization of the Army Aviation Service and the appointment of John D. Ryan as director-general.

Next it appeared that Borglum resented not being asked to make the investigation that he had suggested, and in reply to his complaint that he had not been supplied with suitable expert assistance, the President wrote him, on April 15: "I never at any time constituted you an official investigator. I merely gave you the right to look into the matter of your own motion, and I am sure that the letter which the Secretary of War provided you with, he gave you with the same purpose and idea." And he said he hoped Borglum would turn over to the official investigators any evidence in his possession; but it is said that Borglum refused to deal with the Marshall committee.

On the evening of May 6 Borglum gave out at Washington the text of an open letter to the President, in which he said he hoped "the camouflage deliberately planned by a group of men entrusted with a great arm of our military machine has come to an end," but said he was "filled with definite alarm" at the plan of reconstruction of the aircraft organization; that "the aero department is full of profiteering," and that hundreds of millions have gone;

that his work of investigation was systematically blocked, and that officials from whom he had a right to receive aid and courtesy "entered into a conspiracy to deceive, to mislead and to prevent learning the truth about the aeronautic situation."

On May 9 Secretary Baker said that in order to prevent interference with inquiries already instituted by the Department of Justice and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he had decided not to act "for the immediate present" on the applications of General Squier and Colonels Deeds and Montgomery of the Signal Corps for a military court of inquiry into their relations to aircraft production, because "a third and concurrent examination of the same set of facts at the same time might delay these inquiries."

On May 10 Borglum himself was bombed by the Army Intelligence Service and Henry Harrison Suplee, consulting engineer. Suplee's statement corroborates sworn statements, letters and telegrams from the files of the Army Intelligence Service, which assert that Borglum had been trying to capitalize his alleged friendship with President Wilson, "whom he stated he could do anything he wanted with"; and that he was negotiating secretly for the formation of a private airplane company.

Kenyon W. Mix, of the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Detroit, made a statement detailing his negotiations with Borglum and Hugo C. Gibson, an employee of the British Ministry of Munitions of War in the United States, who was to share in the Borglum deal—according to accusations made by Suplee and others. The Mix statement shows that Vice-President Marshall, Howard E. Coffin and other Government officials have been in possession since last January of the information disclosed on May 10.

Borglum made a counter attack on May 11, declaring that Secretary of War Baker had "blocked inquiries" into the failure of aircraft production, intimating that the Secretary of War is being advised by persons of Teuton origin, denying the accusations made against himself, and asserting that he is the victim of a plot to silence him.

Like other accused men, Borglum is entitled to benefit of doubt—if nothing more—until his guilt is proved. As for his charges against Secretary Baker, we place no faith in them for the reason that we have absolute faith in Newton D. Baker. That the facts will be brought out by the two separate investigations by the Department of Justice and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, we have no doubt.

On May 15 President Wilson summoned Charles E. Hughes to act with Attorney-General Gregory in the investigation of criminal charges made in connection with aircraft production. Hughes has accepted the appointment.

Editorials

SECRETARY BAKER "COMES CLEAN"

Was there an insidious propaganda of misrepresentation to labor in connection with the new "work or fight" order?

Maybe there was.

Did stories in eastern and other anti-administration papers, hinting that we were right on the way to raising the draft age and inferring broadly that labor conscription and military strike-breaking were the objects aimed at, leave a false impression? Did they unwittingly, or otherwise, set tongues wagging all over the country in the interests of German propagandists, whose main purpose these days is to create distrust of their government in the minds of democracy's workers? Maybe they did.
But today that is all water that has passed over the wheel.

Secretary Baker has "come clean" again on the labor issue.

Substantially, this is what Baker says: In no case will the draft law be used as a whip over the American workingman. He has assured the country that there will be no military strike-breaking, by stating that the man who conscientiously protests against inadequate pay, impossible living and working conditions, or high-handed attempts at exploitation by an employer will not be regarded as an "idler" by the War Department. He has pointed out that the sole and only purpose of the new ruling is to bring pressure to bear on the non-essential worker—the ribbon clerk, the barkeeper, the chauffeur or the butler to the rich—to change his occupation.

Everybody who has watched Baker's performance in office knew that this was the case anyway. They knew that

he was fair. It was a good enough pointer when some months ago he insisted that army forestry regiments, who assisted in getting out trees for shipbuilding in the northwest, should be compensated by timber owners at best prevailing rates of pay. But they are glad to have the statement at that. It shuts up

the clackers.

The fact is that there has been a band of labor conscription rooters of which the people have been mighty distrustful, very much in evidence ever since the war began. The (NAME PAPER) Washington Bureau has reported time and again that this fallacy is the burden of the talk in hotel lobbies at the capital among would-be profiteers and professional laborbaiters trying to horn in on government jobs. And it is idle to think that pro-Germans, pacifists and obstructionists in general-not forgetting the political seekers who are avowedly out to get the president's goat—have not grabbed on to it. It has been made to order for them.

Secretary Baker comes right out in meeting and tells all these fellows where they get off!

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Speedy Enactment Foreseen as Congress Settles Down to Debate.

Herald Bureau, No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

Speedy enactment of the eleven billion dollar army appropriation bill was presaged in the House to-day, when general debate on the measure was practically completed. Formal statements regarding the scope of the bill were made by Representative Dent, democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the Military Affairs Commit-tee, and Representative Kahn, republican, of California, ranking minority member.

References to the aviation programme by Mr. Kahn brought about a wrangle over the delays in the manufacture of airplanes. Representative Kahn made a spirited defence of the War Department, and charged that whatever delays had occurred were inevitable because of the tremendous problems which America

Representatives Dent praised Secretary Baker and the War Department for having accomplished a task of great magnitude, and placed in the Record figures showing that the appropriations are made upon the basis of having an army of 3,000,000 men in France by the end of the Piscal year of 1918.

Denies Cantonment Graft.

Denies Cantonment Graft.

Intimations were made during the discussion by Representative Campbell, republican, of Kansas, that there had been graft in the construction of army cantonments, and this was indignantly denied by Mr. Kahn. Mr. Kahn had said that in England charges of graft had been published in newspapers.

"Graft in England does not excuse graft in America," said Mr. Campbell.

"Has the gentleman any accurate knowledge of graft?" asked Mr. Kahn. "If he has, and can prove his charges, it is duty as an American citizen to furnish the information to legal officers of the government, so that prosecution may follow."

Mr. Campbell said he could not make such citations, but insisted that in every case where completion of cantonments had been delayed contractors had increased their profits. Mr. Kahn quoted from the hearings to show that the profits had been an average of about four per cent to contractors.

Asks About Aircraft Situation.

Asks About Aircraft Situation.

Asks About Aircraft Situation.

"I wish you would tell me, then, why it is that we spent \$640,000,000 on airplanes and only got two combat airplanes to France," said Mr. Campbell.

"The gentlemen is quoting misinformation," said Mr. Kahn. "As a matter of fact the testimony shows that we have 323 combat planes in France, and a great many other machines."

Discussion of the bill under the five minute role is expected to continue for the remainder of the week. Leaders in the House are hopeful that the bill can be passed by Saturday night.

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THE WORLD: MAY 29, 1918.

WOOD SEES WILSON: NO SIGN OF CHANGE IN DETAIL TO WEST

Secretary Baker Refuses to Disouss General's Relief From Command of Division Soon to Be Sent to France.

NO BREAK IN FRIENDSHIP OF WOOD AND PERSHING.

But Latter Is Said to Have Omitted Him From List of Commanders He Asked Washington to Send Over to Europe

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 28. - "The only possible policy for the Department is not t discuss the assignment of officers."

This statement, made by Secretary of War Baker after to-day's Cabinet meeting, apparently is all the light that is to be given officially concerning the orders which caused Major Gen. Leonard Wood to be relieved of his divisional command on the eve of its departure for France, and detailed to command the Western Department.

Mr. Baker's statement was made after his attention had been called to the great public interest in Gen. Wood because of his prominence and reputation as an officer.

Similarity of Bell's Case.

The War Secretary did go as far as to say that Gen. Wood's case is entirely parallel to that of Major Gen. Franklin Bell, returned from France on the same steamer with Gen. Wood. Both officers were examined by a special board in this city to determine their physical fitness to stand the rigors of warfare on the western front. For a time Gen. Bell's fate was in doubt, but ulti-mately he satisfied was board he was fit. The board had no hesitancy in pronouncing Gen. Wood fit.

Gen. Wood is the ranking Major General in the army by seniority, and Gen. Bell stands second in the list. Gen. Bell did not accompany his division to France, but was ordered to command the Western Department. He was assigned to command another camp by new orders before leaving for San Francisco.

Gen. Wood also has requested detail to command another camp in order that he may assist actively in the training of troops rather than administer the affairs of the Western Department. His request, Secretary Baker said, has been referred to the General Staff. Asked specifically who issued the order relieving Gen. Wood of command of his division on the eve of its sailing, Secretary Baker said: "Presumptively I am responsible, as Secretary of War, for all orders.'

Mr. Baker declined to say whether Gen. Pershing had recommended that Gen. Wood be not sent to France.

Wood Sees the President,

Gen. Wood late to-day conferred with President Wilson. When he left the White House the General was asked if he wished to make any statement. He said: "I am a soldier and will obey any orders given me with a cheerful heart."

Secretary Baker arranged the meeting between the President and Gen. Wood, when the latter, during his conference with Mr. Baker yesterday, expressed a wish to see Mr. Wilson. It was recalled that the President did not receive Gen. Wood when he returned from his tour of observation in France, although the former Chief of Staff intimated he wished to talk with the President. At that time it was explained that the President had received no other returning general officers, and there was no reason for making an exception in the case of Gen. Wood.

That friction exists between Gen. Wood and the Administration is no secret. The exact reason for such friction is not clear. Gen. Wood has been a frank and consistent advocate of military preparedness. He is

of military preparedness. He is sometimes called the father of the Plattsburg Camp.

On his return from France he advocated the immediate calling of an army of 5,000,000 men. Shortly after the United States entered the war Gen. Wood urged the advisability of calling out large numbers of men it advance of new equipment and give

Gen. Wood urged the advisability of calling out large numbers of men it advance of new equipment and giving them all possible training while equipment was being procured.

Perhaps the nearest approach to real rupture between Gen. Wood and the War Department occurred over the test of the Lewis maching gun which he conducted. This had been referred to as an unofficial and unauthorized test. The fact that Gen. Wood figured in the Lewis gur controversy on the side of the inventor naturally caused some feeling. When Gen. Wood was relieved of comand at Governors Island and sent to Charleston to command the new Southeastern. Department Secretary Baker and other officials were careful to explain that he was not being shelved but, as a matter of fact, assigned to a highly important post. He was charged with a large part of the responsibility of selecting the many National Army and National Guard camp sites in the Southeastern Department. Later he was assigned to command the 89th Division at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Guard camp sites in the Southeastern Department. Later he was assigned to command the 89th Division at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Officers who were in France when Gen. Wood met Gen. Pershing are authority for the statement that the relations of the two officers are now in Washington. They are confident Gen. Pershing did not recommend that Gen. Wood be not sent to France.

One report to-night is that a list of officers whom Gen. Pershing recently asked to have sent over did not contain the name of Gen. Wood. If this is true, it may have been due to an oversight.

Gen. Wood went to the Capitol early to-day to see Senator Warren and other friends. He refused to state the purpose of his visit, but it was understood that he went there to ask his friends not to permit any outbreak in the Senate until he had seen the Fresident. Gen. Wood told friends he was puzzled over the order taking him away fro mthe command of the 89th Division. away fro mthe command of the

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918

General Wood's Internment

We can win the war without General Wood. In that sense his domestic internment may not be invitself a calamity. But we cannot win the war unless the government is willing and anxious to utilize all of our resources in materials, ideas and men.

It is not what happens to General Wood that gives us a feeling of disquiet. He was the first American general to be wounded in France, on his visit last winter, and he might be also the first to give his life if he were sent to do active duty at the front. Still, we should win the war. But the government's attitude toward General Wood is a very different and a much more important matter. Must a man, independently of his abilities, be personally acceptable to Mr. Baker or to Mr. Wilson before he can serve his country in the way he knows? Must a general's availability be tested by his political discretion and rhetorical restraint?

Leonard Wood stands for something in this country. He risked his uniform to preach preparedness up and down the land at a time, heaven knows, when we needed to be preached to on that subject -at a time when the Democratic party was proud of our unpreparedness. The invaluable Plattsburg idea was the product of his intense enthusiasm. When he became too embarrassing he was reprimanded. When it could no longer be denied that he had been right all the time the War Department's recognition of the fact was to transfer him to innocuous service in the South.

He is indiscreet. Thank God he is! The truth will not stay in him. It bubbles forth and hurts like shrapnel. He attacks inefficiency and delay with a blessed and terrifying profanity. He is no respecter of sacred persons. When he returned from France he cast the truth upon Congress and knocked in vain on the door of the White House. The atmosphere was charged with his indignation at the inertia he found and the contentment there was in the midst of confusion, though Hindenburg's blow was about to fall on the West front. He had seen and he knew. But what he knew the government did not wish to hear. The President declined to receive him. The Senate Military Affairs Committee summoned him and he made the Capitol corridors ring. Then he was ordered before a medical examining board, which pronounced him fit, whereupon the War Department sent him away to Fort Riley to train the draft army of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. He had been unable to stir the government out of its complacency. It required the German offensive and a desperate outcry from the British to do that. We have moved more rapidly since.

General Wood may or may not be the greatest military commander we have. Our military genius is yet potential. We can only be sure we have no more of it, actual and potential, than we shall need. General Wood has a fine, aggressive record. He is bigger than any task he has yet undertaken. Nobody knows how much bigger he can be. Is that not reason enough why he should have the utmost development in active service? Or is that reason itself a disqualification in the eye of jealousy?

In any case, for a man of General Wood's ability-both the ability that he is known to possess and that which may be yet undiscovered—to be rejected for personal reasons is almost unendurable. The implications are distressing. Pub-"The lic opinion will be heard from. World," stanch supporter of the Administration, says: "The news that General Leonard Wood is to be kept in this country while the division whose training he is completing will go abroad under his second in command will give every fair-minded man a bad taste in the mouth."

Mr Hungs The Public

May 25, 1918

673

citizen who reads them, opposed Seabury bitterly. Yet he received more votes in New York City than did Hylan, whom Hearst favored in the recent Mayoralty election.

In the Mayoralty campaign of 1917 Mitchel had all the papers except the Hearst and Socialistic papers; yet he only polled one-fifth of the vote cast.

If these facts mean anything, they show that journalistic control of the Government is a myth. Of course, it seems that the people must get the facts to base their opinions on from the newspapers, but the conclusions at which they arrive are their own. From recent indications, unanimous press support of a candidate dooms him to defeat. The daily press no longer reflects the opinions of the masses. Even though press sentiment be divided, which would seem to make it easy for some group of papers to be on the winning side, they usually fail to accomplish it. What the man in the street is thinking about, if he is thinking about anything, remains as much of a mystery to the editors as to the politicians.

JONATHAN J. MAGRUDER.

New York.

BOOKS

Mr. Baker's War Speeches

Frontiers of Freedom. By Newton D. Baker. Published by George H. Doran Company. Price \$1.50 net.

To read this volume of short, and, for the most part, extemporaneous addresses by the Secretary of War is to be stirred by many emotions. And for one reader at least these culminated in a great pride in America and a great faith in us as a people. For Mr. Baker is disclosed to us here as not only the organizer of great armies who is also gentle, kind and just, the scholar who is also the politician, the radical and the dreamer who is intensely practical, a man of action on a great scale. He is disclosed also as essentially American, as one of us, as the possessor of qualities that we can identify in the life about us. He is as American as the smoking car, or the church social, or base-ball, or Chicago. So that one feels in reading these addresses that the generosity and the idealism of them are the generosity and idealism of a great people, with whom Mr. Baker shares them and for whom he serves as truly representative. There is no "fine writing," there is no rhetoric. There is first and last the animating ideal of democracy as a rule of action, as a growing thing ever adapting its methods to the needs of the hour and applying in each new situation the test of whether or not our political and economic arrangements are so ordered as to procure for each individual the highest possible measure of liberty and well-being and justice. And spoken as most of the addresses were to public bodies interested in an account of his stewardship, theory is everywhere checked by practice, so that before the book is finished we cannot fail to realize how well every ideal, every fine precept, has been exemplified in action. His account of the measures taken to safeguard labor standards and keep our industrial life at home healthy during the war is a case in point.

It is this squaring of the ideal and the practical, this assurance that in Mr. Baker we are getting not merely promise but performance, that makes his book so tremendously heartening. To be an idealist and at the same time intensely practical is characteristic of the best Americans. Yet history records very few instances in which men of such conspicuous success in action have possessed the scholarship, the insight, the vision, the power of expression, to illuminate as Mr. Baker has done the true meanings and bearings of the events in which they were playing leading parts.

But even if Mr. Baker were not Secretary of War, if he were instead a retired essayist, this book would be well worth reading. There is meat in every one of its 335 pages—keen observation, intense practicality, ripe scholarship, clear analysis of our times and our institutions by a mind that understands the significance of the modern machine process and the changes it has wrought, a mind that sees the defeat of Germany as the immediate task of over shadowing importance, but also as only a part of the work that still lies ahead for democracy.

The quotations that follow do not sound the keynote of the book. They are not the finest bits. But they show the quality of Mr. Baker's mind and heart. In one of the addresses he likens Germany to the King in Shakespeare who lay before his tent on the eve of battle and in a dream saw the figures of those he had done to death trooping before him. And he draws

this lesson for America:

"It teaches us that some day we may have to sleep in front of the tent; as a nation there may come a critical hour in our national life when we will be called upon to review our past and see whether we are worthy to live, whether or not we ought to give place to something stronger and more virile, and more righteous than we; and if the figures that pass our tent door are denials of democracy, are refusals to recognize our environment; if they are injustices to great groups of our fellow citizens; if they are arrogations and special privileges to particular groups of men or women, of either to the exclusion of the other; if those are the figures that pass before the tentthen we may be very sure that the battle on the morrow will go to the stronger race. But if the figures that pass before that tent door are figures of a people who really do love democracy and progress, who at every step in their national career sought to readjust themselves to the environment in which they livedif they are figures representing recognition of the rights of individuals to the highest fine development of which their capacities are susceptible; if the figures that troop by are justice, in the adequate and fundamental sense, and real recognition of the rights of others; then we can face the breaking of the morning and the onset of battle, just as we can face it now in the contest that is ahead of us, . . . sure that endurance and perpetuity must in the very nature of things and in the justice of nature, be awarded to those who are faithful to such ideals."

Elsewhere he shows that far removal from narrow nationalism which must condition any great gain to

nfidence of the

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Monday, May 27, 1918.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Ralph A. Hayes, private secretary to the Secretary of war, without his knowledge, gathered into a volume recently published a number of short and largely extemporaneous speeches delivered by Mr. Baker, the book now appearing under the title "Frontiers of Freedom." A reviewer says these addresses must give to their readers a great pride in America and faith in us as a people, for Mr. Baker is disclosed here as not only the organizer of great armies who is also gentle, kind and just, the scholar who is also the politician, the radical and the dreamer who is intensely practical-a man of action on a great scale. He is also disclosed also as essentially American, as one of us, as the possessor of qualities we can identify in the life about us. He is as American as the smoking car, the church social, or baseball, so that one feels in reading these addresses that the generosity and the idealism of thems are the generosity and idealism of a great people, shared in by Mr. Baker.

There is no fine writing. There is first and last the animating ideal of democracy as a rule of action, as a growing thing ever adapting its methods to the needs of the hour and applying in each new situation the test of whether or not our political and economic arrangements are so ordered as to procure for each individual the highest possible measure of liberty and well-heing and justice.

Finally it may be said that a careful reading of speeches by Newton D. Baker, either those in the volume here alluded to, or those to be found elsewhere in type, is likely to suggest that much of the opposition to the Secretary which has at times developed in Congress is the outcome of the shock certain types of men receive when they find in places of influence men who are really and fundmentally democrats, and not mere lipservers of democracy.

He that will lose his friend or a jest deserves to die a bassar by the bargain.—Fuller.

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Gen. Leonard Wood.

From what is said to be an authoritative source comes the information that President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker are contemplating assigning Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood to command the American forces which are to be sent to the Italian front or giving him some other equally important duty. The news will be accepted with general satisfaction by the public in the hope that Gen. Wood will be given a command in keeping with his rank

For months the rumor has been scattered broadcast that Gen. Wood was to be immolated upon the altar of his lifelong friendship for Col. Theodore Roosevelt. There is no secret here divulged; throughout the length and breadth of the land the report was bandied about that Wood could not hope to secure an assignment of duty that would give him prominence in this war. And when it was announced that he was to be sent to San Francisco to command the inactive department of the West the scandal mongers considered that here was the corroboration of their tales.

In the absence of definite statements as to what is to be done with Gen. Wood, it is said with emphasis that he is to be given duty of importance and is not to be "buried" in an army post. It is apparent that President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker have all along had plans for this officer which they have not divulged, but which will fully utilize his experience and talents. This is good news, since the country needs the services of all officers of experience. But what is more encouraging is to have the lie given to the insinuation that politics was responsible for shelving Gen. Wood.

It has been the proud boast, not alone of this administration, but of those preceding it, that politics was not permitted to enter the army; that no political consideration could control the actions of any officer or influence his opportunities. The necessity for keeping the army clear of politics is obvious. Otherwise its efficiency would be reduced or destroyed. Gen. Wood's close friendship for Col. Roosevelt, with whom he served in Cuba, is well known. During the last few months Col. Roosevelt has indulged in some very pointed criticisms of the President and his administration, and it was soon rumored that Gen. Wood was to be punished in retaliation. The country can now accept the assurance of the baselessness of these reports, and it is predicted that within a very brief time orders will issue which will demonstrate that the administration is incapable of sacrificing a gallant officer to even up a political score.

BAKER THANKS FRENCH SCHOOL.

Presented Statuette at West Point in Honor of Defense of Paris in 1814.

Secretary of War Baker has written a letter to the Societe des Amis de l'Ecole Polytechnique at Paris thanking it for a statuette presented to him while in France which has been placed in the United States Military Academy.

The statuette is a replica of a statue erected at the French Polytechnic School in memory of students of the school who took part in the defense of Paris in 1814.

IRAINING DIVIS

General Sees President and Rumors Are Set at Rest.

"I OBEY ORDERS," HE SAYS

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, the senior officer of the Army, is not going to France or Italy or anywhere else in Europe, for the present at least. Nor is he going to command the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco. There is official authority for these statements.

In compliance with Gen. Wood's earnest request to be given active duty with troops, if possible, the orders assigning him to the Western Department have been canceled and new orders prepared assigning him to the command of a training division, in process of organization, either at Camp Funston, Kan., his present station, or elsewhere, according to the necessities of the case. Such an assignment is official recognition of the great work already accomplished by Gen. Wood in the training and organization of troops for actual field service.

A Temporary Assignment.

A Temporary Assignment.

It is admittedly a temporary assignment given to employ the services of Gen. Wood to the best advantage pending the settlement of the question of giving him more important duty in the command of troops on the field of action.

Surprise was expressed in all official quarters today at the published report that Gen. Wood was to be placed in command of American forces to operate on the Italian front. It is admitted that American troops may be assigned soon to the Italian campaign, but, it is added, plans for such participation have not been completed. There are no American line troops in Italy at present and it is not at all likely that the force in France and Belgium will be reduced under existing conditions.

Gen. Wood expected to leave Washington this afternoon, after making a request to Secretary Baker that he be given some assignment other than that of commanding the Department of the West, and after a half-hour talk with President Wilson.

"Politics Is Adjourned."

"Politics Is Adjourned."

There is strong reasons to believe that President Wilson, in his conversa-tion with Gen. Wood yesterday took the first occasion to act upon his statement when he addressed Congress Monday that "politics is adjourned," and also acted upon this principle earlier in the afternoon

principle earlier in the afternoon when Secretary of War Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, were at the White House.

It was learned on best authority today that Gen. Pershing does not want Gen. Wood in France. It is not known why. It is possible that Gen. Pershing considers it unwise to make any exception, even in Gen. Wood's case, to certain standards regarding age and prime physical condition—standards which have excluded Gen. Scott, Gen. Bell and others from service overseas.

Such being the case, the administration was placed in a quandary in reference to Gen. Wood's case, which it did not welcome. The attitude seems to be that Gen. Pershing shall be allowed free rein in France, but that in cases like that of Gen. Wood the War Department may be expected to give reasons and not throw unnecessary mystery about actions for which there are sound reasons.

Gen. Wood expected today to talk with Gen. Bridges, head of the British war mission, who is a personal friend, before leaving for New York. Earlier in the day he talked with Senator Martin and with other public men here.

Awaits Orders Cheerfully.

"I still await orders cheerfully; I am ready to go where I am told," was his comment. In regard to the report that he was to be assigned to Italy he said that "it is news to me," and War Department officers said the re-

War Department officers said the report was "poor guessing." Rumors also have credited the assignment of Gen. Wood to Russia, on a special mission, but no verification could be found for that report.

In fact, it is likely that the War Department has not yet determined what assignment Gen. Wood shall have. It is understood that consideration of an assignment for him other than that to the Western Department has been given only since the confermence of Secretary Baker and Gen. March with the President yesterday. Gen. Wood is understood to have assured the President yesterday that in his appearance before the Senate military affairs committee he did not criticise the administration, as he was reported to have done, and that he gave only the highest praise to Gen. Pershing's work in France. He also is believed to have assured the President that he did not seek an interview with the President when he returned from Europe, but that the suggestion came from his friends, without his previous knowledge.

More Corps Commanders.

In view of the large increase in the strength of the American expeditionary strength of the American expeditionary Army it is accepted that advantage will be taken shortly of the legislative authority for the appointment of four lieutenant generals of the National Army to command Army corps. Following the precedent established in the cases of Gens. Wood, Bell and Morrison, it is assumed that the selections for these important commands will be made by Gen. Pershing, now in supreme command of the American forces in Europe. Maj. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Charles T. Menoher, now with Gen. Pershing, it is reported, have been recommended by him for elevation to the rank of lieutenant general, with a view to their assignment to more important commands.

The appointment of the other two lieutenant generals, it is intimated, may be deferred until later in the war, when larger reinforcements have have arrived on the field of action.

Army opinion apparently is unanimous that the expeditionary commander must be given unquestioning support and confidence so long as he is retained as commander-in-chief of the American forces in France. It has frequently been said that if an occasion arose where important recommendations of Gen. Pershing were to be overruled by the department, the necessity would arise at once for his recall and the assignment of the task to some one else. Army it is accepted that advantage will

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 31, 1918.

General Wood's Friends Now Blame Secretary Baker

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., Thursday.

The responsibility for the decision to take Major General Leonard Wood away from the division he trained at Camp Funston and assign him to the command of the Western Department is now laid to the door of the Secretary of War Mr. Baker, by General Wood's friends in Washington.

It is understood that the question of General Wood's assignment to-command a division in France was discussed by Secretary Baker and General Pershing when Mr. Baker was abroad. In his recom-mendation later General Pershing made no mention of General Wood, and Seerstary Baker accordingly transferred him from the command of his division, which is among those soon to go to France. So far as can be ascertained, General Pershing's attitude was negative. There is nothing to indicate that he suggested that

hothing to indicate that he suggested that General Wood be not sent to France. It is now regarded as probable that General Wood will receive an important place outside of France. According to intimations from official sources, President Wilson has no intention of shelving him permanently, although there is at present no important post abroad to which he can be assigned outside the fighting area. For the present, at least, he probably will be assigned to command Camp Funsion, instead of being sent to the Pacific coast, and will devote himself to the training of troops. This course was followed in the case of Major, General J. Franklin Bell, who was assigned to the command of Camp Upton after his orders to command the Western Department had been revoked.

What objection General Pershing may What objection General Fersians in an above to the presence of officers senior to him is not disclosed, but at the War Department the impression is given that it was in deference to his point of view that both General Bell and General Wood were not sent to France.



AND NEW YORK PRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

Leonard Wood.

"Apparently the Administration feels that it has washed its hands of Wood, now that it can plead his rejection by the army itself, or rather by the commander of the army' [meaning General PERSHING].

The foregoing statement occurs in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. It attributes to President Wilson a surprising degree of ignorance of the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States makes the President the Commander in Chief of the Army. It therefore imposes upon him the duty to select the most highly qualified Generals in the service for the performance of the most difficult tasks involving the greatest responsibilities. The President cannot wash his hands of this obligation. It cannot properly be devolved upon the War Department or upon an American General in France. The Constitution has not made Newton D. Baker or General Pershing Commander in Chief of the We assume that President Wilson knows this and further realizes that he alone will be held responsible by the people if disaster results from the neglect or refusal to employ a General whose competency for high command is not open to question.

We are pleased to observe evidence that the President appreciates the situation. An interview of forty-five minutes with General Wood must have enlightened the Commander in Chief as to the qualifications of that gallant and modest officer; and after such an interview we are unwilling to believe that President Wilson felt like washing his hands of Wood.

On the contrary, he may have wished he could wash his hands of sundry advisers who, assuming to act in his behalf, have treated General Wood with scant justice.

"Give General Wood a chance. "Woodrow Wilson."

A memorandum to the War Department in these words would be greeted with applause all the way from Maine to California.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH S. Ochs, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1918.

GENERAL WOOD'S CASE.

Ex-President TAFT has been and is a loyal and earnest supporter of his successor in this war, and has never wavered for a moment in that loyalty. He is beyond the suspicion of partisan motives when he offers the grave and well-considered suggestion to the Administration which we reprint today from The Philadelphia Public Ledger. When Mr. TAFT says that " the coun-'try is seriously disappointed that " General Wood has not been permitted " to go abroad with the division which "he has been training," the President and Secretary BAKER may rely absolutely on the sincerity of Mr. TAFT's concern and the accuracy of his information.

The country does not know why General Wood was permitted to train a division for service abroad, to make his preparations to go abroad with it, and was then suddenly halted on the eve of sailing and ordered to stay at home. No information has been given it. It has heard rumors that the order was given for political reasons and counter-reasons, that it was given besause of the jealousy of other officers. It does not know what to believe, and it is undoubtedly disturbed.

Whether it is the Administration's duty to itself to make known the real reason is a question for the Administration to decide; but it is obvious that it is the Administration's duty to the country. If the Administration's reason is good, it may decide to bear unjust imputations in silence, regarding that as the nobler part. But it is not merely a matter of the feelings of the Administration. It is a serious matter concerning the country. For the uncontradicted rumor that political grudges, personal spite, or military jealousy is responsible for the withholding of any capable officer from giving the country the service it needs from him will have a bad effect on the country's morale. It will spread doubt, chill enthusiasm. The Administration cannot permit such a chilling and disheartening suspicion to spread among the people at a time so critical as this. It owes it to the people to dissipate this doubt and depression by giving its facts and its rea-

"The consideration that dominates every other now," said the President last Monday, " and makes every other " seem trivial and negligible, is the " winning of the war." Nothing that tends to spread doubt, discouragement, or suspicion should be permitted. The Administration should stifle these things at the beginning by giving frankly the reasons which governed it in the action it took regarding General Wood.

alBac at pams, both boyrati

New York, Saturday, June 1, 1918

"Their rights of individual conscience will be respected"-thus Secretary Baker, in his memorandum of this morning in regard to conscientious objectors. A vital principle is here at stake. Secretary Baker has given a large amount of time to this difficult problem and has settled it aright, with humanitarianism, wisdom, and true Americanism. It was unthinkable the British attitude in this matter of conscientious objection and our own historic record that the United States should take the backward step of degrading objectors or violating their consciences. That would have taken us back to old Salem days and would have been a disavowal of William Penn and all that the historic Pennsylvania Commonwealth stood for, to say nothing of the founding of New England by conscientious religious objectors. Most of these men with whom Secretary Baker is concerned have accepted alternative service in the Medical Corps, ambulance service, etc. The six hundred unyielding objectors are to be segregated and then given furloughs for agricultural service. No better board could have been selected than Mr. Baker has chosen to deal with individual cases and to weed out any impostors. With Judge Julian Mack on it, there is absolute guarantee of its effectiveness and justice. The very smallness of the number of objectors shows that the country could well afford to be magnanimous as well as true to its own principles of conscientious freedom.

WASHINGTON POST:

JUNE 3, 1918.

CHANGE IN CASUALTY TERM.

Baker May Amplify "Died From Other Causes," in Pershing's Reports.

Amplification of the term "died from other causes" as now included in the army casualty list, is under consideration by Secretary The general belief now is that under this heading are included the names of soldiers who are executed for military offenses, and the attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that unnecessary anguish has been caused relatives of soldiers who, although not killed in action, have died honorably.

Secretary Baker has stated that the term "other causes" had been used to cover also deaths from various kinds of accidents, suicides and homicides. While it is proposed to introduce a more descriptive term, the department has no intention of specifically publishing the names of soldiers who commit suicide, or who are executed by order of military tribunals.

MR. BAKERVIEWS HARVEY ATTACK AS HELP TO GERMAN

Thanks Mr. Shallenberger for Defence of Browning Gun Programme in House.

No. 1,502 ff Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Monday. stinging reply to George Harvey.

editor of the North American Review and Harvey's War Weekly, has been made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. A recent issue of the War Weekly charged that Secretary Baker was 'camouflaging and deceiving the American public, and no heavy Browning guns had been delivered or were likely to be delivered until next year.

These charges were denied recently on the floor of the House by Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger, democrat, of Nebraska. Secretary Baker has written a letter to Mr. Shallenberger thanking him for defending the War Department and intimating that Mr. Harvey is playing into the hands of Germany.

Here is Secretary Baker's letter to Mr. Shallenberger.

Shallenberger:—
"I have read with deep appreciation and pleasure your helpful part in the debate on the Army bill. The country will be stirred by the fine absence of partisanship and by the significant facts which you cited, and I am of course, doubly grateful at your willingness to defend me against the strange and malignant attack of Mr. Harvey.

"It matters some to me personally, but my chief thought is that the truth will give the people of the country confidence in the army and in that way Mr. Harvey will be prevented from helping our country's enemies by his extraordinary and depressing lack of information."

NEW YORK HERALD.

JUNE 5. 1918

Let George Do It.

Evidently Colonel George Harvey has, to use the language of the subway and the surface, "got the goat" of the Secretary of War. Passing comment in Colonel Harvey's War Weekly is construed by Mr. Baker as a "strange and malignant attack" upon himself. And, reading further, "my chief thought is that the truth will give the people of the country confidence in the army and in that way Mr. Harvey will be prevented from helping our country's enemies by his extraordinary and depressing lack of information."

Far be it from the HERALD to rush in where even the bravest of angels would fear to tread, but in the light of a well remembered statement made before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and of certain assertions concerning the separation of a brother Baker from connection with an airplane contract somebody should suggest that, speaking of dwellers in glass houses and of subtracting from popular confidence in the War Department, lack of information on the part of a Secretary of War is likely to prove more depressing than any lack on the part of an unofficial individual can possibly be.

Perhaps George will do it.

NEW YORK HERALD,

JUNE 6, 1918.

Mr. Baker Calls on Nation for Ample Supply of Nurses

Secretary Urges General Public and Training Schools to Co-operate at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.-In a statement issued to-day through the American Red Cross, Secretary Baker called upon the general public, civilian hospitals and training schools to co-operate actively to insure an ample supply of nurses to meet the needs of the army and

ate actively to insure an ampie supply of nurses to meet the needs of the army and navy.

"The greatest humanitarian duty which we owe our army, once it has been armed and sheltered, clothed and transported, is to conserve its health and vitality and to bind up the wounds which unhappily but inevitably must come to it," declared Secretary Baker.

"That this service may be performed most effectively and most speedily it is necessary that hospitals continue their cooperation in releasing to the paramount military service whatever members of their staffs may be spared without peril to their clientele; that training schools continue to adapt themselves to increasing numbers of students; that civil communities be more and more watchful in the enforcement and promotion of measures for safeguarding the public health; that individuals that have been used to employing private duty nurses in their homes should rely, whenever possible, upon hospitals and visiting nurse agencies, which permit one nurse to care for a number of patients." which permit one nurse to care for a num-ber of patients."

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY......June 4, 1918

BAKER AND MARCH RIDE IN ARTILLERY TRACTOR

Big Howitzer Hauled Up Hill and Down Dale, Through Mud , and Forest.

five-ton artillery tractor for hauling field guns gave a demonstra-tion in the valley of Rock creek near the Connecticut avenue bridge yesterday afternoon. Secretary Baker and Gen. March rode in the tractor. Many Army officers were interested spectators.

Hooked to a 4.7-inch field howitzer, the machine ran over the rough, muddy ground of the valley.

It went through ditches and holes It went through ditches and holes without a stop, cut down trees and climbed over the fallen trunks dragging the gun behind it; climbed a forty-five-degree hill where the mud was a foot deep as a result of recent rains, and wound up the performance by rattling down a paved avenue at a twelve-mile gait without leaving a mark on the paving. The whole load, including the gun and tractor, was approximately 20,000 pounds.

Officers who saw the demonstration are convinced that no shell-torn territory will stop the rapid movement of American field guns when they are sent to support infantry advances. Moreover, the machines are shrapnel proof and can be disabled only by a direct shell hit.

E EVENING STAR, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

ARMY HEADS RIDE IN NEW ARTILLERY TRACTOR IN ROCK CREEK PARK.



Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, U. S. A., are here shown "taking the bumps" with the new tractor over some rough spots in Rock Creek Park. The new tractor, which is to be used for hauling field guns, climbed hills, moved down trees and did about everything else that was expected of it.

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WASHINGTON POST:

JUNE 6, 1918

BAKER GOES TO NEW YORK.

Will Sign His Name 10,000 Times to Certain War Documents.

Secretary of War Baker left Washington last night for New York on official business. He will spend today, it is understood, at Governors Island. Officials at the department deny that the trip is in anyway connected with the recent submarine raids off the Atlantic

port.

It is stated that among other things he will attend to work involving the signing of his name 10,000 times to public documents, the nature of which was not disclosed.

The Times=Union

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Times-Union delivered at your door for \$6.00 a year.

MARTIN H. GLYNN

The Secretary Of War

It looks now as if there was an insidious and persistent propaganda to discredit Secretary of War Baker in the estimation of the people of

the country.

Did stories in New York and other anti-administration papers, hinting that we were right on the way to raising the draft age and inferring broadly that labor conscription and military strike-breaking were the oblects aimed at, leave a false impression? Did they unwittingly, or otherwise, set tongues wagging all over the country in the interests of German propagandists, whose main purpose these days is to create distruct of their government in the trust of their government in the minds of democracy's workers? It surely looks as if they did.

Now it's worth while to recall the facts as they have developed. Quite worth while to do so in the interest of truth and justice.

This is substantially what Secretary Baker says in reply to all this: In no case will the draft law be used as a whin over the American work. In no case will the draft law be used as a whip over the American workingman. He has assured the country that there will be no military strike-breaking, by stating that the man who conscientiously protests against inadequate pay, impossible living and working conditions, or high-handed attempts at exploitation by an employer will not be regarded as an "idler" by the war department. He has pointed out that the sole and only purpose of the new ruling is to bring pressure to bear on the non-essential worker—the ribbon clerk, the barkeeper, the chauffeur or the butler to the rich—to change his occupation.

Everybody who has watched Secretary Baker's performance in office knew that this was the case anyway. They knew that he was fair. It was a good enough pointer when some months ago he insisted that army forestry regiments, who assisted in getting out trees for shipbuilding in the northwest, should be compensated by timber owners at best prevailing rates of pay. But they are glad to have the statement at that. It shuts up the clackers.

The fact is that there has been a band of labor conscription rooters of which the people have been mighty distrustful, very much in evidence ever since the war began. And it is idle to think that pro-Germans, pacifists and obstructionists in general—not forgetting the political seekers who are avowedly out to get the President's goat—have not grabbed on to it. It has been made to order for them. as a whip over the American workingman. He has assured the country

made to order for them.

Secretary Baker's Labor Policy

Was there an insidious propaganda of misrepresentation to labor in connection with the new work or fight" order? Maybe there was.

Did reports in Eastern and other anti-administration papers, hinting that we were right on the way to raising the draft age and inferring broadly that labor conscription and military strike-breaking were the objects aimed at, leave a false impression? Did they unwittingly, or otherwise, set tongues wagging all over the country in the interests of German propagandists, whose main purpose these days is to create distrust of their government in the minds of democracy's workers? Maybe they did.

But today that is all water that has passed over the wheel. Sec. Baker says substantially this:

the wheel. Sec. Baker says substantially this: the wheel. Sec. Baker says substantially this: In no case will the draft law be used as a whip over the American workingman. He assures the country that there will be no military strike-breaking, by stating that the man who conscientiously protests against inadequate pay, impossible living and working conditions, or high-handed attempts at exploitation by an employer will not be regarded as an "idler" by the war department. He points out that the sole and only purpose of the new ruling is to bring pressure only purpose of the new ruling is to bring pressure to bear on the nonessential worker-to change his occupation.

Everybody who has watched Sec. Baker's performance in office knew that this was the case anyway. They knew that he was fair. It was a good enough pointer when some months ago he insisted that army forestry regiments, who assisted in getting out trees for shipbuilding in the Northwest, should be compensated by timber owners at best prevailing rates of pay. But they are glad to have the statement at that. It shuts up

the clackers.

The fact is that there has been a band of labor conscription rooters, of which the people have been distrustful, very much in evidence ever since the war began. The Daily News' Washington. bureau has reported time and again that this fallacy is the burden of the talk in hotel lobbies at the capital among would-be profiteers and professional labor-baiters. And it is idle to think that pro-Germans, pacifists and obstructionists in general-not forgetting the political seekers who are avowedly out to discredit the President-have not used it.

Sec. Baker comes right out in meeting and ends this talk. HAMMER

MR. BAKER'S WAR SPEECHES.

("Frontiers of Freedom." By Newton D. Baker. Published by George H. Doran Co.))

To read the volume of short, ! and, for the most part, extemporaneous addresses by the Secretary of War is to be stirred by many emotions. And for one reader at least these culminated in a great pride in America and a great faith in us as a people. For Mr. Baker is disclosed to us here as not only the organizer of great armies who is also gentle, kind and just, the scholar who is also the politician, the radical and the dreamer who is intensely practical, a man of action on a great scale. He is disclosed also as essentially American, as one of us, as the possessor of qualities that we can identify in the life about us. He is as American as the smoking car, or the church social, or base-ball, or Chicago. So that one feels in reading these addresses that the generosity and the idealism of them are the generosity and idealism of a

great people, with whom Mr. Baker shares them and for whom he serves as truly reprecentative. There is no "fine writing," there is no rhetoric. There is first and last the animating ideal of democracy as a rule of action, as a growing thing ever adapting its methods to the needs of the hour and applying in each new situation the test of whether or not our political and economic arrangements are so ordered as to procure for each individual the highest possible measure of liberty and well-being and justice. And spoken as most of the addresses were to public bodies interested in an account of his stewardship, theory is everywhere checked by practice, so that before the book is finished we cannot fail to realize how well every ideal, every fine precept, has been exemplified in action. His account of the measures taken to safeguard labor standards and keep our industrial life at home healthy during the war is a case in point.

It is this squaring of the ideal and the practical, this assurance that in Mr. Baker we are getting not merely promise but performance, that makes his book so tremendously heartening. To be an idealist and at the same time intensely practical is characteristic of the best Americans. Yet history records very few instances in which men of such conspicuous success in action have possessed the scholarship, the insight, the vision, the power of expression,

to illuminate as Mr. Baker has done the true meanings and bearings of the events in which they were playing leading parts. But even if Mr. Baker were

not Secretary of War, if he were instead a retired essayist, this book would be well worth reading. There is meat in every one of its 335 pages-keen observation, intense practicality, ripe scholarship, clear analysis of our times and our institutions by a mind that understands the significance of the modern machine process and the changes it has wrought, a mind that sees the defeat of Germany as the immediate task of over-shadowing importance, but also as only a part of the work that still lies ahead for democracy.

The quotations that follow do not sound the keynote of the book. They are not the finest bits. But they show the quality of Mr. Baker's mind and heart In one of the addresses he likens Germany to the King in Shakespeare who lay before his tent on the eve of battle and in dream saw the figures of those he had done to death trooping before him. And he draws this

lesson for America:

"It teaches us that some day we may have to sleep in front of the tent; as a nation there may come a critical hour our national life when we will be called upon to review our past and see whether we are worthy to live, whether or not we ought to give place to some-thing stronger and more virile, and more righteous than we; and if the figures that pass our tent door are denials of democracy, are refusals to recognize our environment; if they are injustices to great groups of our fellow citizens; if they are arrogations and special privileges to particular groups of men or women, of either to the exclusion of the other; if those are the figures that pass before the tent-then we may be very sure that the batte on the morrow will go to the stronger race. But if the figures that pass before that tent door are figures of a people who really do love democracy and progress, who at every step in their national career sought to readjust themselves to the environment in which they lived—if they are figures representing recognition of the rights of individuals to the highest fine development of which their capacities are susceptible; if the figures that troop by are justice, in the adequate

and fundamental sense, and real recognition of the rights of others; then we can face the breaking of the morning and the onset of battle, just as we can face it now in the contest that is ahead of us,.... sure that endurance and perpetuity must in the very nature of things and in the justice of nature, be awarded to those who are faithful to such ideals."

Elsewere he shows that far removal from narrow nationalism which must condition any great gain to come of this war. "I would far rather," he said in addressing the Southern Society of New York, "have the triumph of democracy the reward of the associated effort of democratic peoples everywhere; so that when this war is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associates in the further pro-

Appropriate just now is this from an address to college presidents who met in Washington to consider how they could best

"This is the time for physical ians of public opinion to exercise a curative impulse. gentlemen and the young men who are in your colleges, and who go to their homes from your colleges and write to their homes from your colleges, making up a very large part of the direction of public opinion, you can exercise a curative influence by preaching the doctrine of tolerance, by exemplifying the fact that it is not necessary for a nation like the United States, which is fighting for the vindication of a great ideal, to discolor its purpose by hatreds or by the entertainment of an unworthy emotion.... We ought never to lose sight of the fact that the purpose of this war is not aggression, is not punishment; it is not inspired by resentments nor fed by ambitions, but it is loyalty to an ideal, and that ideal is freeing the world from an impossible international philosophy, a philosophy in which, if it should prevail, no freedom is left or is safe.'

The book contains Mr. Baker's comprehensive statement of war preparations before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and his addresses to Amera ican troops in France. The material was collected and put together by Mr. Ralph A. Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker, without the latter's knowledge. Mr. Hayes has thus done us a real service.

(The Public.)

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"HAMMOND IS EXEMPTED"

"John Hays Hammond, Jr., son of the millionaire mining engineer, is in Washington engaged in work upon the radio torpedo, which he invented and which he believes can be made useful in this war. The device is to be given a test eventually, he says, by a War Department Board, headed by General Leonard Wood. Mr. Hammond was exempted from the draft at the request of Secretary of War Baker."

In referring to Mr. Crane, the Tribune says:

"Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., son of a former Senator from Massachusetts, is a major in the Ordnance Supply Bureau here."

We find it extremely difficult to understand Mr. Henning's slur on Mr. Hammond. If the *Tribune's* ordinarily thoughtful and well-informed correspondent had taken the trouble to investigate he would have found that the invention which Mr. Hammond is perfecting has potentialities of the greatest value to our army. Indeed, if it justifies the expectations of the best informed officers in the army, the Hammond invention may revolutionize warfare to almost as great an extent as the submarine has done.

In addition to his electrically controlled torpedo device Mr. Hammond is experimenting on other vital war machinery. Instead of censuring the Secretary of War, at least by innuendo, for having exempted Mr. Hammond from the draft, the *Tribune* should have congratulated him upon calling this youthful genius to Washington, where he would be of infinitely greater value to the Government than he could ever be in the field. We regret that there are not a few hundred more men of the Hammond type working in the Government laboratories.

While Mr. Hammond's inclusion in the *Tribune's* list is based solely upon the fact that he is of draft age, we find possible excuse for naming Mr. Crane. This son of the former Senator from Massachusetts is well over the draft age and there is no possibility that he would have been called to the colors. Mr. Crane, at great personal sacrifice, put aside his lucrative business interests and accepted a commission, in the only place he could get it, at a salary which would not pay the rent of his apartment. He is working 16 hours a day at Washington, and his business experience is of very great value to the Government.

If this is not patriotism, then we need a new definition. We believe that the *Tribune* owes Mr. Hammond and Mr. Crane apologies, and we are satisfied that it is big enough and fair enough to make amends when the facts are brought to its attention.

Apologies Due

HERE is much merit in the attempt which the Chicago Tribune has been making during the last few weeks to expose that large and growing class of "heroes" who, in order to avoid the draft, have gone to Washington and mobilized sufficient political influence to have themselves commissioned in bullet-proof branches of the army. The Tribune has established beyond the shadow of a doubt that hundreds of men of draft age have dodged their duty in the field and have landed comfortable berths carrying all the emoluments of officers, through the assistance of politicians and the connivance of the War Department. Despite the assurances of Assistant Secretary Crowell that men of draft age have not been accepted for desk jobs unless they were disqualified for field service and had peculiar qualifications for staff work, the Tribune stated unqualifiedly that 778 youths who should be privates in the National Army are now commissioned in the Ord-nance Department at Washington alone. Hundreds of others have commissions in the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster Corps and the Military Intelligence Corps. There is little doubt that the Tribune's campaign against this policy of disgraceful favoritism will compel the War Department to decline to commission thousands of others who have filed applications at Washington since the second draft was announced. It is to be hoped that Mr. Baker will not only put an end to the noxious system but that he will make a complete house-cleaning of the various branches which are now harboring men of draft age. It would be extremely simple to do so. Every officer of draft age now assigned to one of the "safe branches" should be compelled to establish the peculiar qualifications which entitle him to his commission. Those who are not indispensable should be given the option of going through an officers' camp preparatory to service in the field or should be compelled to resign their commissions and take their places with the drafted men. If such a house-cleaning policy is adopted, we feel quite sure that about 90 per cent. of the men involved would lose their commissions and take their proper places in the field.

It is indeed unfortunate that Mr. Henning, the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, who initiated this excellent campaign, was misled into including in the list of "slackers" two of the very best type of men who are now serving the government at Washington. We refer to John Hays Hammond, Jr. and Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr.

We quote from the Tribune:

We Exonerate Mr. Creel

N view of the fact that Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Department of Public Misinformation, continues to publish articles and make speeches as of "the Government of the United States," with the authority of the executive branch thereof, the time may come when it will seem necessary to present a record of his peculiar performances, but so far we cannot refrain from hoping that the distasteful task may fall to the lot of someone else. Nevertheless, the bumptious young man's speech instructing the "National Conference of American Lecturers," whatever that may be, continues to evoke so much unfavorable comment that it cannot pass wholly unnoticed.

In the course of it Mr. Creel pronounced the Liberty motor "100 per cent perfect," declared that "not a life has been lost through negligence" in the camps, etc., etc., ad nauseam, but such falsehoods are so palpable that it is hardly worth while to present the overwhelming evidence in contradiction. It is rather interesting, however, to learn from the official spokesman of the President that "we did not go into this war in any bumptious way, but rather in a spirit somewhat of humility," that "within thirty days our airplane programme will be announced and it will deserve the confidence of the country," while simultaneously admitting that the announced "expectations" (of whom if not of the Administration?) tend only to "shame the country and destroy our own morale," and finally (we quote)

As I say, this is not pacifism or pro-Germanism entirely, but due to the fact that we are a very patient people, and rather a people who always thought very highly of ourselves. By persistent reiteration we have come to believe that we are the greatest people in the world. We do not ask anybody to prove it; we admit it.

We are pleased, of course, to hear from an official source that all this is "not pacifism or pro-Germanism entirely"—that is to say, only partially—and we are not sure that Mr. Creel should be scolded as severely as he has been for uttering the declaration which has made him famous, to wit:

There was a question, when we went to war, of preparation. We had not prepared, and I shall always be proud, to my dying day, that there was no rush of preparation in this country prior to the day the President went before Congress and said: "We are driven to accept a state of war by the aggressions of the German Government." For to have prepared, to have held out offers of peace with one hand and attempted a conciliation with the other, and all the while have been preparing for war, would have been to give the lie to what we said; namely, that we would not engage in war unless we had exhausted every resource at our command.

Considering that hundreds of thousands of lives are now being sacrificed needlessly because of our refusal to make any sort of preparation, it follows inevitably that Mr. Creel is proud, first, of criminal neglect and, secondly, of being a damned fool. But there is nothing new in that. Secretary Baker, one of the most efficient public servants the President ever met, said the same thing twice in New York, to our certain knowledge, and a third time in a speech to the Boston Chamber of Commerce on October 24, 1917, when he spoke these words:

Our entrance into the war naturally imposed upon our country an unaccustomed task. It is not uncommon to hear men say that we were not prepared. We were not prepared; we are not yet prepared. But whether or not that involves a criticism, or whether it shows that we really believed in our own ideals to such an extent that we believed it impossible for any sane and just man to disbelieve in them, is a question. I take a certain sort of joy in the knowledge that we believed in them and in the reality of civilization, and it is a virtue to feel an incredulity towards the thing which has come to pass.

President Wilson himself, moreover, prepared for publication on January 1 of the present year a long statement, in which he said:

"Our war progress has been as remarkable as it is inspiring . . . It is now nine months since this Republic

was driven to accept the aggressions of the Teutonic allies as constituting a state of war. . . . In order that our acts might not give the lie to our words we necessarily avoided even the appearance of hostile measures while we offered them peace. We waited until . . . peace was impossible before we reluctantly began to prepare to defend ourselves."

There is no dissimilarity here; indeed, as statements of policy they are as alike as peas (or should we spell it peace?) in a pod. The only difference in the emotions of Mr. Baker and Mr. Creel is that the former's was one of "a certain sort of joy" while the latter's was one of pride, bound to animate and elevate his spirit so long at least as he shall live. It is easy to see, too, where Mr. Creel got the idea that efforts at preparedness "would have been to give the lie to what we said," when we read from Mr. Wilson's own pen, "In order that our acts might not give the lie to our words we necessarily avoided even the appearance of hostile measures while we offered them peace," and consequently we "waited until peace was impossible before we reluctantly began to prepare to defend ourselves."

If further evidence of the accuracy of Mr. Creel's interpretation of the Administration's attitude upon preparedness be required, it is afforded by Colonel House, who says frankly and plainly in his authorized auto-obituary that "he (the President) refused resolutely to make advance military preparations, although many of his advisers urged him to take some steps to put the army on a war footing."

True, this acknowledged position is somewhat at variance with the declaration of the President on November 4, 1915, when he said:

I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves.

Again on January 27, 1916:

We must see to it that a sufficient body of citizens is given the kind of training which will make them efficient now if called into the field in case of necessity. It is discreditable to this country, for this is a country full of intelligent men, that we should have exhibited to the world the example we have sometimes exhibited to it, of stupid and brutal waste of force. Think of asking men who can be easily trained to come into the field crude, ignorant, inexperienced and merely furnishing the stuff for camp fever and the bullets of the enemy.

And again on January 29, 1916:

We are interested in making certain that there are men all over the United States prepared, equipped, and ready to go out at the call of the National Government upon the shortest possible notice . . . let me tell you very solemnly you cannot afford to postpone this thing. I do not know what a single day may bring forth.

But the facts as bearing upon Mr. Creel's severely criticized observation are as stated and the completeness of his exoneration becomes apparent upon realization that he voiced not only the exact thought of Secretary Baker but the very words, in the most important phase, of the President himself. There was no occasion whatever for him to try to lie out of it, only to get caught in the act. All he had to do to avert widespread condemnation, the injustice of which, we trust, we have now made clear to our heedless contemporaries, was to speak the truth and thus confound all those in and out of Congress who, in the words of the truly Independent New York Herald, are "afraid to place the responsibility where it belongs—upon the 'highers-up'."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW'S WAR WEEKLY



"FOR THE PRESIDENT'S EAR ALONE"

—Secretary Baker

ing 500 and Springfield 1,000 per day. Meanwhile, contracts have been made with private manufacturers to meet our rifle demand. In the first months of the contract-period production was practically nil because the dies, jigs, lathes, and other machinery had to be provided. Also the long time it takes to make a rifle is explained by the fact that every one is in operation for two months before it is finished. The more striking, therefore, is the swift increase in output of some private manufacturing concerns once their plants were in working order.

Rifles produced—
September, 1917

 September, 1917
 2,500 per week

 October, 1917
 5,000 per week

 November, 1917
 7,500 per week

 December, 1917
 8,500 per week

 March, 1918
 11,550 per week

Our production of small arms and ammunition has been greater than that of France and England at any time, and in February we turned out 125,000,000 rounds of this ammunition.

Making airplanes involves activities in new and remote fields. For instance, linen was supposed to be the only cloth suitable for airplane wings. All linen came from Ireland, and there was not enough for us. Experts were set to work to evolve a substitute, and a new method of spinning cotton was worked out which has solved the problem. But it took time.

Castor oil was the only oil suitable for the terrific speed of airplane motors, but the supply was limited, and farmers had stopped raising castor beans. For ten thousand planes, fifty thousand gallons of castor oil are needed a day. A shipload of castor beans was brought from India and given to southern farmers to plant for next year's oil supply. In the meantime, in case anything should happen to the crop—for German propaganda is spreading rumor among farmers that castor bean raising ruins the soil—a substitute for castor oil has been invented. But this also took time.

Spruce is an essential material for wing-beams, and in order to safeguard the lives of our aviators, only the very best spruce can be used. Ten million feet a month are needed, and the northwest forests are the only place furnishing enough. But northwest labor was in a chaotic condition, due to I. W. W. agitation and the demand for an eight-hour

day. Spikes were driven into logs which broke the saw blades. The Signal Corps sent Col. Brice P. Disque to take charge in the woods, and in three months he has brought owners and loggers together, has organized the Loyal Legion, composed of 62,000 woodsmen, induced employers to adopt the eight-hour day and to improve conditions in the camps. In addition, he has put ten thousand men in uniform in the woods, built eighty-seven miles of railroad into the heart of the spruce tiber, constructed motor-truck roads, and built the largest cut-up mill in the country of Vancouver. Production has jumped to more than four times what it was in November.

All these things took time, but they are done now, and the machine has started. But regardless of all this, there still remains the bulletin board critic, and the selfish political orator, who cries, put men at the head of things, men who know no overcoat secrets.

Contracts.

Some people work on the theory that a man's bond is no better than his word. That is to say, if a man agrees to a contract verbally, and then breaks it, that he would have done so even though you had a very lengthy written document signed and sworn to. To be more explicit, they claim that a man who is inclined to want to beat you will do so, no matter what kind of a contract you have.

Many plumbers with this idea in mind, take contracts with no other check on the amount or the quantity than just the conversation he had with his customer. Now, there may be a man of the above described character, but he is a decided rarity. However, there are many of the variety who accidentallly, though intentionally, forget many of the little details of a verbal contract. Therefore it is the part of wisdom, where certain things are to be done at a certain price, that a written specification be used in the transaction.

Then again, men who are busy may forget, the plumber himself even may overlook some things that count against him. A typical example of the foolishness of working without specifications or contract, was forcibly brought to our mind by a plumber who figured a plumb-

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Iowa Master Plumber

W. C. McCARTEN, Editor

Officers and Executives of the Iowa Master Plumbers' Association

W. C. McCARTEN, President	Marshalltown
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Notice to Advertisers

Copy and cuts for advertisements should reach this office not later than the first of the month, if proof is to be submitted. New advertisements can be received until the 10th of the month, but no proof can be shown.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

APRIL, 1818

A Father's Heart.

Because a man is made of a little sterner, perhaps coarser, stuff than a woman is no reason for believing his heart is not touched just as much when the boy goes away to the colors; that his tears do not flow just as freely (though usually when there is no one looking), or that his heart does not ache just as much.

Our last sight uv Bill wuz jest his back, Far off in th' distance beneath his pack. Couldn't go t' th' train, his mother an' me, A-makin' it harder fer Bill, y' see. So we stood on the sidewalk, an' watched 'em

Shoulder t' shoulder an' row on row.
Bill couldn't speak, but his head wuz high,
Ez he gave us a look an' waved "Good bye."
An' I couldn't help feelin' ez fathers will,
"Ef it was only me—instead uv Bill."

We didn't say much at supper that night, An' mother seemed older—more feeble an'

But she stuck it out, somehow, ez good ez could be;
Never tho't uv herself, but allus uv me.
Then we seen in th' papers where Bill had

reached France, An' off t' th' front, at th' very first chance.

It told how th' Frenchmen thanked God, on their knees,

When the Star Spangled Banner flew out on

Still I couldn't help feelin', ez fathers will, "Ef it only wuz me—instead uv Bill."

An' so it ran on, with a word now and then, That told us uv Bill and th' rest of th' men. An' mother seemed older—more feeble an'

As we'd read in th' Bible a chapter at night. Th' thing 'at hurt most, though, wuz Bill's empty chair,

Drawn up t' th' table ez if he was here. We know he'll be back, when th' world is set free,

An' we'll all be together—Bill, mother an' me. But I allus keep prayin', ez fathers will, "Fergit about us, God—an' look after Bill." -Exhange.

Criticising the Critics.

Before and since the entry of the United States into the "world war," many editors, many writers (of fiction) have in their vagaries and machinations attempted by varied schemes and systems, by divers suggestion, to point out just how the reins of the War Making Department of the Government could be handled; that it might be possible to transport all within the draft age to France in less time than is now required to furnish transportation to the cantonments.

And now comes our friend and sage adviser, Samuel G. Blythe, in the March 16th issue of the Saturday Evening Post, under the caption, "The Path to Victory," and deftly points out that there is no wrong—except possibly, with the War Officials, that is the lack of a measure of frankness or lack of vision of the soldiers or rather perhaps the Generals, who have in Mr. Blythe's opinion reached the paunchy or swivel chair stage.

Among the advisers of our War Board were our own beloved General Pershing. also General Joffre and many other French and British, hardened heroes of this terrible conflict; men who have witnessed the cruelties of Germany meted out to their comrades, have seen the ravages of German Kultur among the unprotected women and children, watched the very life's blood of their country sacrificed—that democracy might reign. Those men in Mr. Blythe's opinion would hardly be qualified, possibly they too lack vision, or may perhaps have swiveled too much, and blithely he puts it that those men, the most trained in war matters — that their minds are distorted.

The military geniuses of this and other countries fail to distinguish between what can and cannot be told. Don't you think it is too much to expect or to ask the military mind to know or to be able to distinguish? He states, that if the people had been told that there was a shortage of material for uniforms and overcoats, why they, the

ter of course and been tolerant and extremely satisfied; but this "material" out of control as it were; all because of just what to divulge.

Surely the casual onlooker, the fellow who knows war from the bulletin board, or from political selfish motives would be the proper person to determine just what should be told to the people.

Now consider a city of say, from 15,-000 to 40,000 would it startle you to know that there were 1,000 cases of sickness? Not at all. Well, take any one of our army cantonments equal to a city of this size, when it was reported many were sick a great cry arose. But after all they are all well treated further state, a little frankness would for Uncle Sam wants his lads in the best of health—so when all is boiled down there are only a few isolated cases where neglect was apparent, and the doctors in charge were speedily dis-

However, it would be fair to presume that these doctors would have done their full duty if it had been told that there 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers was a little shortage of material for and 1,528,924 enlisted men. Within two overcoats, or rather the people would not have been incensed at this neglect tracts had been made covering the reof a doctor or two had this overcoat in- quirements of an army of one million formation been published broadcast. A just criticism is welcome but should come from those justified to criticise the Director-General of Military Railbecause of their knowledge, and not be- ways had placed orders for railway supcause of their insane desire to hear themselves talk.

his own volition told many of the things broadcast that he did in his six hours valued at \$202,000,000. talk before the committee, the very critics who were howling the loudest would have howled louder for his execution at sunrise, for treason. If Mr. Blythe will simmer down the rantings and foamings of the editors and writers and skim therefrom the cause of their outbursts of criticism, he will find instead of a just and conscientious criticism, a base selfish political and unworthy motive.

Recently one of the most prominent men in the country before a certain club showed his teeth and raved about the War Department, in its unprepared

people, would have accepted it as a mat- and selfish condition, using the guns of poor bleeding France. But, he woke up to find out that poor bleeding France deinformation being withheld the people manded that we should avail ourselves naturally became excited and frenzied of their oversupply of guns, as a necessary war measure. Do you think men the stupidity of someone who was not who go off half cock like that, are conbig enough or lacked vision, or was a scientious or justified or should be taken swivel artist as you will-not knowing seriously in any other criticism they might indulge in?

> After Secretary Baker's speech some senators who cried loudest before, exclaimed they didn't know the true conditions. Hence, it goes to show that those who think they are justified in kicking don't know just what they are kicking about, and further still, Mr. Blythe himself, casts a doubt upon the truthfulness of Secretary Baker's report, for he states that the war has not proceeded in the exalted forward manner that Secretary Baker claims; he set all things right. Possibly so, if they would believe the frankness. Now, the matter rests thus, the War Department has achieved wonderful results, the machine has speeded up to the required revolutions.

In the first year of the war the army was increased from 9,524 officers and weeks of the beginning of the war conmen, and this material comprised 8,-700,000 items. Up to February 20, 1918, plies values at \$142,000,000 and with an aggregate weight of 754,000 long tons. If perchance Secretary Baker had on The General Engineer Depot up to February 1 issued 9,500 orders for material

> After ten months of the war we were producing 50 per cent of the amount of artillery per day produced by France. In the output of rifles it was decided in the early part of March that we had sufficient for all possible demands in this war, and the plants where rifles had been made were thenceforth given to the production of machine guns, of which we had produced 45,000 by March 7. Before the war our rifles were made at the Rock Island Arsenal and the Springfield Arsenal. At Rock Island 200 rifles were turned out a day and 500 at Springfield; now Rock Island is produc-

gang of fault-fi plan much deep-

REMEMBER THE REAL STATESMAN a-sorrowing read that

to be removed and he (the editor the Metropolitan) was given that job, the country would go a-grieving and a-sorrowing; but if the Kaiser had read that 'triotic (?) editorial and

Burgess. P. H. MEIGHEN, the trucks cannot wait on you. the week beginning Monday, May sure everything is ready by the end Borough, and remove the same. Whe traverse the streets and alleys of t any street or alley.

same in some receptacle, suitable all kinds during that week, place week" for the year 1918. 6, is hereby designated as "clean-u

The week beginning Monday, M:

Waynesburg Boroug "Clean-Up-Week" In

store on May 8 from 8 a. m. until There is now every assurance that J. J. Markle, and chorus work und dancing under the direction of Ma Between acts will be given

Mr. Jas. Baskcome ... Howard Lo Mrs. J. John Carroll. Marion Hur.

Marjorie Byrd.... Henrietta Adamso one Hensilliam ..

be most entertaining. The followin The Junior Red Cross will preser

on May 8, at the high school auditor a benefit play, "The Colonel's Maid

To Give Benefit Play Junior Red Cross

nage can be hauled by these rail ear rear of the field and additional ton nia and competing roads touches th Samuel Wilton Huffman, Clarksville road development by the Pennsylva outlet by the river is unlimited. Rai which adjoins on the north, and chasers through the Dilworth shat already been developed by the pur Landing. The front of the field ha Jefferson, and the borough of Rice of two townships, Cumberland and a half miles, covering almost a

county that success is now practically ough has been the drive in Greene work during the campaign. So thorland and his co-workers for their drive. Much credit is due Mr. Free- be present and assist in loading. ing the remaining hours of the possible the people are requested urges that there be no letting up durcounty upon the honor roll and he tiving in his efforts to place Greene first of the following week trucks w Liberty Loan committee, has been un-B. M. Freeland, of the Greene County loading, and leave on the curb line subscribe their allotments. Chairman their quotas, and will probably over-Waynesburg banks will at least reach rid their premises of all rubbish 000. There is no doubt but that the dents of the Borough are directed their combined quotas by some \$40,--de Mational bank have over-subscribed of Mt. Morris, and the Rices Landing sels, the Farmers & Merchants bank the First National bank of Carmichmorrow. Three banks in the county, fore the drive comes to a close tocome along with their allotments belliw & Si minismer of that the ventining 13 14 have secured their quota and it is into 27 districts and of this number be reserved at Ullom & Baily's dru margin. The county has been divided seats will sell for 35 cents and ma in the Third Liberty Loan with a good who also has charge of the play. Th Greene county will go "over the top" the supervision of Mr. Ragan Pipe

Secure Loan Quota Greene County Will

date features will be added. The Important Thing." Other up-tospeaks on "The Work We Are Doing, es Philadelphia, state secretary, who Col. Byrd..... "The Patriotism of the Common Peo- Ching Ruesell Millike," and Charles Brumm Helmn, of Col. Rudd the organization, who will speak on is the east of characters: Moyer, of Lebanon, state president of ers for the occasion are Gabriel H. comedy in three acts and promises Thursday evening, May 9. The speak- ium, promptly at 8:15 p. m. This in the Waynesburg Opera House held of of the patriotic rally to be held The P. O. S. of A. lodge is arrang-

Big Patriotic Rally P. O. S. of A. Plans

Gleason Howard, Mt. Morris K. D. 4

Mathias Brant South, Waynesburg Ora Fred Vance, Mt. Morris

E. D. 2 Wilford Staley, Clarksville

Alvie Melvin Rush, Deer Lick R. D. 2 Charles Edward Shape, West Union he David Rhom, Harveys

Clyde Milford Guseman, Rices Land-Thomas Swan, Carnegie, Pa. Donley King, Mt. Morris

HERELY, OWING TO ITS Object, be largely ad

REMEMBER THE REAL STATESMAN

upon the capacity of your coal bin. Sometimes the warmth of your neighbors, affections for you depends

applied for enlistment and were ac-

These two lads with the wet name

ren M., twenty-four. three years old, and his brother, War-Beers; to be exact, Otto A., twentyon hand all the time, in fact two siudn Washington. The thief had sold sinished that the horse had been located to water, the Marines will have beer the service will be compelled to stick

While men in other branches hibitionists, but it's a fact. Morgantown and other places to be on con Mr. Sayers notified the police at rine recruiting station, New York. It won't make much of a hit with pro-As soon as the theft was discovered

nouncement made from the U. S. Ma-This is the rather startling an-

Beer for the Marines!

Two Beers Every Day

man; Helen Denny, and John Mac-Miscellaneous—James Clovis, chair-

Williamson, Leland Hays, and Robert Gordon, John MacMillan, Herschel Frances Hespeneide, Irene Black, Mary Johns, Edna Faddis, Helen Wisecarver, Evelyn Penn, Kenneth Decoration—Edna Bayne, chairman;

Silveus, and Robert Boyles. chairman; Amanda Dinsmore, Charles

Advertisement-Ernest E. Church, Claire Hoskinson, and Le Roy Myers. baker, Allan Dittman, Helen Minor, ster, Frances Goodwin, Martha Bruchairman; Mabel Hoge, Delia Web-

Invitation—Blanche Montgomery, Helen Zahniser, man; Albert Hoge, Helen Denny, and Patroness-Careline Scott, chair-

and Warren Brock. Caroline Scott, Herschel Williamson, chairman; Aldene Hoge, Schmitz,

General committee-Karl B. supervision of the dance:

appointed who will have the general The following committees have been

nish the music. lar orchestra has been secured to fur-Maggio, of Pittsburgh, and his popucured for the occasion and Frank been done. The Armory has been sework of staging the dance has already ing held Much of the preliminary Prom ant the Senior Hop are not bepensed with this spring The Junior mencement season have been disof the social functions of the com-Due to the abnormal conditons many

patronized by the people of

til his gray saddle horse which was sto-Chauncey E. Sayers has recovered At Washington U.S. Marines Have

bring Stolen Horse Found

shat he will soon be apprehended.

Tales or his arrest and it is thought

Is known, but he could not be located

latimeton Tuesday and brought the

Jo Ington. Mr. Sayers went to Wash-

L lband of gypsies camping near Wash-

A the animal for \$25 to a member of

Libra afternoon Mr. Sayers was noti-

the lookout for the horse. On Mon-

about two miles east of Waynesburg.

mrst sreyed out the thighn vebirs farm

of the authorities. A warrant was

norse home. The identity of the thief

binson, of Pittsburgh, appe burg; Edward Bayard and C. A. Harers, C. W. Parkinson, all of Waynes-Heasley, Dr. J. A. Knox, A. H. Say-Garard, B. N. Freeland, Charles G. members of the board are: Jesse L resignations and deaths. Тре пем

been a number of vacancies caused by the board were chosen. There had to areding eight new members of board of trustees, who presided. James Inghram, vice president of the was held in the office of Ex-Judge The meeting of the board of trustees

up at that time. ment of the institution will be taken June 17. Other plans for the advanceing commencement week, the week of meeting of the board of trustees durthis will be arranged at a regular mal installation of Dr. McKay, but

No time has been fixed for the foring funds to pay off debts of the colthat time was quite successful in raisthe college for one year and during Kay served as acting president of the college for forty years, Dr. Mcler in 1899, who had been the head of Upon the resignation of Dr. A. B. Milnesburg college, having graduated from the school in the class of 1883. Dr. McKay is an alumnus of Way-

burg College Newly Elected President of Waynes-DR. J. W. M'KAY

Forget Not the Fault-Finder Whose Ambition Is For Place, Palace and Power.

Throughout the country and where people least suspect them, there are many different ways of extending the German propaganda. The financially erman propaganda. and intellectually strongest people back of it are the ones who yell their intense Americanism the loudest. They don't go through the country burning houses, dynamiting bridges nor destroying munition plants, no, no, but they do infinitely worse. They try to engender lack of confidence, in President Wilson, his cabinet and his entire administration, among the American people. That traitorous gang do not dare to declare from their house-tops that Germany will win this var, but in their speeches in Congress and elsewhere and through certain newspapers and magaznies they en-deavor, mightily, to mislead our peo-ple into a condition of mind that any-thing and everything that Wilson or his administration does is wrong; and for that reason they want Congress to take everything out of his hands and put it into new hands, into the hands I a real, incompetent war cabinet.

We may safely presume that the Kaiser seldom employs fools to bring dissension areas the additional of the self-like self-lik

dissension among the soldiers of other nations nor discontent among their people; but as a rule his handy-men are not Geramns, not even of German extraction but are of the same blood of the natives and live in the same country or nation he intends to destroy. They are the bright, educated and up-to-date class of traiters who do not hesitate to sacrifice their own government and subject their own people to an appalling yoke of tyranand slavery for place, palace, pres-re and power for themselves. We tige and power for themselves. We can see at a glance that, by direction of Berlin, those few prominent Russians who pretended that they were friends of their own people, succeeded admirably well in sowing seeds of dissension among the Russian troops and lack of confidence in Kerensky among the people of Russia. He (Kerensky) was the real hero of Russian democracy, and we can see the results of the work of those traitors as well as they.

Part of that traitorous propaganda crops out in both the Senate and the House at Washington. Its ugly face can be recognized in some of our daily papers and in certain magazines. Berlin must be happy when it hears that a guite a number of United States Senators and a few Representatives declare publicly that President Wilson's administration is a fail-The Kaiser is not a fool by any means. Since he is expert in intrigue he knows that any man of prominence like a member of Congress, an editor of a magazine of large circulation or even a time-worn, continuous third-term candidate who engenders lack of confidence in our President among our people could do more damage to our country and help Germany more than a dozen German spies if our people should believe them; but thank fors in a blaze of war, fighting that liberty, democracy and Christianity may prevail, where the heart of that magazine is nobody knows; but we do know that it is not with Wilson nor the heart of the his administration. The heart of the Metropolitan is so filled with hate and envy toward everything our President does it cannot conceal its enmity, neither can it prevent some of its readers from believing that such a heart cannot be here but on the other side of the Atlantic.

In order to give the reader, who does not read the Metropolitan, an idea of its trend I shall quote a few words from a long distribe written by the editor or at least it informs its readers thus: "By the Editor" with the heading, "Begin At the Top, Mr. Pres-dent." What that heading means the rank and file of American readers do not know, cannot even guess its meaning or its purpose unless it means that the President of the United States should resign his office. He could not begin at the top by removing Secretar yBaker because he is not at the top. Not a single member of the President's cabinet is at the top. Who is at the top? The President, commander-in-chief of all our armies and mander-in-chief of all our many, of course. Ordinarily, to clean navy, of course. Ordinarily, to clean house thoroughly, the housewife begins at the top, thence from the garret to the cellar; therefore, to begin at the top Mr. Wilson would have to resign his office to let the editor of the Metropolitan put in the White House the kind of chief magistrate he would want. Then that editor his new man to clean maker house by turning out every member of Wilson's cabinet for incompetency places with fellows who do not know how the war should be run; but I suspect that our noble President will hardly remove Secretary of War Baker for the pleasure of the editor nor resign his office for the vainglery of the country that office is a supple of the public. That one act the country the country of the properties of the public. the contributing editor nor any other of the Kaiser's handy-men. In h long editorial he says:

"In England when the powers that be wish to get rid of a wel-

meaning but incapable public servant they promote him to the House of Lords. There he can pursue his harmless avocations without danger to himself or the public. Only very occasionally does an abnormally active person like Northcliffe overcome the pro-cess of being kicked upstairs. We are sadly in need of a House of Lords at the present monment. With what joy could the conutry now regard the removal of Mr. Baker to a quieter and more con-templative sphere."

Of course, the editor of the Metro-politan may criticise and ridicule Wilson and his administration, continu-pusly, as well as the House of Lords of England and everyhing else Eng-

be removed and he (the editor of the Metropolitan) was given that job, the country would go a-grieving and a-sorrowing; but if the Kaiser had read that patriotic (?) editorial and heard that the writer of it was placed at the head of the War Department, William II would be in his seventh heaven of happiness. His kultur heaven of happiness. His kultur would most likely be appreciated by the new War Secretary while every true American wants it destroyed. No! no! Mr. Editor, we do not need a House of Lords but we do need more institutions for the feeble-minded and a few more asylums for paranoiacs like you. In another part of that disloyal editorial it says:

"We are not raising the cry of 'Baker must go' because re-cent disclosures before a Senate committee have thrown a lurid light upon the activities or rather the lack of activity of our War Secretary. It is easy enough for the newspapers to enough for the newspapers to start a hue and cry after Mr. Baker, as perhaps they will, before this page is printed. The newspapers generally arrive the day after the fair. What Mr. Baker has done and has left undone has been well known to everyone who really has wanted to know and face the truth ever since this. face the truth ever since this country went to war and before that time, The Metropolitan country went to war and before that time, The Metropolitan Magazine has the small and melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it urged Mr. Baker's retirement before war was declared by Congress, and that it attacked Mr. Baker's record when it was yet time. Today, we can all begin shouting that Baker must go; but can we repair the frightful waste of effort, the delays, the utter lack of preparedness, the totally wrong conception of the war which characterized so many actions of the War Department?"

If the February number of the Metropolitan had not been taken from the ker's five-hour statement to Congress on the 28th day of January last, that long disloyal editorial would hardly have appeared; but since the writer could not recall it he will have to seek another little fake error where he can elaborate it in detail and increase from a mole-hill to a mountain thus to attract his readers to it and away from the exposure of his own ignorance. The time for shouting is when the shouter knows whereof he shouts. When the Metropolitan began "shout-ing that Baker must go" the loyal American people shouted for Baker, shouted that he is the best man for that place we have had in half a century and that they could find no one among our millions who could excel him, therefore, they shouted for him to remain at his post. In his "shouting" it indicates his poor judgment, that the editor's brain is nearly at par with that of the spring bird Pewee. It was said of the bird, in doggerel, that "He sat on a limb and began to sing, before he uttered a note it was friz in his throat and a dead bird was In both cases their shouting was entirely too previous.

The Metropolitan attacks "what Mr Baker has done and what he has left undone," it declares that it has the "small and melancholy satisfaction of knowing that it urged Mr. Baker's should believe them; but thank fortune we know that gang pretty well
and for that reason they can't hurt us
much. It is hardly worth while to
look back of the editor or the chief
contributing editor of the Metropoliwe reason of New York to untune of New York to unwhen our country is in the midst of
the mightiest conflict the world has
ever known, and while the whole world
is in a blaze of war, fighting that lib.

Allegheny valley above Pittsburgh
Allegheny valley above Pittsburgh etirement before war was declared erest mines and industries along the Allegheny valley above Pittsburgh needed and demanded an outlet and they had been, for years, clamoring for raising the bridges crossing the Allegheny river. During the administrations of both Roosevelt and Taft their national war engineers survey e dthe river and invariably reported favorably, that they should be raised. Did either Roosevelt's or Taft's Secretarys of War grant an order to raise them? Did they? Certainly not. But when we remember that men like Boise Penrose. Philander C. Knox, Senator Oliver, the Pennsylvania Railread Company, both Presidents and their Secretarys of War against such relief, such an order would never have been granted had not the Pennsylvania's strangle-hold been removed from the threat of our government, but when Boker became Secretary of War the whole matter was brought before him and notwithstandng the fact that he had in his hand the reports of the war engineers and the arguments on both sides delivered before him, together with their briefs, he, himself, came from Washington, went up and down that river and look-ed over the situation. He at once un-derstood that the Allegheny is a noble derstood that the Allegheny is a noble river, a national stream and he also recognized its inestimable value to the nation. He grasped the whole situation knowing that millions of people living along our national waterway from Pittsburgh to the culf were vitally interested in this matter. He felt that it would be dead wrong to permit the Pennsylvania Railroad and its political mouth-biece; to obstruct for its own selfish purpose, the progress of our nation. Neither the wealth of that railroad nor the wires alone did more good for the country than did the entire administrations of both Roosevelt and Taft. That proved Baker's statesmanship and broadness

of mind. If anyone could find in that long disloyal editorial one word which could be construed or distorted into a mean. ing of helpfulness toward President Wilson or his administration, I would Wilson or his administration, I would like some one to point it out. The Metropolitan is not helping our country but it is trying to destroy the very administration the American people want. Instead of being a helper it is a detriment, a common scold, filled with hatred and enmity toward everything Wilson or his administration does. If it is for us why does it not put its shoulder to the does it not put its shoulder to fighting wheel to help win the But instead it is a sore-headed kick-

The British army consumes 2,000,of England and everyhing else Eng-lish in Great Britain, along with that bunch of German editors at Berlin if he so desires, but if Mr. Baker were REAL STATESMAN

THE DEMOCRAT-MESSENGER

Forget Not the Fault-Finder Whose Ambition Is For Place, Palace and Power.

The more one studies the fault-finding editorial in the February number of the Metropolitan the greater the number of unpatriotic utterances one discovers. The editor asserts that "only a few days ago Mr. Baker declared that no country had done nearly so well in the first nine months of war as we had. He must know perfectly well that this is absolutely untrue." How does H. J. Wigham know that Baker was not telling the truth? We wonder how that editor knew all the details connected with the plans and workings of the War Department unless Baker's clerks and assistants and all the great force military experts of both Europe and America have been reporting all the facts and the most important information during that last nine months' period, not to Mr. Baker the head of that department, but to Wigham the president and author of that editorial or to Roosevelt the contributing editor of the Metropolitan or both. The or to Roosevelt the contributing editor of the Metropolitan or both. The editor should produce his evidence, his facts, verified, before he should brand Mr. Baker as a falsifier. Even when editor should produce his evidence, his Mr. Baker as a falsifier. Even when he is doing the very best he can in the discharge of his duty, it is easy for any light-weight fool to abuse, criticise and ridicule a sworn officer; but to brand him as a faisifier the author of such charges must come forth with his proofs or the public will never believe him. If he can declare that what Baker says is untrue, why does Weigham not bring forth his proof? Unless he gives us real evidence against our efficient Secretary of War instead of the vaporings of a distorted brain our loyal Americans will hardly, in future, believe one word the editor might write. If a question of veracity should arise between the editor and the contributing editor of that magazine on the one side and that magazine on the one side and the contributions of the contributio hat magazine on the one side and Newton D. Baker, alone, on the other, the presumption is that nine out of every ten patriotic citizens would give their verdict in favor of the latter. Baker is loyal to his country, to the President, to the administration of President, to the administration of our government, the kind the people want just now, and loyal to his highest duties without having an axe to which they could find any scheme by which they could prevent him, whethbe ground; while on the other side his enemies are looking with selfish eyes for fat jobs for themselves and for their lackeys. Baker is a man of truth whose veracity is unimpeachable, while I can not say the same of outside! What did that gang care for

ble, while I can not say the same of his cowardly back-stabbers.

The editor says that, "within nine months Mr. Baker has not put a single American division on the firing line."

We may safely presume that the reasons why the editor is "sore" is because he cannot have the pleasure of heading a long editorial declaring that

selves, declare. In his abuse of Baker the editor says: "Great cantonments have been built in the wrong places." Why did this wise (?) editor not tell Mr. Bathis wise (?) editor not tell Mr. Bathis wise the right places were, bethe wrong places"? Since we never before heard, therefore it is news to us all, that Weigham and Roosevelt were military engineers and experts on sanitation. I he knew where the right places for "great cantonments" were; and he knew that such cantonments would have to be built; and if he knew when Baker started to build them at the wrong places; and if he were an American at heart; why did he not disclose such highly important and valuable information to the War he not disclose such highly important and valuable information to the War Department for the benefit of our soldiers? But he did not inform the public nor the War Department that some dire calamity would soon overtake our soldiers and ourselves until after those cantonments were built and filled with our noble young men. Why he kept that knife up his sleeve during those long months we will have to base our suspicion upon the hatred he has already disclosed against President Wilson and his entire administration. Notwithstanding the fact that the great fault-finder has done all he could to sow seeds of discontent among our people, encouraging them among our people, encouraging them to believe that our soldiers would the editor of the Metropolitan has discovered is: "His haste about getting the National army into cantonments went through the Metropolitan thus: the National army into cantonments "They (Wilson and Bryan) have enwas for shop-window purposes." If deavored in the interest of certain that expression is neither disloyal nor unpatriotic then I must admit that I do not understand our mother tongue chase the interned ships of one of the beligerents."

Network of the Metropolitan value in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States the power to purchase that expression is unweather of the Metropolitan thus: case that expression is unworthy of the writer of any sane, loyal Ameriardly, contemptible insinuation of the and. It merely discloses the callibre motives of both Wilson and Bryan, the

Notwithstanding the fact that that mies did, but they would not admit it.

gang of fault-finders have been howling that Baker must go, they have a plan much deeper than that. They intend, or at least expect, to attack time President Wilson not entirely openly, ernr but much of their attacks secretly, in this the dark where they can stab him in the back politically. In that same editorial it says: "It may be said that the President the

is responsible for Mr. Baker. And of the attack Mr. Baker is to attack the President. Well, if that is so, all we rock can say is that the time has long gone by for standing on ceremony. ing at this great crisis is more damning to the public welfare than the idea that we must suffer gross mismanagement of the war because to object is to oppose the President."

No, Mr. Editor, the President was fluer not responsible for Baker, the indi-ing vidual, but was and is responsible for the important position as Secre-tary of War which Mr. Baker now horn: tary of War which Mr. Baker now holds. Woodrow Wilson, it seems, is the handiwork of an over-ruling Providence selected for the benefit of all peoples, while the loyal, patriotic citizens of our Nation elected him Pres-ident and Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy; therefore we thank the Lord for Wilson and thus we thank the President for our able, efficient and trustworthy Secretary of War—Weigham's and Roosevelt's hat the against him notwithstanding.

nothing, practically, in preparedness; care the Metropolitan must be expert in oratiforgetting the most vital items of of the history concerning the war as far back as 1914, or else it is fearful that its own failings might have to be aired. We were warned but it was President Wilson who gave us the warning and not the Metropolitan. The President had a bill presented in Congress, through his annual message to Congress in December, 1914, o extend our merchant marine. war was declared by Congress. But that is not all, when the bill was pass-ed (according to history) every Republican United States Senator voted against it. That same gang who howl unpreparedness against Wilson in the Senate now, voted with all their energy and their maligning oratory er the country should suffer or not. Reader, put on your spectacles and look at that gang—Penrose, Lodge, Weeks and Smoot in the Senate and

cause he cannot have the pleasure of heading a long editorial declaring that thousands and tens of thousands of our good American boys have been slaughtered by the Germans; thus not increasing the circulation of his magample nor bringing a greater supply of sheckles to his strong box. The editor says, "England and France had no warning, while we had two and a half years of warning. Can Mr. Baker really believe that the country will everlastingly swallow this soft sauer?" If England and France did not know that their next door neighbor had been preparing for war against them for forty years, they must admit their own ignorance. They were warned not only months but years before 1914 as they, themselves, declare.

In his abuse of Baker the editors and Representatives, the Old Guard Republican newspapers and magazines prevented the President's preparedness from the date of his annual message to Congress, December 8, 1914, to August 30, 1916, when the bill was finally passed. Through his position and because he was one of the chief filibusters against the preparedness bill in the Senate, Senator Lodge gave forth this brilliant gem: "I regard the bill as thoroughly vidious legislation, both economically and internationally." There are many other sparklers from the filibusters' oratory in both the Senate and House, but it was Senator Fletcher, of Florida, who, in supporting the bill, said: "When war was declared England had about 5000 vessels in foreign trade. Germany about 2000, and we had 6 engaged in trans-Atlantic traffic. Our engaged in trans-Atlantic traffic. Our In his abuse of Baker the editor total gross tonnage was 70,362. The vs: "Great cantonments have been Vaterland and Imperator exceeded the

ore the millions of our dollars were lute necessity of the passage of that spent on the "great cantonments in bill for the benefit of the country, but the wrong places"? Since we never the delay of its passage, which was experted the passage of that are the specific places and the professional transfer of the passage of

further we must charge up to to believe that our soldiers would soon die of pneumonia or malaria because the "great cantonments were built in the wrong places;" whenever the Administration's bill of prepareda soldier returns from camp on a furness. Not only did he try to prevent lough for a few days his health, strength vigor, intense training, conhe made heroic efforts to extract parts. entment of mind and enthusiasm— tisan political capital out of it in the lembodied in the picture of health— presidential election; and not only not is a living witness who refutes the stopping at that but he had sufficient lies which have been promulgated generosity of soul and magnanimity of mind (?) to insinuate or reflect upon the motives of the Administrafrom the country by those pro-German, fault-finding liars. The upon the motives of the Administra-tion, that there must be some ul-terior scheme back of it as though the cating the very cantonments Wilson's enemies criticise. Another of the many faults of our Secretary of War the editor of the Metropolitan has distance of the

Notwithstanding Roosevelt's of brain and the idiocy of mind of its President was wise enough then, author unless there is something else know that it would not be diplomatic beneath the surface, far deeper in the to say that the shipbuilding program heart of the editor, namely, that our oldiers ought to be put on the firing ine at once without training instead to speak to the people at different cit. intense training at our canton-ies urging them to consider well that its. What a slaughter of our boys we should increase our navy and our ments. What a slaughter of our boys we should increase our navy and we would have occurred on the bloody merchant marine, he did not declare fields of France if the hopes and wishes of the Metropolitan had been rether that it was war preparation; but at es of the Metropolitan had been rether that it was war preparation; but at establishment of the same time it was such a warning the same time it was such as warning the same time it was warning the same time it was such as warning the same time it was such as warning the same time it was warning the same time it was such as warning the same time it was such as warning the same time it was warning the same time it that we all understood

nator Fletcher further declared: value of this plan (Wilson's ing program) to the nation in of war is incalculable. The govern would have the right to use merchant fleet as auxiliaries and ports, of which our navy is much

een a pilot steers a ship through eas in the direction of the needle mariner's comples he is the one discovers the breakers ahead, the around, and the shoals beneath. is with the one who pilots the f state as it is in this particase. We all know that the Preswas absolutely correct in his uilding program while that gang pstructors were decidedly wrong, hen they threw their malign ine and oratory against it believhat their conscientious duty was te against it, to defeat it if posthen there is only one of two for them to hold to in their uned the dictates of their con-

es through dense ignorance, and her is their motives were inimithe welfare of the country. vill not be long till that gang of statesmen will appear before the of the country asking the voo re-elect them and return them to Congress. To which horn will cling? They will hardly care to rade their own ignorance before the ople, neither will they want their tives questioned; therefore, to pre-nt such calamities to their political s, they will deliver heart-stiring

s, playing upon the emotions unthinking, pleading for votes cannot submerge the real s by words, words, words. The ic voters of the country will to their cases on election day y did when Hughes was before THE DEMOCRAT-MESSENGER

May 7./18

REAL STATESMAN

Forget Not the Fault-Finder, WI Ambition Is For Place, Palace and Power.

By the courtesy of a charitary public may we not record for the preservation, a few of the many lifting words for Roosevelt, the distributing editor, and the depreciationes for Wilson and Newton D. S. ones for Wilson and Newton D., ker, in the unpatriotic editorial the February number of the Met politan? Many of our people I track of some of the finest classics literature by not treasuring them in their memories. In that editor it declares: "Unlike the Mandarins the War Department, Wood was the oughly alive to the disasters about overtake us. And Wood was not or a critic but a great administrate overtake us. And Wood was not or a critic but a great administrate. And this splendid executive has be harried from pillar to post and robed of his usefulness because Mr. B ker had a spite against him; a spi based largely on the fact that Woo was right and Baker was wrong." When there is a pro-Hun living our midst, accumulating a fortune our dollars, and receiving the suppoof his magazine of the people at thus speaks of the officials of the Wa Department as Mandarins, we don

thus speaks of the officials of the Wa Department as Mandarins, we don feel that we are surpassingly flatte ed. Mr. Baker is not a Chinama neither are his assistants laundry men. Nor are his counselors "washee men. There is no yellow streak con nected with the War Department, bu the low, scurrilous buffoon of the Mer ropolitan wants the people to thin so. If he did not want the public the believe that all who are connected believe that all who are connecte with Mr. Baker's department wer cowards, cringing cravens, why did h send forth his infamous message of calumny against that departmenthrough his magazine? After Mr Baker's statement of January 28 last which proved that he and his department had done much more than ever

Hattie Dunn, 365 tons, from Rock-

Isabel B. Wiley, in ballast, 611 tons; crew; no passengers.

tons, from Boston to Norfolk; 11 in Jacob M. Haskell, schooner, 1,362

120. Sixteen lost. Tying 220 passengers and crew of

Carolina, pasenger ship, plying be-tween Porto Rico and New York, car-

Hook. The following vessels are ybns2 to atuos selim 821 tuods tagin lina which was attacked Sunday Porto Rico passenger steamer Caro-25, the largest of which was the the North Atlantic coast since May been sunk by German U-boats along Thirteen vessels are known to have

the transportation of American troops overseas and to force the troops overseas are to some of our war vesshores inthe vain hope of preventing submarine warfare to our eastern At last Germany has brought her

Thirteen Vessels county, to restrain the latter from

years it is hoped that he will not slide down the military scale to "Round Robin" fame.

That editorial declares: "It may be the President is rea

Adjournment. Award of attendance banner. Business session: Address-Miss Janie Bradford. Address-Miss June Redinger. Field Day awards—Furman John. Reply-Miss Bertha Headlee.

Welcome Address-Miss Anna Brad-Praise Service—Rev. G. A. Federer. Evening Session Program.

to the winning league. to the individual winners and a banner is promised. Ribbons will be given a good time, with plenty of excitement and all have accepted the invitation, so league in the county has been invited a picnic and field day contest. Each The afternoon will be given over to

June 8, 1918, afternoon and evening Quarterly Rally of the year at Fairall, worth League will hold their Fourth The Waynesburg Sub-district Ep-

Epworth League Quarterly Rally of

and J. A. Garrison. Other Waynesburg attorneys interested in the case included W. J. Kyle associate counsel with Mr. Purman. Thompson taxes. Attorneys F. W. Downey and J. Inghram Hook were cause of the non-payment of the except one, were deeply in debt, beone of the 18 townships in the county, pay for roads. He stated that every run the courts or the schools, or to there was no money in the county to go into bankruptcy and then come into this court." Mr. Purman said advice, that if he owned coal he should Greene county, who will accept my shall recommend to every man in this sale is upheld by your honor I Orr, said: "If the move to restrain known to have fallen victims of the Waynesburg, arguing before Judge Actionney James J. Purman, of

not take place. the estate, argued that the sale should others, representing the trustees of time ago. Attorney A. Leo Weil and Uniontown, went into bankruptey some the wrecked First National bank of Thompson, the former president of sels from European waters. the sale to take place June 10. The county treasurer has advertised district court at Pittsburgh. The taxfore Judge Orr in the United States was argued by counsel Tuesday beacreage in Greene county for taxes selling Thompson's immense coal

with him while in the White House and In this war our governoutside also. ment does not need nor want in the country's service an obstructor, an agitator, nor a firebrand whose whole agitator, nor a firebrand whose whole delight is to fight our own government instead of fighting the Hun. It is amusing to read the Metropolitan's eulogies of Roosevelt's "very great executive ability" when he is a contributing editor to the same magazine. There is nothing that depreciates one's influence quicker among thinking people than continuously thinking people than continuously blowing one's own horn. We can remember very well that his "very great executive ability" forced Taft upon the Republican party as its candidate for President and he was electdidate for President and he was elected. But before half his protegee's term of office had expired his sponsor thought that Taft (the child of his "very great executive ability") was the worst chief magistrate we ever had; and then forcing Taft upon the country, his "very great executive ability" forced himself as a Third Termer upon an unwilling public. We all admit that the Metropolitan is prejudiced in favor of Roosevelt; but whoever heard of a newspaper or a magazine which did not boost a can-didate for office if he were either a large stockholder, editor or a contrib-uting editor? If the Metropolitan were truly American at heart it would be fighting the Hun and helping us to win this war as every other loyal American should, but we fear we will never receive any help or encouragenever receive any help or encouragement from that source because instead of attacking our enemies it attacks our country by attacking President Wilson through its cowardly war against Baker. Since it gets our dollars for its support that magazine ought to face-about, put its shoulder to the fighting wheel to help us to win this war and at the same time inform the contributing editor, the continuous the contributing editor, the continuous Third Termer, that no more politics would be permitted on its pages in 1920 or at any other time until there

1920 or at any other time until there is a glorious ending of the war, and victory perches upon our banners.

Wigham may enjoy his "melancholy satisfaction," as he calls it, of attacking both Baker and Wilson, and he may also enjoy his "melancholy satisfaction" of, indirectly, helping the kaiser and extending encouragement to the Hun in the trenches: but to the Hun in the trenches; but whether he does or does not we think our Uncle Sam is able to take care of all three. If he (Wigham, the editor of the Metropolitan) would write editorials of common same only above the torials of common sense only, show, at least, one degree of real Americanism toward our country, extend a helping hand to the government to help us win this war instead of obstructing the war machinery, and eliminate his peanut politics from his system, he might raise himself up toward a plane where men of brains, judgment and honor dwell or he might at least, make an honorable effort to reach the

n.y. June, AY, JUNE 11, 1918.

BAKER SAYS WOOD'S CASE IS UNSETTLED

Tells Senate Committee General Is Kept Here for Military Reason.

ON PERSHING EVASIVE

Senators Get Impression War Department Feared Friction at Front.

Special Despatch to THE SUN Washington, June 10.—Secretary Baker appeared to-day before the Senate Military Committee to explain in general terms the \$12,000,000,000 army bill. The details of the measure, he said, would be set forth to the commit-

said, would be set forth to the committee by the various department heads among his subordinates.

The larger portion of the Secretary's time, however, was taken up with a discussion of Major-Gen. Wood's case. The Senators were anxious to know why Gen. Wood on the eve of the departure of his command had suddenly been detailed to return to Camp Funston, with the further understanding that later orders were to assign him to a Pacific coast command.

In reply the Secretary indulged in

the rurtner understanding that later orders were to assign him to a Pacific coast command.

In reply the Secretary indulged in delicately phrased evasions. He told the committee that the reason for the withdrawal of Gen. Wood from the overseas expeditionary command was of a military character, and that the assignment of Gen. Wood had not been "finally disposed of." Then on the question of the attitude of Gen. Pershing toward his one time senior in the service the Secretary asked to be excused from further discussion of the subject.

The committee got the impression that the elimination of Gen. Wood from service on the European front was due to uncertainty whether Gen. Wood could avoid friction in his dealings with Gen. Pershing. The net result of the quizzing is that the Senators are in an even hazier state of mind with regard to what happened to Gen. Wood than they were before the Secretary's visit.

The committee also discussed with Secretary Baker a plan for the creation of two extra Major-Generals to have special details at the will of the Secretary. The special details are proposed to take care of Gen. Crozier for head of the Ordnance Bureau and Gen. Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster-General. These officers are doing special duty in connection with the War Council. The committee is disposed to grant this request. this request.

May .7./18

REMEMBER THE REAL STATESMAN

Forget Not the Fault-Finder, Whose Ambition Is For Place, Palace and Power.

By the courtesy of a charitable public may we not record for their preservation, a few of the many up-lifting words for Roosevelt, the conlifting words for Roosevelt, the contributing editor, and the depreciating ones for Wilson and Newton D. Baker, in the unpatriotic editorial in the February number of the Metropolitan? Many of our people lose track of some of the finest classics in literature by not treasuring them up in their memories. In that editorial it declares: "Unlike the Mandarins of the War Department, Wood was thoroughly alive to the disasters about to overtake us. And Wood was not only a critic but a great administrator. And this splendid executive has been harried from pillar to post and rob-bed of his usefulness because Mr. Baker had a spite against him; a spite based largely on the fact that Wood was right and Baker was wrong."

When there is a pro-Hun living in our midst, accumulating a fortune on our dollars, and receiving the support of his magazine of the people and thus speaks of the officials of the War Department as Mandarins, we don't feel that we are surpassingly flattered. Mr. Baker is not a Chinaman, neither are his assistants laundryed. Mr. Baker is not a Chinaman, neither are his assistants laundrymen. Nor are his counselors "washee" men. There is no yellow streak connected with the War Department, but the low, scurrilous buffoon of the Metropolita wants the people to think so. If he did not want the public to believe that all who are connected with Mr. Baker's department were cowards, cringing cravens, why did he send forth his infamous message of calumny against that department through his magazine? After Mr. Baker's statement of January 28 last, which proved that he and his department had done much more than even his critics had expected, if Wigham were honorable, as every loyal Ameriwere honorable, as every loyal American should, he would have retracted all the abuse he had heaped upon Baker's head; but thus far he has not done so. That indicates the smallness of the man, the greatness of his enmity, the hatred in his heart and the depth of his evil designs. If his sympathies were with our country he would have written eulogies of praise of the mighty works done by Baker, assuring the public that we are all assuring the public that we are all working to win this war and we will win it by holding up the hands of our noble President and his entire administration; but we are sorry to say, his sympathies do not bear out the thought, through his writings, that his

Americanism is real. Americanism is real.

It matters not to the public whether General Wood is a critic or a great administrator, or not, but it may be possible that he is of the sour grapes variety along with Roosevelt and the Metropolitan. We must remember that he was one of Roosevelt's favorites and was promoted over the heads that he was one of Roosevelt's favorites and was promoted over the heads of several others longer in service, equally qualified in ability and experience and possibly ahead in military efficiency. That was one of Roosevelt's mighty achievements while president. When he had the chance he seized his opportunity to punish the worthy because they would not permit themselves to become lick-spittals. General Wood has not "been harried from pillar to post" but he has been transferred like some others for the benefit of the service, neither for the benefit of the service, neither has he been "robbed of his usefulness because Mr. Baker had a spite against him." How did that editor know that Baker had a spite against Wood? Baker had a spite against Wood? Does anyone believe that Baker told him so in confidence? Hardly! Wood's usefulness may yet come to the surface during this war and if it should, Mr. Baker would soon discovof War could not have spite against Wood because he is not built that way and especially when his only purpose is to bring up our great war machine to its highest efficiency and to win this war in the shortest time possible. Notmithstanding the editor declares that Baker had "a spite based largely on the fact that Wood was right and Baker was wrong," the trouble with the editor is that the only spite against Wood that could be discovered at all it might be found not with Baker but Wood that could be discovered at all it might be found not with Baker, but in the editor's distorted brain. But real "spite" is in Wigham's heart against Mr. Baker, and what makes the editor so very "sore" is that it has been proved over and over that Baker was right while Wood, Roosevelt and the Metropolitan were wrong. But with all that, General Wood is good in his position, a brave soldier, loyal to his government and his patriotism cannot be questioned and in future cannot be questioned and in future

years it is hoped that he will not slide down the military scale to "Round Robin" fame.

That editorial declares: "It may be said that the President is responsible for Mr. Baker. And to attack Mr. Baker is to attack the President. Well, if that is so, all we can say is that the time has long gone by for standing on ceremony."

Whenever an editor or a contribu-ting editor of a publication with a large circulation, like the Metropolitan attacks our noble President, attacks our Secretary of War and attacks our whole war machinery when we are in the midst of the world's war, we feel that such publication ought to be suppressed instanter. pressed instanter.

Among the many attacks of the President in the Metropolitan, the editor says: "It is not Mr. Wilson's fault that he is not a man of executive type. * But he is woefully slow in making decisions. Long ago the railroads should have been under government control. The delay is due to the President's inability to take a decided line quickly." We cannot agree with the Metropolitan on a single atwith the Metropolitan on a single attack in the above quotation and especially when it declares that Wilson "is not a man of executive type." Ex-"is not a man of executive type." Executive ability requires clear perception and knowledge of the men who are supposed to follow out the general plan fixed by their chief, and in selecting his cabinet Wilson made no mistake. From Washington to the present incumbent of the White House there could be found no kigher degree. there could be found no higher degree of patriotism, no greater in ability and no finer distinction between statesmanship and politics of any cabinet which ever existed than the present one. But there is something else, something more than merely being President, now, since our country is at war. Any knocker can kick and abuse, criticise and find fault when there is no responsibility upon his shoulders, but if he were President of forty-eight states with a hundred million people, or of he were only an Alderman of a ward he would discover that there were fault-finders a-plenty within his jurisdiction. And further he would also discover that the faultfinder who yells loudest would know the least of the administration of his office—all of which President Wilson

fully understands today. That fault-finding magazine says that "he (Wilson) is woefully slow in making decisions." His decisions upon making decisions. His decisions upon great and important measures have been exceptionally good and clear because he studied, thoroughly, every question from every angle. His critics in Gongress and out of it, were astounded when he went before them in the nation's capitol in joint sesin the nation's capitol, in joint session, and delivered his first message from his own lips. As he stood be-fore them with his penetrating voice and his piercing eye, his personality, filled that great auditorium like lightning; but a few days later, to the amazement of all, the Standard-oil-check Senator, the embodiment of the saloon, liquor and brewery interests of the Keystone state, is supposed to have declared that the next time Wilson speaks to Congress in joint session he (the Senator) would ask him questions and would demand his rights by dividing the time with himself and by dividing the time with himself and the President, like a debating society; but thus far the Senator has not. The people have long ago discovered that Wilson is more alert and works harder than any other President who ever occupied the White House. We must be the property that there was no war not forget that there was no war when he entered upon his duties as chief magistrate of our nation but we must remember that he called congress togethr to have laws passd vital to the business of the country. Of the many bills passed which brought fame to him and blessings to our peo-ple, we may mention only two—the Income Tax and the Reserve Banking law. Neither Roosevelt nor Taft ever liftd a finger to get the Income Tax passed nor to revise the old menacing hanking laws while they were occupassed nor to revise the old menacing banking laws while they were occupants of the White House; but even if they had such desire Wall Street would not have permitted them. But soon after those laws were passed war broke out in Europe and the very banking law Wilson had passed proved that it was the anchor of our finances, the bulwark and sufety of the nation. Without it our country might be al-Without it our country might be almost as chaotic as Russia is now, but what a blessing it is that we have in the White House a President who has a prophetic vision instead of a Colonel of "Round Robin" fame.

The editor of the Metropolitan says: "Long ago the railroads should have been under government control."

says: "Long ago the railroads should have been under government control." During eleven years in the White House what has Roosevelt or Taft done in preparedness? Did either of them bring the railroads "under government control?" They did not, but why did they not take them over when they had the oportunity? The presumption is they were working to the limit the Old Guard Republican party political end of the country and not political end of the country and not for the benefit of the people. During the incumbency of the White House by both Roosevelt and Taft, instead by both Roosevelt and Taft, instead of the railroads being under government control, the government was under railroad control; but soon after Wilson appeared on the scene mighty changes were made for the benefit of the country. Before war was declared it was our noble President who signed the famous eight hour-day bill which was also for the benefit of the whole country; but the contributing editor of the Metropolitan was one of the chief stump speakers against it and against Wilson in the presidential election. And yet after criticising him for signing that bill and after he had taken over the railroads, they criticise him for not bringing them under government control long ago. Oh! con-

ernment control long ago. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!

In his editorial Wigham says:
"People outside of America must find it hard to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, with his yery great executive ability. with his very great executive ability, his great faculty for getting things done, is not now in the service of the country. It may be said that the Metropolitan is prejudiced in favor of Mr. Roosevelt; that much is true. But his worst enemies have never denied him credit for great driving executive power. * * We can barely conceive of Mr. Roosevelt appointing Mr. Denman to the Shipping Board or conceive of the cause of wooden ships espousing the cause of wooden ships against the best expert advice"

against the best expert advice"
Possibly the reason why the "people outside of America must find it hard to believe that Roosevelt * * * is not now in the service of the country" is because they don't know him nearly so well as we do The American people inside have had experience

with him while in the White House and outside also. In this war our govern-ment does not need nor want in the country's service an obstructor, an agitator, nor a firebrand whose whole delight is to fight our own government instead of fighting the Hun. It is amusing to read the Metropolitan's eulogies of Roosevelt's "very great executive ability" when he is a contributing editor to the same magazine. There is nothing that depreciates one's influence quicker among thinking people than continuously country's service an obstructor, ates one's influence quicker among thinking people than continuously blowing one's own horn. We can remember very well that his "very great executive ability" forced Taft upon the Republican party as its candidate for President and he was elected. But before half his protegee's term of office had expired his sponsor thought that Taft (the child of his "very great executive ability") was the worst chief magistrate we ever had; and then forcing Taft upon the country, his "very great executive ability" forced himself as a Third Termer upon an unwilling public. We all admit that the Metropolitan is prejudiced in favor of Roosevelt; but whoever heard of a newspaper or a prejudiced in favor of Roosevelt; but whoever heard of a newspaper or a magazine which did not boost a candidate for office if he were either a large stockholder, editor or a contributing editor? If the Metropolitan were truly American at heart it would be fighting the Hun and helping us to win this war as every other loyal American should, but we fear we will never receive any help or encouragement from that source because instead of attacking our enemies it attacks our country by attacking President Wilson through its cowardly war against Baker. Since it gets our dolagainst Baker. Since it gets our dol-lars for its support that magazine ought to face-about, put its shoulder to the fighting wheel to help us to win this war and at the same time inform the contributing editor, the continuous Third Termer, that no more politics would be permitted on its pages in 1920 or at any other time until there is a glorious ending of the war, and

is a glorious ending of the war, and victory perches upon our banners. Wigham may enjoy his "melancholy satisfaction," as he calls it, of attacking both Baker and Wilson, and he may also enjoy his "melancholy satisfaction" of, indirectly, helping the kaiser and extending encouragement to the Hun in the trenches; but whether he does or does not we think our Uncle Sam is able to take care of all three. If he (Wigham, the editor of the Metropolitan) would write editorials of common sense only, show, at torials of common sense only, show, at least, one degree of real Americanism toward our country, extend a helping hand to the government to help us win this war instead of obstructing the war machinery, and eliminate his peanut politics from his system, he might raise himself up toward a plane where men of brains, judgment and honor dwell or he might at least, make are herearble effort to reach the make an honorable effort to reach the steps.

n.y. Jun, AY, JUNE 11, 1918.

BAKER SAYS WOOD'S CASE IS UNSETTLED

Tells Senate Committee General Is Kept Here for Military Reason.

EVASIVE ON PERSHING

Senators Get Impression War Department Feared Friction at Front.

Special Despatch to THE SUN WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Baker appeared to-day before the Sen-10.—Secretary ate Military Committee to explain in general terms the \$12,000,000,000 army bill. The details of the measure, he said, would be set forth to the committee by the various department heads

tee by the various department heads among his subordinates.

The larger portion of the Secretary's time, however, was taken up with a discussion of Major-Gen. Wood's case. The Senators were anxious to know why Gen. Wood on the eve of the departure of his command had suddenly been detailed to return to Camp Funston, with the further understanding that later orders were to assign him to a Pacific coast command.

In reply the Secretary indulged in delicately phrased evasions. He told the committee that the reason for the withdrawal of Gen. Wood from the oversea's expeditionary command was of a military character, and that the assignment of Gen. Wood had not been "finally disposed of." Then on the question of the attitude of Gen. Pershing toward his one time senior in the service the Secretary asked to be excused from further discussion of the subject.

The committee got the impression that the ellimination of Gen. Wood from serting the service of the subject.

further discussion of the subject.

The committee got the impression that the elimination of Gen. Wood from service on the European front was due to uncertainty whether Gen. Wood could avoid friction in his dealings with Gen. Pershing. The net result of the quizzing is that the Senators are in an even hazier state of mind with regard to what happened to Gen. Wood than they were before the Secretary's visit.

The committee also discussed with Secretary Baker a plan for the creation of two extra Major-Generals to have special details at the will of the Secretary. The special details are proposed to take care of Gen. Crozier for head of the Ordmance Bureau and Gen. Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster-General. These officers are doing special

of the Ordnance Bureau and Gen. Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster-General. These officers are doing special duty in connection with the War Council. The committee is disposed to grant this request.

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ion as to Baker's abilities and his efstatesmen in Congress, the Metropol-

ficiency between the kickers, fault-finders, political poachers and near-

ach: 414 No. Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.

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r hours of work and skill, their is of rubber and other material go E AVI'NE

IE on your car and on the road; one -cognizes but one value in tires-

The Metropolitan says: "What is many and properly and the condition of an experiment, fires or anything else."

To and the many are proved the many are proved and anything else. The many are proved the many and many are proved the many and many are provided to the allies without compensatory advantages as yet on the other side. And when we survey the callous indifference to the future evinced by Mr. Baker in the past, how can we trust him now?"

When its readers discover the shows

explode it by clock work. his torpedo, charged with powder, power semi-submersible, planned hull of the attacked ship with a hull of the attacked ship with a

k the British warship, Eagle. vid Bushnell, an American, in 1776

in today? If nobody had confidence in anybody in America. Russia's present condition would be paradise compared with us. We freely admit that Fall might emulate the famous or infamous Trotsky in Russia or at Land's End but not in United States. The American peeple have little use for obstructors fighting against our country by attacking the president of the nation. Whenever a pro-Hun attacks our president he attacks one hundred million people. From the day war broke out in Europe the kaiser has been looking for the kind of traitors and handy men he wants in America. No doubt he understood Trotsky, Lenine and others and he appreciated their traitorous efforts because they brought results. It was in the summer of 1916 when the senator helped ex-Judge Hughes in getting up his acceptance speech which turned out to be his political obituary. It has been mentioned that he (Fall) wanted his mine or ranch in Mexico protected by intervention by our government. So did the kaiser want intervention in Mexico by Uncle Sam. Fall wanted the United States to force war upon Mexico. So did the kaiser. Fall well knew that if our government had war with Mexico we could not help our friends across the sea. So did the kaiser in today? in anybody if our government had war with Mexico we could not help our friends across the sea. So did the kaiser know and understand all that. Fall wanted Wilson defeated and Hughes elected. So did the kaiser. Fall, Roosevelt and the kaiser must have understood each other in the presidential election of 1916, since all three wanted Wilson defeated. All three well knew that Wilson could not be swerved from duty and that is their chief reason why they were so anxious to have him defeated. For years the kaiser has been aspiring to world domination and he still wants a milkand-water president in the White House, and some American Trotskys in the saddle.

The Metropolitan says: "What is

in the saddle.

The Metropolitan says: "What is

When its readers discover the above quotation and after reading the news items from battle fields of France, what a prince of liars the Metropolitan must be. Not a semblance of truth in a single line of it. It seems to be willing to bear witness to the Germans' falsehoods to encourage them, but, on the other hand, it goes to the limit to defeat the very works Mr. Baker has so successfully brought forth in the war. Let the reader look forth in the war. Let the reader look at the mighty army, the flower of our young manhood on the bloody fields of France, with all the equipments necessary for fighting as well as for their own preservation and protection. all the equipments

THE WORLD:

And conscience warning us along

JUNE 11, 1918.

BAKER 'POLLYFOXED AROUND,' HE SAYS

So a Senator Describes Secretary's Replies to Question: "What Is Going to Be Done With Gen. Wood?"

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, June 10. Secretary Baker to-day was before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which considered the Army Appropriation Bill. The matter of Gen. Wood being shunted aside was brought forward by Senator Hitchcock, who startled his associates with the query;
"What is going to be done with Gen. Wood?"

Gen. Wood?"

The Secretary replied that Gen. Wood now is performing some duties. But his exact future assignment has not been arranged. The order sending him to the Presidio, he said, had been recalled and none issued in its place. He said that he had no idea what is in the mind of the Commander in Chief of the Army, meaning the President.

mander in Chief of the Army, meaning the President.

Secretary Baker was cross-examined up and down the ime but did not produce any affirmative information.

As one member described it, he "pollyfoxed around" and did not throw any positive light on the situation, past, present or future. Without saying so, he left an impression that Gen. Pershing did not desire Gen. Wood to serve in France. Several members held he made this plain.

The opinion was expressed by Secretary Baker that Gen. Wood would receive a suitable assignment, other than one in France, but he professed to have no knowledge of its nature at this time. He did not volunteer any information but briefly answered the questions put by members of the committee.

the questions put by members of the committee.

The future status of Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were discussed. The committee feels that these officers should not be discredited af the termination of long and valuable service in the army. The plan most favorably mentioned was to create two Major Generalships and promote Gens. Crozier and Sharpe prior to retirement.

As it stands now, Gens. Crozier and Sharpe are Brigadiers, holding the ex-officio rank of Major Generals while heads of the Ordnance and Quartermaster bureaus. The committee has a strong desire that they be properly treated in retirement. Secretary Baker did not oppose the plan. The future status of Gens. Crozier

Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were relieved of their former positions and made members of what was called a Supreme Military Council. Subsequently Gen. Crozier made a trip of inspection through France and Gen. Sharpe was placed in command of the Southeastern Department.

A request was made of the committee by Secretary Baker that the funds appropriated for signal corps be separated from the allowance for aeronautics. This is necessary to make effective the President's division of the signal corps under the Overman Act.

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terest in him.

parents this week.

And conscience warning us along the r

REMEMBER THE REAL STATESMAN

Forget Not the Fault-Finder, Whose Ambition Is For Place, Palace And Power.

The American people are entirely too kind and too charitable when they The American people are entirely too kind and too charitable when they permit the Metropolitan to go through Uncle Sam's mails. We, of the common people, are doing our "bit" with alacrity, working hard to help our government to win this war and yet the Metropolitan, the fault-finding magazine, is striking back at us, striking our country, by attacking our chief magistrate. The millions of our people are looking to Woodrow Wilson as our Heaven-sent leader to take us safely through the world's war as did the Children of Israel look to Moses to lead them through the wilderness; but if the editor or the contributing editor of that unpatriotic magazine had the power they would hurl him down to the lowest depths of oblivion. Should they succeed, no doubt the kaiser would extend to them a message of congratulations across the waste of waters, and join, in spirit, their hilarious festivities. But such calamity will not visit our beloved country unless a majority of our people become ranting lunatics. Most of that unwill not visit our beloved country unless a majority of our people become ranting lunatics. Most of that unpatriotic editorial of the February number of the Metropolitan attacks Mr. Baker openly, but when it strikes our president it does so from ambush or "lying in wait," as it were, like any other coward.

It is presumed the editor and the It is presumed the editor and the

contributing editor discuss and analyze the articles written by each other, thoroughly, before they are printed, to see just how far they can go in striking at our nation by destroying Wilson and his administration ing Wilson and his administration and yet keep within the laws; but the loyal citizens of America have almost reached the limit where traitors are to feel the heavy hand of justice. A traitor is a traitor regardless of the name he wears, and the same treatment should be for all; but if we should recognize a difference, it ought to be that of the native-born American who is disloyal should be given severest punishment. The average citizen of the common people will not have much patience with technicali-ties in dealing with traitors or those whose sympathies are with the kaiser during this war; he will be inclined to hold that the American who commits an offense he ought to be interned, his citizenship cancelled and be

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treated as an enemy.
In that editorial it declares that "England and France had no warning, "Engiand and France had no warning, while we had two and a half years of warning." As a recorder of correct statements of fact, and a portrayal of truth the Metropolitan is a dismal failure; but as a well-known prevaricator of the basest sort it is an eminent success. England and France were warned years before war broke out in 1914. Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador to London from 1912 up to the outbreak of the war. 1912 up to the outbreak of the war, now on trial in his own country for trumped up flimsy charges of treason, says: "But I also gave a warning against the whole project (making war against Serbia) * * * when the ultimatum appeared in all the same war against Serbia) * * * when the altimatum appeared in all the newsapers, with the exception of the andard. * * * The whole world ept in Berlin and Vienna, undersold that it meant war, and indeed the war. The British fleet, which canced to be assembled for a review, as not demobilized." And yet the etropolitan tells it. as not demobilized." And yet the etropolitan tells its readers that either Eryland nor France had any arning while we had two and a half ears of warning. We understood the warning which President Wilson ave us when he wanted his shipping regram carried through Congress. The wender to us is that any loyal interior could read Weigham's magnine when he or she knows that it ortrays distorted facts and carries attriths on its pages. It wants its eaders to believe that it would be a dessing to the country if both Wilson and Baker were removed; but he great majority of our people hope and pray that our notle president and ur able and efficient Secretary of Var may remain exactly where they re now until this cruel war is over and until "Old Glory" waves over Berlin or over the few landmarks till standing when Uncle Sam's vice.

rious treops march through its The author of that untruthful and aparticitic editorial in the Metropolan of February last and the combining edit not the same magane were chief obstructors against rilson's shipping program and were rilson's shipping program and were art and parcel of the gang who deved it for more than a year and a lif, to be exact 1 year, 7 months and 2 days. Their candidate for presint against Wilson's re-election must ave followed instructions or he would ardly have made it an issue in the and the followed instructions or he would indly have made it an issue in the residential campaign. By resigning om the honored position he held, for thering into partisan politics, it was the Charles E. Hughes who humiliade that accord bands and made his d that sacred Bench and made his est speech on the subject at Rock-nd, Maine, September 9, 1916, where vigorously denounced the shipping ll as a menace to the ship interests the country. If that gang of fault-iders had seen the coming necessity r ships back in 1914, 1915 and 1916 clearly as Wilson saw it, our shipailding program would have been der way three years ago. But that der way three years ago. But that ows without question that the conbuting editor's hindsight is greater d much clearer than his foresight. August, 1914, our president graspd the situation, looked into the fu-ure and felt it in his system of nerves hat the time might come and might ome soon when we would need that reat fleet of cargo ships which consevelt declares we ought to have

nd until "Old Glory" waves over erlin or over the few landmarks till standing when Uncle Sam's vic-

In the efforts of destroying Mr. aker, in the unpatriotic editorial in the Metropolitan the editor declares: These questions need not be discussible there (except to point out that the var Department seemed always to the properties of the propert earing upon the real point le extraordinary incapacity for rasping the meaning of the war dis-leved by Mr. Baker. * * In every ayed by Mr. Baker. * * In every partment where haste was needed r. Baker tolerated interiminable de-

ion as to Baker's abilities and his efficiency between the kickers, fault-finders, political poachers and near-statesmen in Congress, the Metropolitan and other pro-Huns on the one side, and real statesmen on the other. It was May 11, last, when Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs, declared: "The spirit of the Americans already on the battle line has convinced the Germans before them of their determination as fighters. Every American may feel proud of what they have done, and when the giant strength of your republic is fully exerted, we know that there will be no dou't as to the result. We French in today? If nobody had confidence in anybody in America, Russia's present condition would be paradise compared with us. We freely admit that Fall might emulate the famous or infamous Trotsky in Russia or at Land's End but not in United States. The American people have little use for obstructors fighting against our country by attacking the president of the nation. Whenever a pro-Hun attacks our president he attacks one hundred million people. From the day war broke out in Europe the kaiser has been looking for the kind of trailing the president of the nation. Whenever a pro-Hun attacks our president he attacks one hundred million people. From the day war broke out in Europe the kaiser has been looking for the kind of trailing the president of the nation. Whenever a pro-Hun attacks our president he attacks one hundred million people. From the day war broke out in Europe the kaiser has been looking for the kind of trailing the president of the nation. Whenever a pro-Hun attacks our president he attacks one hundred million people. From the day war broke out in Europe the kaiser has been looking for the kind of trailing the president of the nation. no doub! as to the result. We French know that the United States entered this war for principles which cannot be compromised and we can assure you that, be the struggle long or short, France on the day of the com-pleted, final victory, will be found presenting a solid front to the foe. We are all amazed at the remarkable speed with which the United States has exerted its power. I have been astonished at the magnitude of the bases laid by the United States army for future activities and when the for future activities and when the men for whom these plans were laid are actually upon the battle front, the day of triumph for America, France, day of triumph for America, France, Britain and our allies will be at hand. It would be idle for me to predict when that day will come, but until it does come until the rights of the free nations are vindicated. France is prepared to fight on and fight on and fight on. But not alone are we grateful to America for her legions in France. We are also grateful to her to the material and financial aid extended by her to our countries that tended by her to our countries that have been so sorely tried. We have been amazed at the enormous numbers of your people who have contributed to the various Liberty Loans. Their numbers make us sure that the heart of your nation is with us. We rely upon America, and on our part rely upon America, and on our part we promise, however severe the trial, that our spirit shall not fail." that our spirit shall not ran.

If the quill driver, the editor, or if

the penny-a-liner contributing editor of the Metropolitan had read the fine tribute paid to the United States by of the Metroponia.

tribute paid to the United Sociation after the French minister of foreign affairs, because of the mighty works built up by Baker and through his department, they ought to go into hiding for the remainder of their days. But there is always a differdays. But there is always a differdays. But there is always a differdays.

Af opinion between those who don't. The sight ence of opinion between those who know and those who don't. The Frenchman is a real statesman right in the midst of the war and knows in the midst of the war and knows what war means and measures Mr. Baker's abilities and efficiency by his results. The French statesman says, "We are all amazed at the remarkable speed with which the United States has exerted its power" and he is right on the battle-scarred fields of war and speaks with authority beright on the battle-scarred news war and speaks with authority because he knows; while the two cheap skates of the Metropolitan says, "In skates of the Metropolitan says," every department where haste was needed Mr. Baker tolerated interminable delays," all of which proves that they are either densely ignorant in general, or they are of the "don't know" class specifically. It is not the Metropolitan's worries over "the extraordinary inconsity for greening. extraordinary incapacity for grasping the meaning of war displayed by Baer" but its worries are that he (Baker) knows more about this war and ker) knows more about this war and grasped the whole situation quicker than even Weigham, Roosevelt and the kaiser combined. It is capacity and not "incapacity" that worries the pro-Hun magazine. Over Baker's complete vindication over his three bitterest enemies, all three—Roosevelt, Weigham, and the kaiser—are worried. After the French statesman declares that "the spirit of the Americans already on the battle line has convinced the Germans before them of their determination as fighters" of their determination as fighters how can the kaiser ever again accept the Metropolitan's statements as truth. It has published to the world Baker's "exraordinary incapacity for grasping the meaning of war" but it was as silent as the grave about his infinite capacity for work and for grasping the magnitude of the war

grasping the magnitude of the war situation as are shown on the battle fields of France and many other important fields in this great conflict.

There are some in Congress and many others outside including the Metropolitan who try to extend the German propaganda, or, at least, it looks that way to the ordinary citizen. It has not been long since a bill was presented in the senate for houswas presented in the senate for housing our war workers. It would be strange indeed if our war workers vere to remain out in the elements. They must be provided against just such conditions. No doubt the kaiser would be glad to hear that those war workers in the intensely heated mills and the dangerous explosive factories would have to go out into zero weather vithout shelter. He knows that if the health of our workers is not good they cannot work through such strenuous times. He would be just as anxious to have President Wilson's administration crippled as would Posser ious to have President Wilson's administration crippled as would Roosevelt or Weigham. Senator Gallinger, Republican floor leader, declared provisions of the legislation for commandeering of dwellings was "a step toward a species of autocracy," while Senator Fall, of New Mexico, Republican, said the measure was in response "to the voice of the master." Suggesting that the president, instead of the department of labor, should be given power to carry out the houring program, Senator Fall said: "I have no confidence in the president's cabino confidence in the president's cabinet members, nor in their ability. In my judgment, they have proven themselves absolutely inefficient. I am not going to vote to clothe them with any further power. I will vote to clothe the president with absolutely automatic power. The president stands the president with absolutely auto-cratic power. The president stands responsible to the people for the con-duct of the war. He shall not hide behind the skirts of Hoover or Gar-field, or William B. Wilson (secretary of labor) or Baker. The president is the secretary of war, the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy." navy."
Those two senators fought against

Wilson's shipping program, vigorously, and when the time came voted against the bill. They could find no language strong enough to These questions need not be discussible to point out that the far Department seemed always to tupon the plan that caused most elay); for they have only a small earing upon the real point which is extraordinary incapacity for asping the meaning of the war disayed by Mr. Baker. * * In every partment where haste was needed r. Baker tolerated interiminable development. There is a wide difference of opin-

erica. No doubt he understood Trotsky, Lenine and others and he appreciated their traiforous efforts because they brought results. It was in the summer of 1916 when the senator helped ex-Judge Hughes in getting up his acceptance speech which turned out to be his political obitu-ary. It has been mentioned that he (Fall) wanted his mine or ranch in Mexico protected by intervention by our government. So did the kaiser want intervention in Mexico by Uncle Sam. Fall wanted the United States to force war upon Mexico. So did the kaiser. Fall well knew that if our government had war with Mexico we could not help our friends. if our government had war with Mexico we could not help our friends across the sea. So did the kaiser know and understand all that. Fall wanted Wilson defeated and Hughes elected. So did the kaiser. Fall, Roosevelt and the kaiser must have understood each other in the presidential election of 1916, since all three wanted Wilson defeated. All three wall knew that Wilson could not be swerved from duty and that is their chief reason why they were so anxious to have him defeated. For years the kaiser has been aspiring to world domination and he still wants a milkand-water president in the White House, and some American Trotskys in the saddle.

The Metropolitan says: "What is happening is exactly what the Germans said would happen. Our entry in the war has been curtailing and disrupting the flow of military supplies to the allies without correspondent to the allies without compensatory advantages as yet on the other side. And when we survey the callous indifference to the future evinced by Mr. Baker in the past, how can we trust him now?"

When its readers discover the above quotation and after reading the news items from battle fields of France, what a prince of liars the Metropolitan must be. Not a semblance of truth in a single line of it. It seems to be willing to bear witness to the Germans' falsehoods to encourage them, but, on the other hand, it goes to the limit to defeat the very works Mr. Baker has so successfully brought Mr. Baker has so successfully brought forth in the war. Let the reader look at the mighty army, the flower of our young manhood on the bloody fields of France, with all the equipments necessary for fighting as well as for their own preservation and protection. their own preservation and protection. Let the reader look at their valor, that in battle one American soldier is worth more than two Germans. Put the statements of the French minister of foreign affairs of the amazing works our government has been and is doing through the War Department as against one lying pro-Hun magaas against one lying pro-Hun magazine, and the people may make their choice of the two and make up their verdict.

Presumably, the reason why neither the editor nor the contributing editor of the Metropolitan could be intated into the inner chamber of the famous Ananias club is that the predictions of the the contribution of the famous Ananias club is that the predictions of the transfer of the contribution of the con lections of the two applicants are well known to a large membership of the order. The members fully under-stand that if such applications were such applications were stand that if such applications were to be accepted, the two applicants would soon be full-fledged members and they would immediately, aspire to the presidency of the association because of their superior qualifica-tions; and for that very reason the membership don't want dissension among their ranks nor Round Robins to flit throughout their powerful, world-wide organization. world-wide organization.

JUNE 11, 1918.

BAKER 'POLLYFOXED AROUND,' HE SAYS

So a Senator Describes Secretary's Replies to Question: "What Is Going to Be Done With Gen. Wood?"

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Baker to-day was before the Sanate Military Affairs Committee, which considered the Army Appropriation Bill. The matter of Gen. Wood being shunted aside was brought forward by Senator Hitch-

brought forward by Senator Hitch-cock, who startled his associates with the query:

"What is going to be done with Gen. Wood?"

The Secretary replied that Gen. Wood now is performing some duties, but his exact future assignment has not been arranged. The order sending him to the Presidio, he said, had been recalled and none issued in its place. He said that he had no idea what is in the mind of the Commander in Chief of the Army, meaning the President.

Secretary Baker was cross-examined up and down the line but did not produce any affirmative information. As one member described it, he "pollyfoxed around" and did not throw any positive light on the situation, past, present or future. Without saying so, he left an impression that Gen. Pershing did not desire Gen. Wood to serve in France. Several members held he made this plain.

The opinion was expressed by Secretary Baker that Gen. Wood would receive a suitable assignment, other than one in France, but he professed

receive a suitable assignment, other than one in France, but he professed to have no knowledge of its nature at this time. He did not volunteer any information but briefly answered the questions put by members of the committee.

The future status of Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were discussed. The committee feels that these officers should not be discredited at the termination of long and valuable service in the army. The plan most favorably mentioned was to create two Major Generalships and promote Gens. Crozier and Sharpe prior to retirement.

As it stands now, Gens. Crozier and Sharpe are Brigadiers, holding the ex-officio rank of Major Generals while heads of the Ordnance and Quartermaster bureaus. The committee has a strong desire that they be properly treated in retirement. Secretary Baker did not oppose the plan. The future status of Gens. Crozier

Secretary Baker did not oppose the plan.

Gens. Crozier and Sharpe were relieved of their former positions and made members of what was called a Supreme Military Council. Subsequently Gen. Crozier made a trip of inspection through France and Gen. Sharpe was placed in command of the Southeastern Department.

A request was made of the committee by Secretary Baker that the funds appropriated for signal corps be separated from the allowance for aeronautics. This is necessary to make effective the President's division of the signal corps under the Overman Act.

A Secretary of War and a Secretary of "a" War.



NEWTON D. BAKER

As Mr. Dooley somewhere remarks, there is a great difference between a "Secretary of War" and a "Secretary of a War," says Ralph A. Hayes, Newton D. Baker's friend and Secretary, in his Introduction to Mr. Baker's book, "Frontiers of Freedom." (George H. Doran Company). The first, to be sure, is in days of peace, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and the President of the Panama Railroad Company; he is Chairman of the National Forest Reservation Commission and Superintendent of Cleaning and Repairing the Statue of Liberty; he is administrator of laws relating to National Cemeteries and overseer of bridge construction on navigable streams; he has a multitude of other pastoral functions that have not the slightest relationship to the great god Mars.

But the second—the wartime Secretary -fights a nation's battles; he hears its censure and sometimes its praise; he is the subject of smoking car debate and Congressional inquiry. Within the bounds of No Man's Land, a people exiled by civilization for the ingrained iniquity of its rulers, seeks to fathom his plans and measure his potentialities. In Everyman's Land he reaches into myriad homes, and even as she wipes away her farewell tear each sweetheart and mother and wife wonders

how he will care for her boy.

For those who have known him, and knowing him, have loved him with a great love; for those who have seen him put the fine impress of his soul into a Nation's armies; for those who have watched him, with the Commander-in Chief, make this war not the military venture of a class, but the crusade of a people; for these, however humble, who have been privileged to work with him, who have seen him shun the market places, and in the silent watches, who have learned from his consecration the greatness of his causefor those, these chapters need no apology. For the others, these remarks are put into this more permanent form, not alone because they are the expressions-albeit impromptu-of the head of the military establisment of a great republic, but because they seem to speak spontaneously the language of a liberalism that even now is coming into its own.

Frontiers of Freedom

THIS book is more than the spontaneous I reflections and reactions of a Secretary of War in time of war; it is the reflection of the soul of a great democratic people. We hear in these extemporaneous addresses the roused anger and idealism of democracy, waging war in the cause of freedom against the medievalism of the Govern-

ment of the Central Empires.

It is this that has made this war to America "not the military venture of a class, but the crusade of a people." It is cause for pride and heart-stirring that America, by the hands of Wilson and Baker, is lifting up to her young men a flag unstained by selfishness and passion, that "this youngest and most hopeful of the nations of the earth, this young giant, fash ioned from all the peoples," is marching to the worst, and perhaps the last, of the world's great wars with a larger than national aim.

world's great wars with a larger than national aim.

Not to add a square inch to the territory of the United States; not to take from any man, woman or child living in the world a single thing which belongs to him; not even for the glory of successful arms; but in order to reestablish those principles of national justice without which national continuance and life cannot prevail. . . Some people say that they do not know how long the war will last. I do. It will last until we win it. . .

We know that whatever the struggle and whatever the cost, they will come back to us with the fruits of victory and that these will not wither in our hands as things we ought not to have, but they will be for a higher life and better uses for the sons and daughters of men everywhere.

War has become a thing of industry and commerce and business . . . it is the combat of smoke-stacks now . . and the nation or group of nations . . which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to coördinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it.

We at home must fight for democracy here as our armies for it abroad. . . We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work . . in factories and workshops to be interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights. . . When our heroes step off the boats and tell us they have won the fight for democracy in Europe we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting there.

Secretary Baker gives tributes to women.

Secretary Baker gives tributes to women. to labor, to the solidarity and earnestness of the nation, and appeals for constructive rather than destructive criticism of the Government's method of conducting the

The book is a mine of stimulating thought and valuable information. It is one which should be in the hands, not only of every young soldier, but of his mother.

Frontiers of Freedom, by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Geo. H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

ny tunes

BAKER OUESTIONED ON WOODS'S REMOVAL

Says Action Was for "Purely Military Reasons" Which Will Appear in Due Time.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood was removed from command of his division on the eve of its departure for France for "purely mlli-tary reasons," Secretary of War Baker today assured the Senate Military Af-fairs Committee. The Secretary, who had appeared before the committee to discuss the \$12,000,000,000 army bill, was questioned at greater length concerning the department's intentions toward General Wood than concerning the bill.

Mr. Baker was apparently unwilling to answer some of the committee's questions. He stated, however, that the department had not finally decided its course with respect to General Wood,

department had not finally decided its course with respect to General Wood, and insisted that the reason for the removal was good and sufficient, as would appear in due time. Committee members said the Secretary, who testified in executive session, gave them no definite idea what he had in mind, or what the emilitary reasons were.

In a brief discussion of the Army bill, Mr. Baker indicated that he shortly would present supplementary estimates, which would considerably increase the total. He also recommended an amendment to care for General William Crozier, formerly Chief of Ordnance, and General Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster General. Both are members of the War Council, although recent orders with respect to General Crozier would put him in charge of a department of these army at home.

Action by Congress would in effect be an official recognition of the removal of these Generals from their posts as heads of bureaus. Mr. Baker wants them assigned to home duties. His position is taken to indicate that he has become convinced that neither General is able to meet the demands a modern war make for business organization organization in supplying armies with food, clothing and weapons.

The elevation of the two Generals to the War Council followed last Winter's investigation of their bureaus by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. In both hureaus, particularly in General Sharpe's, the committee found a lack of up-to-date methods, and a great deal of red tape. General Sharpe, it was brought out, virtually had nothing to do with making contracts for his division, but appeared to be forced to accept whatever contracts were suggested for him by the Council of National Defense.

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, NEW YORK Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

By NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

8vo, Net, \$1.50

Coming at a moment when the eyes of the whole country are focussed on Washington, and especially on the War Department, this book has immediate importance and authority.

In the course of his duties, the Secretary of War is called upon by all manner of organizations for statements of the department's work. Baker always speaks extemporaneously and his words have a freshness and a directness that make doubly interesting this intimate picture.

Clear-visioned, forceful, quick with patriotism, this book gives a picture of a man who is impatient of anything but the very best that America can do. The book is specially valuable because it contains Mr. Baker's memorable survey of America's war effort made before the Senate Military Committee. No one can read the volume without feeling its inspiration, its firm purpose, and realizing what the United States is doing.

MR. BAKER SHOWS D. C. WATER DANGER

War Secretary Asks Steps Be Taken to Prevent Threatened Shortage.

Following the recommendation of Gen. Black, chief of engineers of the Army, Secretary Baker today called attention of Congress to threatened shortage of the water supply of the District. He asked "as an urgent war measure" that steps be taken at once to meet the situation.

Increased use of meters at all the government departments and public buildings, he says, will be of material assistance in controlling the supply and in preventing waste of water. As a special measure of immediate relief, however, he recommends that provision be made in the pending District of Columbia appropriation bill for transmission of power from the Capitol powerhouse to the government printing office in order to reduce the great consumption of water at that establishment.

It is shown that the government printing office uses nearly 3,000,000 gallons of filtered water a day for condensing purposes, all of which might be saved by discontinuing the power plant at the printing office and obtaining the necessary power from the Capitol plant, where only unfiltered water is used for condensation.

Letters to Chairmen.

With the view of getting prompt action in the matter) the Secretary of War sent identical letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House committees on the District of Co-lumbia, pointing out the seriousness of the situation, and the urgency and advantage of changing the water system at the government printing office in the pending bill.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

The text of Secretary Baker's letter follows:
"My attention has been drawn to the fact that the bill, H. R. 11692, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, as reported to the House of Representatives on April 25, 1918, does not contain the following items which were included in the estimates:

items which were included in the estimates:

"For completing the purchase, installation and maintenance of water meters, to be placed on the water services to the United States buildings, reservations or grounds, in the District of Columbia, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, said meters to be purchased, installed and maintained by, and remain under the observation of, the officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, \$22,000."

"For purchasing and installing a 10-inch water main across the Key bridge, including a 12-inch connection to the 36-inch gravity main in M street, and a water motor near this connection, for the purpose of supplying water to federal reservations and buildings on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, \$8,100."

Meters in Public Buildings.

Meters in Public Buildings.

"The installation of water meters on the government services is of considerable importance at this time. The three pumps supplying the filter beds from the McMillan Park reservoir are rated at 30,000,000 gallons each daily, one being intended to be held constantly in reserve in case of accident. The records show that during the month of April the average quantity of water pumped to the filters per day was 62,380,000 gallons, and for the thirty days from April 20 to May 19, inclusive, 65,900,000 gallons, as against 51,590,000 gallons for the same period one year ago, an increase of 2s per cent. The draft has risen to 70,000,000 gallons for several consecutive days and reached a maximum of 80,590,000 gallons on February 5 last.

The safe daily dependable capacity of the system is 65,000,000 gallons. As the average daily quantity is nearing the safe limit, the maximum having already far exceeded it and approached to the total capacity of all three pumps in full operation, and as it is understood that the population of the city is rapidly increasing, it is considered imperative that steps be taken at once to economize and control the use of filtered water and to reduce it, if possible, to the safe limiters of the supply system.

Meters on the public buildings and other public services are of material assistance in doing this, as it has

other public services are of material assistance in doing this, as it has been found that the consumption of water in some of the government departments which have been metered is far above normal, and with the meters as a guide steps looking to a decrease in such waste can be intelligently taken.

LEVELAND'S most notable and conspicuous contribution to the war is Newton D. No community in America knows the war secretary more intimately or appreciates his qualities



more thoroughly than the one which he served as city solicitor and mayor for more than a dozen years. By becoming head of the war department at a time when the nation engaged in the most strenuous war in all history Newton D. Baker. this Cleveland-

made war product passed from a local to a national and international stage. The eyes of the civilized world are upon Newton D. Baker today.

Always a ready speaker, Mr. Baker finds new opportunity for exercising his talent in this direction in the need of interpreting to the American people the problems with which their government is concerned from day to day. The people want to know; they have the right to know all that can in consistency be given them in explanation of moves and motives involved in the world conflict.

Mr. Baker is a master interpreter. thousands of Clevelanders know from personal contact with him, the secretary has the rare quality of being able to stand before an audience and in words of grace and clarity to make clear obtuse questions of policy and action. In "Frontiers of Freedom" Secretary Baker covers many of the chief issues involved in the present conflict from the standpoint of the United States.

It consists of many of the addresses he has made since America entered the war, several of them delivered here in Cleveland and others given to various units of our army overseas on the occasion of his recent visit there. To Ralph Hayes, private secretary of the war department head, Mr. Baker gives chief credit for getting the addresses together and the book into the hands of the public. Mr. Hayes offers a brief introduction. Of his chief Mr. Hayes says, "For those who have known him and, knowing, have loved him with a great love; for those who have seen him put the fine impress of his soul into a nation's armies; for those who have watched him, with the commander-in-chief, make this war not a military venture of a class but the crusade of a people; for those, however humble, who have been privileged to work with him, who have seen him shun the market places and, in the silent watches, who have learned from his consecration the greatness of the cause—for those, these chapters need no apology."

Mr. Baker speaks in all modesty of his own part. He hopes the addresses chosen by others to form the volume may be found to be as he intended them to be, "expressive of the meaning of the sacrifice which the world is now making, and therefore the essential glory of it all."

The volume is, of course, a study of Mr. Baker's wonderfully effective oratory as well as a study of war problems as they swirl about the desk of the secretary of war. These addresses, delivered, as Mr. Baker explains, "extemporanceously and without any other preparation than constant occupation upon the subjects with which they deal," are exceedingly well worth preserving as part of the records of the war.

If anyone has a suspicion that Mr. Baker is, as a speaker, merely an ordinary campaign speiler, he has an awakening here. For these addresses rank high as examples of the best spoken English, and one becomes a better American by reading and studying them.

New York: The George H. Doran Co.

army & nary Journal

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY BAKER.

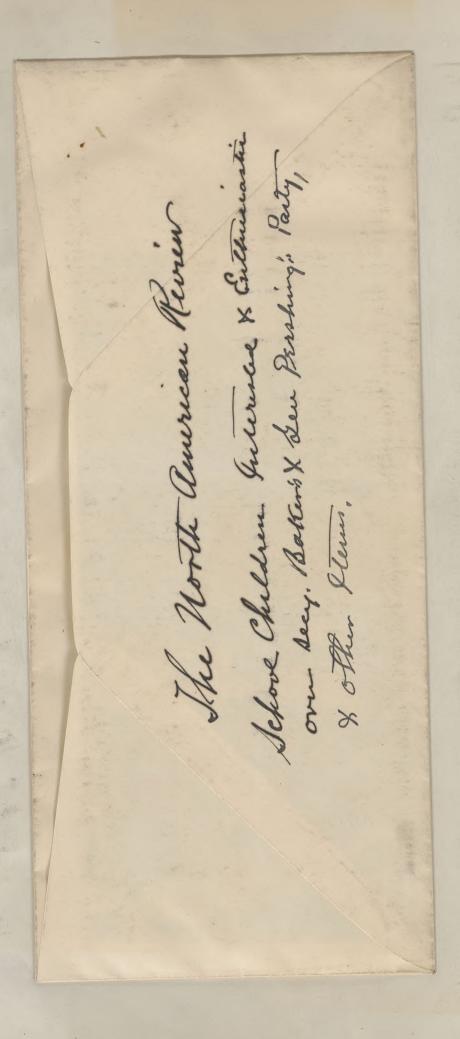
Secretary of War Baker announced on June 11 the appointment of Ernest M. Hopkins to be assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of industrial relations. Mr. Hopkins is a graduate of Dartmouth College class of 1901, and was called to Dartmouth in 1916 to the presidency of the college. Upon the appointment of General Goethals as Acting Quartermaster General, in 1917, he placed Mr. Hopkins in charge of industrial relations for the Quartermaster Corps.

OFFICER INSTRUCTORS.

Secretary of War Baker in response to an inquiry on June 11 stated that it was the intention of the War Department, as soon as it was practicable, to release a number of the officers of the Allies who were on duty as instructors in camps in the United States. The reason for this, he explained, was two-fold. In the first place, some of these officers are needed in their own countries, and the other reason is the fact that American officers by reason of foreign service and actual experience at the front will soon be qualified as instructors for the U.S. Army. It is improbable, however, that the number of foreign officers on duty here will be materially reduced for several months, and it is also likely that it will be desirable to give our own officers who are to be used as instructors the benefit of the training which is now available in the active fighting along the Western front.

GENERAL OFFICERS' FUTURE DISCUSSED.

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on June 10 to give information as to the Army Appropriation bill, and while in conference several members of the committee made inquiries as to "what is going to be done with General Wood?" The Secretary replied that the order sending that officer to command the Western Department had been revoked and none issued in its place as his exact future assignment has not been arranged. Mr. Baker stated that General Wood's retention in this country was for the good of the Service," as would appear in due time. Mr. Baker told the committee he would present supplementary estimates to the appropriation bill which would considerably increase the total. He also recommended an amendment to the bill that would provide for the future status of Major Generals Crozier and Sharpe, to the end that when these two officers are retired their rank will be in accordance with what the Secretary of War and the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs hold is their just due. Both officers hold their present rank by virtue of their assignment as Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster General, respectively. Secretary Baker proposed that an amendment be added to the bill authorizing the President to appoint two major generals "at large" to provide that rank for Generals Crozier and Sharpe, and to clear up the present situation by which General Crozier retains the title and rank as head of the Ordnance Department, although serving on the War Council, while another officer is Acting Chief of Ordnance; and by which General Sharpe has been sent to command the Southeastern Department while still nominally Quartermaster General. The committee, it was said, was favorably disposed to the plan presented.



The Back Door of the War

FOR three months now, ever since the great Hun offensive in the west began to take on the finishing preparatory touches, there have been warnings and rumors of another tremendous assault on Italy. Movements back of the Austrian lines ostentatiously pointed to mighty military preparations. Day after day the dispatches informed us that the crisis was near at hand; that the great Austrian offensive was about to begin; that the mighty onrush might come at any moment; that the vast devastating avalanche so long critically poised on the Alpine peaks was liable at any moment to come thundering down in an overwhelming smash upon the plains of northern Italy.

But it did not come. There are no indications that it will come or that it was ever intended that it should come. On the other hand, there is abundant ground for the belief that this mighty rumbling of gathering storm was only a well-staged bluff, a mere feint of wind and bluster to pin great armies down to a really unthreatened front.

Alone and unsupported by the discipline-hardened legions of Germany, the Austrians have never in a single instance been able to stand up against the Italian or any other army. They were thrashed to a frazzle by the Russians in the early stages of the war. The little army of Serbia licked them out of their boots, cleaned them out, horse, foot and dragoons, and sent them flying in disorganized, panic-stricken rabbles to wherever there was promise of cover. Italy, over physical obstacles apparently hopeless, drove them back over mountains and rushing mountain torrents to the very verge of territory access to which by the then victorious Italian armies meant the winning for Italy of the entire Austrian Adriatic seaboard and the laying open of that same road over which Napoleon led his conquering hosts to the gates of Vienna. The Italians, in other words, were on the very eve of administering such a disastrous blow as would have meant the end of Austria and, with the end of Austria, the end of the war itself.

Had Italy been supported at that critical time with only a part of the energy with which Germany came to the support of Austria, the Berlin-Constantinople railroad would have been cut, Turkey would have been isolated, the beginning of the end would have been in sight. But Italy did not get the help then so vital to her and to the whole allied cause. Austria got it and got it just in time to save her from being wiped off the war map. German armies saved Austria after her defeat by the Italians just as they saved her after her humiliating rout by the greatly outnumbered but heroically splendid little army of Serbia. The Italians were swept back within their own borders, and since then, with occasional forays on each side, have been holding an empty bag while Germany went off and got ready for the great onslaught in which she is now engaged.

Now, as at the very beginning of the war, Austria is the vulnerable joint in the Teutonic armor, the weak link in the Hun chain. And never at any time has she been more vulnerable or weaker than at this moment. Heavily discounting all the stories of internal dissensions, all reports of privations growing worse every day and of financial straits that are about desperate—making all due allowance for exaggerations along these lines, the fact remains that Austria must inevitably be in such sore plight that any thought of serious aggressive action on her part in the direction of Italy would

seem to be preposterous. Turkey cannot come to her aid, for Turkey has, or soon will have, about all on her hands she will want to attend to, with the two English armies advancing with such disconcerting steadiness in Mesopotamia and Palestine. Bulgaria, with the combined Greek, English, French and Serbian army becoming every day more active and threatening, has troubles enough of her own without shouldering any of those of Austria.

So Austria for the present stands virtually alone, the most vulnerable objective in all the long Teutonic line. And there for a long time to come she seems destined to remain. With our own rapidly growing strength in France to face, the Huns, no matter how far they may go in the present drive, are not going to be able to detach many divisions for Austria's relief. Austria is the back door, the weakly held back door to the Teutonic fortress. Right there close together are the two weak links in the Hun chain—rotten, besotted Turkey and half-starved, sedition-rent Austria.

And away over to the east, half way around the world, the Allies have an army of millions of as fine soldiers as ever marched to victory—the splendid army of Japan. And the army of Japan is marking time. Resting absolutely motionless when its weight thrown against that shaky back entrance to the Hun citadel, with the combined weights of the Italian, English, French and Greek forces already close to the Austrian border, would smash through that frail barrier and all Hundom, held in a grim life and death deadlock in the west, could not save it.

Years and years of battering at that stone wall the Huns have drawn across their western front would not do, if it ever did, what weeks or days would do if the crushing military force of the Allies, unfortunately so widely scattered, could be brought to bear on that weak, wobbling back door. And it is a layman's guess that it is through that back door, or not at all, that the fingers of the Hun's Nemesis will find their way to a strangle grip on the Hun throat.

Sharks last year; submarines this; what next?

A Blunder and a Tragedy

HE specious semi-official reports put forth by the War Department in explanation of Secretary Baker's refusal to permit Major General Leonard Wood to lead into action the men whom he had trained have served only to deepen the mystery. Indeed, they have been so confusing and so contradictory that a plain statement of facts, gathered at first hand from various trustworthy sources, seems to be called for.

The method of canning General Wood without arousing public indignation devised by Mr. Baker was characteristically cute and clever. On May 24, when a large proportion of the 89th Division was on its way from Camp Funston to the East, he telegraphed an order to the General to proceed to San Francisco immediately upon the departure of the last unit of his command. Had this order been delivered in time to be executed, the Secretary's purpose would have been achieved; that is to say, General Wood would have been interned on the Pacific and helpless except in so far as he might file a protest which could easily be consigned to the archives, and that would have been in effect the end of it.

But the best of plans gang aft aglee. By the merest chance General Wood, after having bade farewell to his family and disposed of his personal effects, including his horses, had already started East and did not receive the telegram until it was repeated to him in New York. Thereupon he proceeded immediately to Washington and presented to Secretary Baker his reasons for asking that the order be revoked and that he be permitted to accompany his division to France. The Secretary refused to grant this request and General Wood insisted upon seeing the Commander-in-chief. Mr. Baker could not refuse the demand and, after much hemming and having and backing and filling, an appointment was arranged. What happened at this interview has not yet been revealed. No word has come from the White House and the most that General Wood would say was that the President was "very courteous and very considerate." It may be assumed, therefore, that he promised to give the matter his most thoughtful consideration.

The General returned immediately to New York to await orders and soon after was directed to return to Funston and superintend the "cleaning up" of the camp for the reception of recruits. Whether this implied that General Wood is to be kept in Kansas or sent on presently to California or to Hawaii or somewhere else nobody seems to know. That it involved a refusal to permit him to lead his command to France, however, was certain and on Saturday, by request of the officers of the 89th Division, he visited Camp Mills to bid them farewell. No reporters were present and no account of the episode appeared in the newspapers on Sunday, but on Monday all contained reports, of which the best, from the Sun, we print herewith, to make the record:

It is recorded that Moses, having led the children of Israel from bondage, was permitted to go to a mountain top and see from a distance the Promised Land that he was never to enter. And thus it was that the General whose foresight led to the training of officers for the National Army, whose personal insistence largely resulted in the formation of that army, saw slip away from him to the measured cadence of the parade step and the music of many bands, the martial child that he had reared to fight the German. He had taken that division, out at Camp Funston, Kansas, when it was composed of youth from the plough and the counter, and had treated it in the crucible of military experience until it held its head high, its shoulders back and swung to the rhythmic stride of a fighting force conscious and swung to the rhythmic stride of a fighting force conscious

of its power.

On and on they marched in rigid lines, with eyes snapping to the right at the reviewing post, regimental colors dipping and officers popping to the salute with the monotony of perfect

They were going to France to meet the enemy of the world. He was going back to the West, where the corn grows, to mould another command from virgin manhood.

The one word that a soldier knows had brought both situations. By order the khaki lines were marching on their last review. By order the man who taught them the trick was going back, childless and bereft in so far as his armed and steel off-spring was concerned, to raise a new family under the Western

They had asked Gen. Wood, before he went West, to come to the camp and make a last talk to the officers, while the men said good-by in the only form that is reserved for marching and fighting legions. And he was on the little eminence of the re-viewing field, flanked by the commanding officer who had his shoes, and the staff officers who serve at the tent doors of the mighty, to receive the last compliment that could be paid him by silently trudging men.

The big, earnest man saw it all. What he thought no human being can say. In such moments men who would slap a machine gun in the face cannot stop a barrage of tears. The man who wrote that the bravest are the gentlest understood that human element that every reader must imagine for himself.

Before the assembled officers the General stood for his last talk, after the last first sergeant had taken over the command of the last company and the last commissioned officer had turned

from the column. They gathered around the old leader for a

from the column. They gathered around the old leader for a final word.

"I will not say good-by," he began, as the big chest that bore the ribbon of the Medal of Honor, the ribbon of the Spanish-American War, the ribbon of the Cuban occupation, and all of the evidences of service that one might render during the last half century, bulged just a trifle, "but I consider it a temporary

"At least," he added by way of parenthesis, "I hope so.

"I have worked hard with you and you have done excellent work. I had hoped very much to take you over to the other side—in fact, I had no intimation, directly or indirectly, of any change of orders until we reached here the other night.

"The orders have been changed, and I am to go back to Funston. I leave for there to-morrow morning. I wish you the hest of luck and ask you to know the high tendend of one

Funston. I leave for there to-morrow morning. I wish you the best of luck and ask you to keep the high standard of conduct and work that you have in the past. There isn't anything to be said. The orders stand and the only thing to do is to do the best we can—all of us—to win the war.

"That is what we are here for; that is what you have been trained for. I shall follow your career with the deepest interest—with just as much interest as though I were with you. Good luck and God bless you!"

There was a hand shaking seance for a few minutes, and then—East is East and West is West—the one group turned to the East, and the one man who had made the group set his resolute face toward the setting sun for whatever things the gods of war might hold in store for him.

"Tears were in the eyes of the officers," says the Times, and, adds an eye-witness. "the men were the saddest looking

and, adds an eye-witness, "the men were the saddest looking lot I ever saw,—I pray never to behold such a sight again." And what of the folks at home whose hearts had been comforted by the reflection that the lives of their sons were, at any rate, to be entrusted to the efficient care of the great soldier whom they themselves knew or had heard at the monster mass meetings where his ringing words have set the fires of patriotism aglow throughout the West? How are they going to feel?

What a blunder! What a tragedy! What a shame! Heaven only forbid that ere long we may not have to add: What a crime!

But whether or no, mark you, the end is not yet.

As evidence that he did not discriminate against General Wood in refusing to permit him to lead his division to the battle line, it would be quite characteristic of Mr. Baker to deny the same privilege to another officer of like rank. If so, he would naturally select our second ablest division commander, Major General Kuhn, for the sacrifice. let us hope not.

A Lamb in an Ass's Skin

EPRESENTATIVE ASHTON C. SHALLEN-BERGER of Nebraska, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, took us to task in a speech in the House the other day as sharply as the tepid disposition of a Pacifist would permit, (1) for saying that the Browning gun programme had fallen down, (2) for not according to Mr. Baker any part of the credit for adequate production of shoulder rifles, (3) for asserting that Mr. Baker has constantly misled and deceived the public, and (4) for being in effect pro-German and by inference disloyal to the United States of America. Because of these alleged offenses, he called upon the Department of Justice to root us out of our "safe ambush here in Washington" and make the punishment fit the crimes.

We hasten to utter a few words in extenuation while there is yet time.

(1) We rejoice to hear from Mr. Shallenberger, upon authority which he cautiously refrains from designating, that "between May 1 and May 18, this year, 659 heavy

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Browning guns were produced and delivered to the United States Government." We hope that the figures given, though grievously disappointing in the light of what had been promised, are correct. Nevertheless the most that the War Department could say as late as May 24 through Mr. Creel's concern was:

Heavy Browning machine guns sufficient to equip the machine gun units of one army division have been manufactured and are being shipped to Camp Meade, Maryland. More than half of the guns have arrived at that camp. The "Liberty" division, as the Camp Meade unit is known, thus becomes the first to be equipped completely and trained with heavy Brownings.

Enough heavy Brownings for instruction purposes have been shipped to every National Guard training camp and National Army cantonment in this country where troops are in training. They have arrived at as distant a point as Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

Lake, Washington.

Heavy Brownings for overseas training have been shipped. These paragraphs convey the usual vagueness,-such, for example, as characterized the exultant declaration of Secretary Baker that "shipments of air-planes had begun," when only two had been sent, in place of the thousands that had been promised.

But Mr. Shallenberger insists that, despite the fact that no definite statement was forthcoming, to our knowledge, previous to May 28, we should have known better on May 11 or May 18 because "the records of the War Department were as available to George Harvey as to anyone else,"the truth of which is unquestionable, since they are available to nobody at all except to Congressmen and to mighty few of them. Later Mr. Shallenberger, replying to a question, conceded his knowledge of this fact in these words:

I will say that I have not been one of those who believed that it was best for the country to conceal from the public the actual state of our Military Establishment and the fact of production of these things essential to the war. I think a great deal of misinformation and pessimism has been scattered through the country because we have not given out as much of this information. or misinformation and pessimism has been scattered through the country because we have not given out as much of this information as might have been done. But I will say to the gentleman, as he no doubt knows, that the modern military men seem to think it necessary to keep as much information as possible from the public about military affairs, and therefore the Military Committee as a rule have deferred to it.

Even though the records of the War Department are supposed to be certainly no less "available" to members of military committees than to "any one else," some uncertainty upon the part of Mr. Shallenberger developed from this illuminating colloquy:

Mr. Dickinson. The gentleman is speaking about the Browning gun. Is it being delivered—
Mr. Shallenberger. Delivered to our soldiers in this country for training.

try for training.

Mr. Dickinson. I was going to ask whether that gun was being delivered to the soldiers in the cantonments in this country.

Mr. Shallenberger. That is my information.

Mr. Dickinson. Are any of them being sent abroad as yet?

Mr. Shallenberger. I do not think they are.

He knew very well they were not and would not be for months; else how could Mr. Tilson, his colleague on the Committee, who really knows about guns, have testified that "the heavy Browning guns are not yet sufficiently in production to justify the arming of divisions in Europe with them," but that he was "hopeful that by the beginning of the year we will be making all we shall need." Which is the crux precisely of all that we said, namely, that we would not have heavy Browning guns in effective operation abroad during the present calendar year, and we adhere to that opinion, Mr. Shallenberger to the contrary notwithstanding. And if that is not a collapse in a programme which called for heavy deliveries before the end of April, we do not know what is.

(2) With respect to shoulder rifles, Mr. Shallenberger said:

They are coming in such numbers that we can fully equip an infantry division of 27,000 men every three days. Even the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW WAR WEEKLY has to doff its hat to this achievement, but it covertly refuses to give credit to the Secretary of War, who is responsible for every important determined action of the War Department.

And this is what we printed upon the same subject on page 4 of the issue of the WAR WEEKLY dated March 9:

Probably the greatest service yet rendered is that of General Crozier and Colonel Thompson, pluckily backed up by Secretary Baker; but even more signal and gratifying is the advantage accorded the lads behind the guns.

- (3) We regret that we cannot accord sufficient space in this number to do full justice to Mr. Baker and his peccadilloes, but we have long had such a project in mind and, in the stereotyped phrase of the House, we thank the gentleman for reminding us of the intention. Whether Mr. Baker will do likewise when the results of our exhaustive examination shall appear in print remains to be seen.
- (4) Mr. Shallenberger's strident peroration must be published in full. These were his concluding words, precisely as they appeared in the patient Congressional Record:

Apparently the compositor either could not set the gentleman straight or surmised that at the close he must have been standing on his head. Candidly, we have to confess, we do not enjoy being likened to Mr. Viereck, but recalling some of the things we have said about him we derive comfort from the reflection that he would resent the implied relationship even more strongly. The suggested stabbing of the President, straight through Mr. Baker, in the back, seems to fall of its own weight because of the extreme improbability of his standing with his back to his favorite Cabinet officer except for the hardly conceivable purpose of restraining uncontrollable emotion at seeing him. As to the "Bonnet Rouge," we would enter gladly into an academic discussion with Mr. Shallenberger but for a suspicion, arising from his reference to earmarks, that he thinks it is or was a lady and for the further apprehension, indicated by his name, that he is descended from a race quite different from the French and may not be proficient in the language of that distracted We accept without complaint Mr. Shallenberger's reference to us as a bushwhacker and his imputations upon our lack of patriotic spirit as a species of constructive criticism such as we ourselves readily recognize, though never use.

Truth to tell, we sympathize with Mr. Shallenberger. He had a difficult task to perform. Just think of it! Here is a man who voted for the McLemore resolution which forbade to American citizens the exercise of their undoubted rights upon the high seas and stands today as one who cannot survive the "acid test of loyalty" prescribed by the President, and who subsequently voted against conscription, without which now, as everybody recognizes, our country would

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be prostrate and helpless,—such a man essaying to pillory us on a charge of disloyalty.

And yet there is nothing to get mad about. Indeed, we find in the situation not only a bit of paradox but a touch of humor. Mr. Shallenberger's attempts at denunciation, scorn and satire do not deceive us for a moment. He is not a belligerent; he is a pacifist. We insist, moreover, that he has failed utterly in his earnest endeavor to write himself down an ass. His very bray is destitute of verisimilitude. He is a lamb in an ass's skin and, as such, is fully entitled to the gentle treatment which we have compassionately accorded and shall continue to accord him unless he should begin to blat again, in which event, we fear, we might have to hunt up a pair of shears.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shallenberger should and doubtless does rejoice mightily at the receipt of the following commendatory communication from his fellow pacifist:

I have read with deep appreciation and pleasure, wrote Secretary Baker, your helpful part in the debate on the army bill. The country will be stirred by the fine absence of partisanship and by the significant facts, which you cited, and I am, of course, doubly grateful at your willingness to defend me against the strange and malignant attack of Mr. Harvey.

It matters some to me personally, but my chief thought is that the truth will give the people of the country confidence in the army, and in that way Mr. Harvey will be prevented from helping our country's enemies by his extraordinary and depressing lack of information.

This, too, shall have our faithful attention in due and proper season—most fittingly probably, conformably to Mr. Shallenberger's reminder, in conjunction with our contemplated disquisition upon Mr. Baker as a Whole.

When Major General Erasmus M. Weaver, C. A. C., was retired last week, the country lost an untiring and highly competent officer, against whom not a word of criticism has been breathed since the war began.

The Evolution of Josephus

AVE you heard of any investigations or criticisms of our Navy?" asked Senator Lodge in his recent Providence address. And then he continued:

I have heard none. The Navy has done exceedingly well. Secretary Daniels has made no statements to the public of what he hoped to do. He has not said in 1917 what he was going to do in 1918.

Precisely. Josephus has grown up with his job. He has grown to be too big to manifest littleness in the wreaking of petty spites. He has not always been free from exhibitions of this form of smallness. He has vented his narrow prejudices against naval officers who had advanced to high rank by sheer merit of achievement. He has snubbed and humiliated such officers, has endeavored to discredit and relegate them to obscurity. There was an unhappy issue of veracity between Josephus and one of them from which, to put it mildly, the Secretary of the Navy did not emerge with banners.

Then the war came, and the beginning of the war was the beginning of Josephus' growth. One of his early discoveries was that it was just barely possible that a man whose nautical experience had been confined to canoeing on a North Carolina creek might not know as much about naval matters as men who had devoted their lives to the exclusive study of such matters and had grown gray in expanding their

theoretical knowledge by practical application of the same in years of sailing on all the seven seas. Another revelation that seems to have come to him was that he talked too much. To be sure he never had emitted the steady flood of roseate rhapsodies over things that were not so which has characterized the Secretary of War. But that was not to have been expected. He lacked both the oriental imagination with which Secretary Baker is gifted, and he further lacked the Bakerian knack of circumstantiality in presentation which has given so much verisimilitude to the most gorgeously colored of the Bakerian somnambulistic trances. Still, Josephus's output of language was copious. We had become so used to it that we did not quite realize how vast had been its volume until he suddenly plugged up the bunghole from which the steady blobbing, slobbing stream had so long flowed. Suddenly this ceased. Josephus quit talking and took to doing things. And the first thing he did was the wisest and most efficient thing he could do. He got out of the way of men who knew what to do and how to do it. He suddenly became a big enough man to no longer resent the presence of big men at his council board. He put the job of making our navy ready for war in the hands of men who were equal to it. He forgot any personal piques and petty animosities he may have had. Officers of demonstrated ability and of unquestioned patriotism did not have the Daniels door slammed in their faces. They were not contemptuously hustled from pillar to post in an ever narrowing circle of usefulness because of some small political or personal prejudice. Politics was adjourned in the Navy. It was adjourned from the moment Josephus revealed himself as the big man he really has become instead of the little man he had seemed to be while the large reservoir of latent strength that was in him was oozing and trickling out through fads and fancies and sloppy sentimentalities. He did not brag, he did not bluster and above all he did not lie about what the Navy had done and was just about to do. As Senator Lodge put it, he did not say in 1917 what he was going to do in 1918. The Navy's record from the time Josephus Daniels changed from a man of chatter to a man of action has been written in deeds and not in words, and before this war is over that record is going to be one of the most brilliant pages in our own or any other naval history.

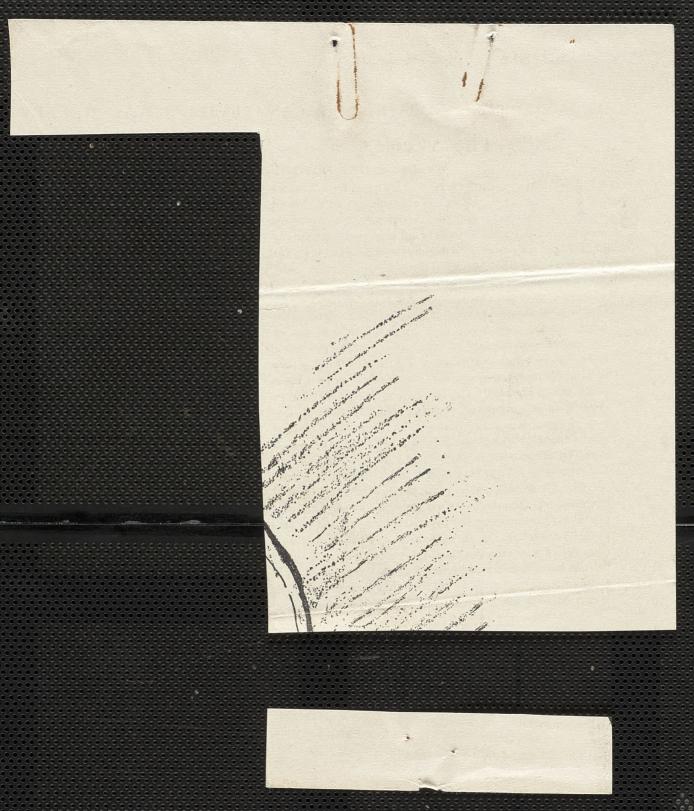
And high up on the roll of honor of that shining page is going to appear the name of Josephus Daniels. Not so much for what he personally will have done as for the brains and breadth with which he will have chosen men for great tasks and for the free hand he will have given them to bring out all that was in them. With practically an unlimited field for meddling and marring he has neither meddled nor marred. No one man living is alone able to handle this war of ours. No one man living is alone big enough to handle any one department of the war. The measure of administrative fitness in this case, as in the case of any vast business concern, is capacity to select the right man for each subordinate task, to eliminate every trace of personal feeling or political grudge or undue influence in making such selections, and, above all, unflinching courage in meeting incompetence with instant dismissal and in rewarding ability by promotion. That is the standard of bigness, with utter extinction of mere pride of opinion and utter self-elimination in all decisions, to which the heads of our administration must measure up and towards which Mr. Daniels is measuring up in a way which, by contrast, is a damning

The Week

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1918.

HE Hun is at the gate"; literally, at last. German U-boats are ravaging our coast waters and destroying our merchant shipping almost within sight of our shores and within gunfire sound of our chief ports; administering the final coup de grace to the smug assurance of our Pacifist War Secretary, that the war is three thousand miles away. We seem again to have been caught napping, which will afford the creel renewed occasion for devoutly thanking his God for the remainder of his piffling existence. Despite the ample warnings which had been given, the U-boats reached our waters and engaged in destructive depredations for a week or more before their presence was detected, save by their victims. However, now that they are detected, we have much confidence in the ability and readiness of Josephus Daniels's department of government promptly and effectually to dispose of them. Beside the enormous armament which we have sent to the other side of the Atlantic, we surely have enough naval vessels at home to deal with all the U-boats that may be sent across. We trust, too, that our aviation service and anti-aircraft coast batteries will prove sufficient to guard against aeroplane attacks on our churches, schools and hospitals. We assume that the present U-boats are not accompanied by aircraft, else they would have attacked the coast cities before this. But the entire practicability of such action must be borne in mind and guarded against, if they are operating in connection with a "mother ship" large enough to launch bombing planes from her decks.

indictment against the administration of the War Department, and which amounts to a reproach to the President himself for retaining a man of Mr. Baker's all but pathetic incompetence in a place of such vital importance.



words which we might wish to be heard and heeded by every citizen of the Republic:

"We do not agree with those who would utter sentimental platitudes while a mad dog is running amuck biting women and children, with those who would stand idly by quoting some isolated passage of Scripture while an insane man murdered him, ravished his wife, bayoneted his babies or crucified his friends, with any person who would discuss with some well and contented stranger the merits of various fire extinguishers while his wife and children are calling to him from the flames of his burning house.

"We believe that wrong is relative and has degrees, that there are greater things than human life and worse things than war. There is a difference between peace as an end and peace as a means to an end. (We do not want peace with dishonor or a temporary peace with evil.)"

There speak true pacifists, worthy of the name, and worthy of the name of American citizens as well. Are there those who would be more pacifist than Quakers, and who would regard the Friends as swaggering militarists and men of blood?

When in the troublous days of 1848 Proudhon was summoned before a magistrate and was asked "What is your 'Socialism'?" he replied, "Every aspiration toward the amelioration of society." "Then," said the magistrate, "we are all Socialists!"

If the sentiments of these representative Quakers are pacifism, then are we all pacifists. But between them and the blatant pacifists of the other kind, how great a gulf is fixed!

1137 airplanes downed in May, British bag 492, French 234, Americans 13.—Sun headline.

That tells the story.

The Aviation Investigations

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs is proceeding with its investigation of the collapse of the aeroplane programme and the failure of the War Department to procure ordnance in anything like adequate quantities. An understanding has been reached with Mr. Charles E. Hughes whereby the two pitfalls which Mr. Hughes feared will be avoided. The committee will take no chances of making public facts which would hamper Mr. Hughes in his determination to ferret out violations of law, if any there be, and to punish the guilty, and it will keep in sufficiently close touch with the chief investigator of possible criminal phases of the failure to preclude the danger that it will inadvertently afford immunity to the guilty by permitting them to testify before a Congressional committee.

On the other hand, the Military Committee will seek to discover and fix the blame, to uncover the incompetence and favoritism and vacillation known to exist, or to have existed. It is in no vindictive spirit that the committee undertakes this arduous work. It is with the firm conviction that a competent diagnosis of the disease is essential to the prescription of the proper remedies. If there be, as is keenly suspected, those in high office who, without violating a single written statute, have procrastinated, played favorites, preferred the dreams of the pacifist to the performances of the man of action and thus jeoparded the lives of thousands of

American soldiers, the facts should, in the estimation of the committee, be established, the blame placed where it belongs, and those guilty of such negligence marked as unworthy of further trust.

The flamboyant predictions of the Committee on Public Information regarding the early approach of the day when this country would make the skies over the battlefields of France "black with aeroplanes" are known of The effect of these predictions, the tremendous acceleration of aeroplane production in Germany, is recognized by all military authorities. The absolute waste of some considerable portion—as yet undetermined—of the \$640,000,-000 which Congress cheerfully and promptly placed at the disposal of Secretary Baker with which to construct aeroplanes is obvious to all intelligent and non-partisan observers. It may never be possible to determine with mathematical exactness the precise number of American lives which have been sacrificed by the War Department's failure, but that the number has been considerable is known to every officer familiar with conditions in France. In the estimation of men like Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock and Representative Kahn, a Republican but the man to whom the President is most beholden for the success of his military programme in the House, failure to fix the blame of this disastrous break-down would be merely to court its repetition in some other field of military endeavor. To gloss over such monstrous incapacity would be not patriotism but treason, not loyalty but base betrayal of the American boys who have gone to France, prepared to give their lives if need be, whose comparative safety depends upon the efficiency with which the great department to which they must look for ordnance and ammunition, equipment and supplies, aeroplanes and machine-guns, gas-bombs and hand-grenades, in a word, for every instrument of offense and defense, performs its task.

May I not thank you personally for your word of appreciation?

Who wrote that? Mayor Hylan.

Recruiting Convicts

ERMANY'S prisons are to be emptied into the army. The amateur criminals confined in the various Hun penitentiaries are to take a post graduate course in murder, rape, arson and all the subsidiary branches of villainy by being incorporated in the ranks of the accomplished experts in these lines who make up the land and sea forces of the Imperial German Government.

They will find themselves in congenial company. Moreover they will have the benefit of instruction by accomplished professors in every branch of crime, from the petty thievery practiced by the Crown Prince in the French chateaux he occupied to wholesale butcheries of women and children; of the wounded and sick in hospitals; of nuns, priests and Red Cross nurses and so on through all the various groups of the weak and helpless whose slaughter has been for nearly four years among the sporting recreations of the Hun Hordes.

And the plain peace-bred assassins, rapists and incendiaries thus let loose from the German prisons will find they have a great deal to learn. The world has moved

since they were locked up. Doubtless many of them, untrained and inexperienced in the more advanced school of crime developed by their countrymen since the war began, may at first find their sensibilities shocked. Some of them may even feel like drawing the line of association with the Kaiser's trained experts in savagery. Our old friend Villa, himself no tyro in the agreeable arts of torture, maining, ravishing and murdering, had to hide his distinguished head, be it remembered, when he first heard the details of Kultur's progressive slaughter-fest in Belgium. He had thought he knew something about bestiality. But he threw up his hands when he learned the coldly planned and minutely executed Hun exploits among the brave people who had objected to being walked over. Villa from that moment recognized his status. He was in the amateur class and frankly admitted it. But it is to be said for Villa that he was only an Indian. His instructors in brutality had only been untutored savages like himself. They had not had the rich stores of scientific learning to draw upon. There were no spectacled Herr professors among them to teach them the arts of wholesale slaughter and the more refined forms of cruelty such as the Hun military Universities of Crime have provided. Only the cruder forms of torture, such as mere sporadic burnings alive, were about their limit. Besides, they were hampered by scruples, a weakness in itself all but criminal in the Hun academies of frightfulness. They drew the line at using driven herds of old men, women and children as shields between them and the enemy. They disapproved the ravishing of nuns and of little girls barely emerged from the nursery. They were just plain savage men, but they were still men. And any latent instincts of mankind are a fatal handicap in any brutality competition with Kultur.

It is not at all unlikely that some of the convict recruits from the German penitentiaries may have some lingering, half-submerged prejudices of this kind to overcome before they can measure up to the standards the Kaiser's "Gott" has set. But, with a foundation of natural criminal propensities, no doubt they soon will attain a respectable standing among their blood-drenched Hun army associates. In the officers and gentlemen of the Kaiser's army they will find able instructors. And these instructors will be as exacting in their demand for practical efficiency as they will be thorough in their theoretical teachings. The jail birds will soon be trained and clubbed down from the higher moral standards of the penitentiary convict to the hearty, kultural level of Yahoo ethics of the German army.

We think if President Hadley's sense of humor was less highly developed and the New England conscience, of which he is in part the official custodian, was more active in its manifestations, it would be better for the morality of the great institution of learning over which he presides. The fact that eleven seniors of Yale voted for the blood stained beast of Europe as the foremost man of the world, is regarded by Dr. Hadley as a joke, "the type of joke which creeps into class voting almost invariably," he says, and therefore a childish prank not to be taken seriously; although the fact that there are eleven Germans and eleven Austrians in the senior class is conveniently ignored. We may remind Dr. Hadley that we are at war and that "jokes" of this char-

acter are not only ill timed but indecent; that Yale seniors are not thoughtless children but men, and any man who deliberately and with premeditation shows his preference for the German Emperor is guilty of treason, and as such to be treated not as a practical joker but as an enemy of his country. For the fair name of Yale the men guilty, whether Germans, Austrians or degenerate Americans, must be brought to book.

Gas Shells

The Army and Navy Journal, which ordinarily reflects the more intelligent viewpoint of the War Department, assures us that Senator Hitchcock and his colleagues of the ordnance investigating committee will find "that the refusal of Congress in the past to pay any attention to the recommendations of our ordnance experts was the real cause of our inadequate ordnance preparation for war." The Journal adds that the entire story of our failure will be found in General Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee last January, in which he recited the great abortive efforts made in years gone by to induce Congress to increase artillery appropriations.

We are inclined to agree with *The Journal* as far as it confines its arguments to the period previous to the war, but we find it impossible to accept the former warnings and appeals of the Ordnance Bureau as excusing some of its lamentable failures during the last year. Putting aside altogether, as irrelevant and impertinent, the promises which Mr. Baker wishes on the unsuspecting public every few days and devoting ourselves to the facts as they are offered to us by persons of responsibility, we have to confess that we are greatly alarmed by the activities of certain branches of the Ordnance Bureau.

Take for example the case of gas shells—and right here, let us state that we do not intend to discuss *experimental* gas shells or *Baker* gas shells, but shells that can be shipped in quantity to the front and hurled at Germans.

We are informed by the greatest military experts in Washington that the recent German successes may be attributed, to a very great degree, to the fact that the Hun had more gas shells, bigger gas shells and better gas shells than the Allies. All reports received at the War Department indicate the barrages of gas shells dropped back of the Allied lines were responsible for the most horrible results. Details appear to be superfluous. The fact is that thousands of our allies are now cold under the fields of Flanders because they were incapable of meeting gas attack with gas attack.

We are informed that after fourteen months of war Mr. Baker's ordnance department has not shipped one gas shell to General Pershing and barring miracles will make no considerable shipments until August. Up to the present time we have been unable to circumvent the band of press agents who camouflage War Department news, to the extent of getting at the truth concerning this astounding condition but we promise to make an effort to show just why an ordnance bureau which has been juggling billions for many months has failed to supply General Pershing with these absolutely essential weapons.

It is altogether conceivable that the nobby little pacifist who is presiding over the War Department will satisfy his

milk and water followers, with the excuse that the United States deprecated the use of such diabolical weapons and therefore made none of them in advance. We can assure Mr. Baker that if he has any such ideas he errs because as a matter of fact, the United States, at the Hague Convention declined to agree not to use gas shells in warfare for the very excellent reason that it was no more brutal to suffocate a soldier by gas than it was to suffocate a sailor by drowning.

If Mr. Baker desires all the facts on this point we suggest that he call in General Crozier, who represented the War Department at the Hague Convention and as the spokesman for this Government blocked the plan for prohibiting the use of gas by making an extremely logical and forceful presentation of the reasons which justify the use of deadly gases in modern warfare.

One of the interesting phases of the Wood incident was that it enabled the Chief of Staff, at last, to see the Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps now, after a while, the Provost Marshall General will get a look in.

The "Spoof" Nerve Center

IM HAM sees the bounding Baker's 500,000 American soldiers in France and goes him 500,000 better. The War Department optimist only claimed we had half a million men abroad.

Then uprose the gifted Jim Ham, his flaming aurora borealis whiskers spreading a lurid glare over all the Chicago horizon, and launched, not 500,000, but one million of our fighting men, "all armed and equipped," upon the gore-soaked fields of France. He launched a number of other asinine things also. In other words, Jim Ham Lewis opened his mouth and spoke. On the face of it, the War Department pacifist ought to have shrivelled up to nothingness before this hot air back draft. Maybe he did. In default of a microscopic examination it is hard to say. However, it is of no particular consequence one way or the other. It about sums up to the swamping of one wind-bag by the premature explosion of another and a bigger one. But we are getting pretty well used to this sort of artillery.

Now, the only reason there is for mentioning this last Jim Ham oratorical antic is that as level-headed a Congressman as Mr. Longworth seemed to think it of enough importance to serve as a sort of a sub-text in a speech he was making on the general subject of this spread-eagle bombast. It had a tendency, he argued, to create a false confidence here at home and by so much to slack up the energy of our war work. Eliminating the fact that we all know our Jim Ham pretty well, and hence know about what ratio of discount to apply to the statistics he drops in his oratorical soarings, the point made by Representative Longworth is well taken. This is no time for over-statement. It is a time rather for under-statement, if it is absolutely necessary that Washington statements must be at some sort of variance with the facts. We need all the stimulus to our war effort possible. Exaggerated reports of facts accomplished do not supply that stimulus. Their effect, as Mr. Longworth said, is precisely the reverse. They are in every way mischievous.

Mr. Longworth did well when he spoke so forcefully against this form of Baker-Creel propaganda. He did particularly well when he brought Representative Caldwell, of New York, to book for statements, swollen out of all proportion to the truth, which Mr. Caldwell had caused to be spread on the pages of the Congressional Record. Mr. Caldwell admitted that his statistics were out of line with the facts. Then he "thanked God he was an optimist," and said that the American nation had "done a big thing in a big way."

Optimism is all right, but if the American nation has done a big thing in a big way, why not let the fact speak for itself? What is the use of weakening what is true by smothering it with a lot of bombastic yarns which are not

Mr. Kahn, of California, artlessly asked if the statement made by the War Department last year that we would have 22,000 airplanes in France by July 1 this year was not responsible for this tendency to exaggeration. It needs no Congressman to answer that query. Anybody and everybody can answer it, and the answer is an emphatic yes. The War Department's aircraft and half a dozen other incorrect statements are distinctly responsible for the tendency towards exaggeration. The War Department has been the source of more and worse exaggerations than have come from any other quarter. It has been the father of "exaggerations," if that is the name for them. Mr. Kahn put his finger right on the swank, swagger and-well, "spoof," nerve center.

William the Damned has just conferred some High Cockalorum "decoration" upon the degenerate Crown Prince for the "great successes" which his troops have won. But if our recollection serves us aright, His Imperial Degeneracy has not yet captured Verdun.

Among recent discoveries by our Military Intelligence Service was that of "a marine artillerist in the German navy." He was roaming about this country, free and happy, with a list of American merchant ships in his pocket, from which he had crossed off the names of all that had been sunk by German U-boats. He was, he said, "on furlough." We should like to know if it is customary for German navy artillerists or any members of the German navy or army, to come to this country on furlough, and how many of them there are here, and how they get here, and what we are going to do with them when they are detected. We have a somewhat uncheerful vision of what would happen to an American naval artillerist if he were found in mufti prowling around Potsdam.

Colonel House once told me that no man knew how the war would end or what events and agencies affected the destiny of the human race.—Arthur S. Draper in the Tribune.

No wonder the rest of us can only guess!

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(Supplied by the Committee on Public Information-G. Creel, Chairman)

OFFICIAL CAPTION:

"School Children Interested and Enthusiastic Over Secretary Baker's and General Pershing's Party." [Note the Interest and Enthusiasm Depicted upon the Children's faces]

Letters To The Editor

ASK THE PRESIDENT

ASK THE PRESIDENT

Sir,—
You have been so alert in finding out the truth about the Ottawa Cablegram, that I should like for you to say why Japan has not been allowed to fight in Russia? A writer in the Atlantic Monthly of February, 1917, stated with prophetic accuracy the future prospects of the war, and that we could not win unless Japan came to our aid. Is it too late to strike at the Huns by way of Siberia? Napoleon said: "Guns talk." We and our Allies all talked a great deal while the Huns kept up a steady fire, more than a year ago. I said it would take us five years and 5,000,000 men before we would be effective at the front, and-every day confirms my opinion. Your bon mot about needing a Butcher and not a Baker rings clear. How about an Edwin M. Stanton.

Simon Wolf. Washington.

FROM SENATOR FRANCE

Sir,—
I feel that publications such as yours, the sole purpose of which is to help the country win the war, can render valuable service, and it was a pleasure to me to send in my subscription.

IOSEPH I. FRANCE. JOSEPH I. FRANCE.

United States Senate.

APPROVAL

SIR,—You are doing wonderful work. Your articles are well

digested in conception and so mercilessly true that every time you strike there is an illumination and vibrating force so deep and penetrating that it is felt throughout the country, stirring up the latent forces into action in such a manner that it makes the red blood tingle.

E. W. BIGGERSTAFF.

Rochester, N. Y.

AEROPLANES ABROAD

SIR,—
Our local "creel", the editor of our morning paper, has intimated two or three times that announcement has been made of extensive shipment of aircraft to France and has quoted Dawson of the New York Globe in his editorial comment on rumors of satisfactory production and performance of American machines.

I have seen no authentic announcement in any news items

or magazine articles of large production or shipment.

Being a subscriber to the Review and the War Weekly I Being a subscriber to the Review and the War Weerell take the liberty of asking for reliable information as to any confirmation of these rumors. I have no doubt that you will be rejoiced to publish such confirmation if it can be found.

C. M. Stewart.

Des Moines, Iowa.

[No completed planes from here. 1,316 built abroad of American raw materials and equipped with foreign engines.— EDITOR.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GRADUATION WEEK AT WEST POINT

West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1918.

The order of merit and home addresses of the graduating class and the addresses of the furlough class appear on pages 1587-9.

Graduation week has brought the usual throngs of relatives and friends who find that June and West Point make an ideal combination which makes for remembrance, although this year on account of the especially intensive training there were fewer show drills for visitors and the festivities were crowded into the last few days before the day of graduation itself. For obvious reasons there were fewer visiting alumni than in other years, but conspicuous among them were the graduates of

into the last few days before the day of graduation itself. For obvious reasons there were fewer visiting alumni than in others years, but conspicuous among them were the graduates of '68 who prougly wore the golden ribbon which marked their half-century mile-stone. A number of the '68 men were house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles-F. Roe at Highland Falls, General Roe being a member of that class. Beautiful weather marked the whole week until the last two important days, when cold and rain tried to mar the occasion, but failed utterly.

Perhaps the real beginning of the festivities was on Saturady evening, when the hop was attended by many visitors from far and rear; at the same time moving piarre were shown to a large audience in the gymnasium. Charlain Silver preached the sermon to the graduating class on the same time moving piarre were preached the sermon to the graduating class on the same time may morning, his inspiring words being heard or the organist, had pre-pared special and appropriation of 'Alma Mater' The Corps.' In the afternoon the Martlaer's Rock Association arranged for the Government launch to take visites over to Constitution Island for a ramble through the gradualified. There were several joilty picnics given by visiting mothers for cadets and girls on Sunday evening, the weather being ideal for that form of party.

In the afternoon of June 10 the corps was reviewed by the Superintendent' at the usual parade hour, most of the visitors and residents of the post having spent the hours intervening in attending an interesting baseball game with the Camp Merritt team. The Saturday game was also exciting, when the Princeton School of Military Aeronautics played the Army team, Many Princeton rooters came up for the game and brought their own band with them. Some Belgian veterans added to the interest and at the music, with still another band and pleased everybody.

The First Class hop on Monday evening was given by the Graduates also held their armune, friends on Thesday: In the afternoon the Chi

lifetime.

The graduation hop on June 11 was held in the gymnasium, which had been entirely camouflaged, and so successfully that the title of the building was all that remained to give an inkling of its real purpose; palms and evergreens assisted the gayly hued flags to convert into a charming ball room the main hall of the great building; the fencing room was the supper room. Those in the receiving line were Colonel Tillman, Miss Tillman, Mrs. Fiebeger, Mrs. Willcox, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Haskin and Cadet Coogan.

THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The graduation exercises on June 12 were held in the gymnasium and included the opening prayer by the Rev. H. Percy Silver, chaplain, addresses by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Baker and Col. S. E. Tillman, the delivery of diplomas, singing of "Alma Mater" by the Cadet Corps, and the benediction pronounced by Chaplain Silver. The U.S. Military band furnished two numbers in the program. In addition to Secretary Baker and General March there were also present Major Gen. William L. Sibert, head of the Gas Division of the Army; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the National Army Division at Camp Devens, Mass.; Brig. Gen. Thomas Q. Donaldson, and scores of other officers of lesser rank in the Regular Establishment.

General March to the Class of 1919.

After a brief introductory address by Colonel Tillman, General March spoke, addressing his words to the members of the graduating class. He said: "I have only a few words to say to you young gentlemen. You are particularly fortunate in being able to make a return to the United States so soon after graduation for the careful training which has been given you here at West Point. You stand to day with opportunity confronting you. You are to be pluaged practically at once into the great conflict which is rending the world, and among you are the commanders, in the near future, of important units. You will receive advancement in so short a period as to test every ounce of strength and every bit of military knowledge you have acquired.

"The war in Europe has shown finally and conclusively that personal courage is the commonest attribute of mankind. All nations have it. It is not dependent upon traditions, ancestors, or the righteousness of the cause for which men fight. The Regular, the Volunteer, the drafted man all have it. So in order to take your proper place in the military machine, to make a proper return to the United States for your education and training, it is not sufficient to fight bravely and to die gallantly. You will find that your associates from whatever source taken will do that as well as you. You will be confronted by a perfectly organized machine. That machine is going to be smashed, and the only way it can be smashed is by superior leadership on our part.

"This great peace-loving country is giving to the conflict the very heart of the nation. Its sons are now in France to the number of thundreds of thousands, and we are only just beginning. The problem of getting trained officers, trained leaders for this great force is one of the most serious among those confronting us. Among the great number of officers struggling to fit themselves for their duties you should be marked men. Much will be expected of you and you cannot fail. This large class of trained officers, graduating at a time when their

magnitude to transport both men and supplies across the ocean to France. The President, our Commander-in-Chief, has asked 'why limit the Army to 5,000,000 men?' and that sentence is the keynote of, subcess. We are going to ship those millions to France, and no submarine menace can make us alter that policy one iota. And ho temporary success, no gain of territory in France will have any effect upon us except to increase the number of our men that we shall send over there. So I say to you, men of the graduating class, this is the greatest time in the history of the world to live in—go in and win."

Secretary Baker on the War.

Secretary Baker on the War.

Secretary Baker began by telling of the presentation to him, while in France, for the Military Academy, of the bronze replica of the cadet of the Ecole Polytechnique, which, he added, had been accepted by the Government and would soon be mounted on a commanding site at West Point. The statue, which is of heroic size, will stand on a base of stone quarried from the battlefield of Verdun. The Secretary discoursed on the war and its causes, and said that as Rome failed in ancient times to accomplish what Germany seeks to do, so will the Germany of to-day fail. He repeated his statement made a few days ago that more than 700,000 American soldiers were now in Europe, and said that the Government would continue to transport them by the hundreds of thousands until there could be no possible question as to the outcome of the struggle.

"It is not unfair," the Secretary added, "to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark. We have joined a combination in which France and Britain and Italy and the United States have assembled in France the greatest force for right-eousness the world has ever seen. We see in that combination a submergency of international discord and of national selfishness. I can imagine that when the God of nations calls the roll of those who have been faithful England will say, 'I am here with my ships and my men. My losses are grievous, but my spirit is unbroken.' Italy answers, too, from the Alps to the Asiago. She says: 'My sons are here dying and struggling, but holding the mountain passes against those who would crush us.' And France—oh, the beauty and sublimity of her response: 'I am here, bleeding at every pore. My country is in part occupied. The mother earth has received to itself again hundreds of thousands of my dear children. But our heads are high, our determination is unbroken. They shall not pass. And when America answers, does it not thrill you to hear. 'We, too, have crossed the danger-infested sea as Lafayette and Rochambeau did long long years

EVENING STAR, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

WASHINGTON WELCOMES "BLUE DEVILS" ON RETURN TO CITY.



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND AND SECRETARY BAKER REVIEW THE FRENCH HEROES AT RECEPTION HELD FOR THEM AT FOOT OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

700,000 AMERICAN TROOPS AID ALLIES

Secretary Baker Tells "Blue Devils" of Small Army's Growth.

Enjoined by Secretary Baker to take home with them the news that 700,000 American troops have sailed from this country to France, the French Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils," left Washington today en route to their native land.

Before leaving America, however, the company of French veterans, who came to this country to assist in the liberty loan and have toured the south and middle west, will visit Baltimore, Newark, New York and Bos-

Mr. Baker's Speech.

Mr. Baker's Speech.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the Chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other.

"The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation.

700,000 Americans There.

"When you left France, the American Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their

Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well to share the glory of your success, and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home in order that as you speed the parting guests, you may emphasize the emotion which I have tried to express, that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American Army are co-partners in liberty and equality, and various defenders of the principles of freedom."

WATER METERS ASKED

Baker Urges Congress to Install Them in All Departments.

FIREMEN SEEK MORE PAY

Committee Visits Senator Smith With Appeal in Behalf of Local Men-Plan Broached to Connect G. P. O. With Capitol Power Plant to Save Use of Water There.

With the District appropriation bill about ready to be reported to the Senate from the Senate appropriations committee, two additional appeals for increased expenditures were made yesterday. The Secretary of War sought to have included in the bill, provision to have all water used by Federal and municipal departments metered, to curtail waste and so prevent the shortage that faces Washington because of wartime expansion and increased water consumption.

consumption.

A committee from the District fire department, consisting of Capt. Edward O'Connor, Sergt. J. A. Smith, Engineer J. D. Sullivan, Assitant Engineers R. E. Oden, J. T. N. Neslein and C. H. Carrick, accompanied by Commissioner Brownlow, was at the Capitol to appeal to Senator John Walter Smith for an increase in pay for the local firemen. Senator Smith is chairman of the Senate District committee and of the uppropriations subcommittee in charge if the District bill. Consideration of hese requests may delay report of the district bill.

Conservation at G. P. O.

Conservation at G. P. O.

Besides providing for metering of ater, Secretary Baker urged that the ublic water supply be conserved at the government printing office. This ould be done by transmitting power tom the Capitol powerhouse to the big inting shop, thus reducing water consenting office," wrote Secretary aker, "averages nearly 3,000,000 gallons, most of which is used for conensing purposes. The larger part of his water may be saved if power for he printing office is supplied from the lapitol plant, which uses unfiltered vater for condensation."

Unofficially it is stated that the proposed connection between the Capitol power plant and the printing office would cost about \$40,000. Mr. Baker suggests that the public printer be called upon for an estimate of the cost of the work.

Would Cost \$32,000.

Would Cost \$32,000.

Would Cost \$32,000.

Mr. Baker, in his letter, which was sent to the chairmen of the Senate and House District committees, seeks to have included in the pending bill an item for \$32,000 for the proposed meter installation as well as an item for \$8,100 to install a water main to carry District water over the new Key bridge to Fort Myer and other government reservations on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Both of these items were carried in the annual estimates, but were not included in the District appropriation bill when it came into the House.

Mr. Baker wrote that he considered any steps to conserve water "as an urgent war measure, as a shortage in the supply of the District of Columbia would very seriously hinder the work of the various departments connected with the prosecution of the war."

700.000 ARE IN FRA

Increase of American Soldiers Disclosed by Secretary Baker.

MILLION BEFORE MANY WEEKS

Some Brigaded With the French, He Also Tells "Blue Devils."

Addresses Visiting Troops on the Monument Grounds-Words Show That Decisive Victory Over the Huns Is Only Goal, No Matter How Many Men or Years Are Required. "Halt the Hun" Not U. S. Slogan.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

More than 700,000 Americans have now left for the battle areas of France, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Baker in his address yesterday afternoon to the "Blue Devils" on the Monument grounds.

Mr. Baker did not intend to disclose numbers at this time, as he is understood to have been waiting until he could announce what he describes as "a good round number," namely, 1,000,000 men. But the reception to the French warriors inspired the Secretary to outline what the American nation is doing and will do toward cooperating with 'members of an army which has never known defeat"

It may now be assumed that Mr. Baker's next announcement—only a few weeks off-will be to the effect that the 1,000,000 mark has been passed.

Filling Gap With Speed.

The last statement of Secretary Baker on the number of Americans in France, made only a few weeks ago, was that the 500,000 mark had been passed. The public is justified in believing that the gap between 500,000 and 1,000,000 is being filled with a speed that shows that the American nation knows something of military organization, after all, and has been equal to the big task of getting American troops overseas in great numbers at the right time.

Mr. Baker has requested that his announcements on numbers of Americans leaving for France be accepted as covering all that should properly be said on this delicate subject.

In other words, he does not want the newspaper correspondents, with whom he talks quite frankly, to indulge in speculation of their own as to just how fast troop shipments are increasing, when the 900,000 mark will be passed, what the outlook for making a record in troop shipments in June is, and other things.

Involves National Safety.

The reason for this is twofold. the first place, the correspondents who have the privilege of obtaining firsthand information on these confidential matters from Mr. Baker might inadvertently tell too much. Their speculations, guided by official data from the Secretary of War, might be too accurate to suit the requirements of national safety.

The other reason is, that speculation based on past records might very easily mislead the public. Because between 200,000 and 250,000 Americans were transported overseas during the month of May-this information has already been made known—this does not mean necessarily that the same number or a greater number will be shipped during the month of June.

There is a variety of causes which may make the records greater or less. It is not possible to go into these causes, but the only safe way is to await the official announcements and not make calculations independent of those compiled by the War Department itself.

Handling Job Successfully.

An outstanding feature of the news that 700,000 and more have already left is the fact that this shows that the War Department is handling the big job-in fact, the biggest and most important job of all-in a big, systematic and successful way.

Every American soldier is provided for, and the country need have no misgivings whatever on the score of how he will be cared for and supplied.

The War Department may have made, and may still be making, mistakes of a minor character along other incidental lines. Things may be going wrong in many places, and there may be room for improvement along a thousand different lines, which is only natural in view of the magnitude of the task being done.

ask being done.
But things are going right in the biggest and most vital work of all, and American troops, fully equipped and ready for action, are being poured into the battle zone before the Germans have been able to strike their heaviest

Joined to French Units.

Mr. Baker in his speech to the "Blue Devils" discloses other bits of highly important information. He brings out the fact that whole American divisions are being brigaded with French army

are being brigated with French army corps.

Referring to the American troops in France, Mr. Baker said:

"There they are united with you, sometimes brigaded in your divisions, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops, but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human liberty, and they and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

Looks Only to Victory.

It may be noted that Mr. Baker sees It may be noted that Mr. Baker sees in victory the necessary end of the war. He does not say that the Americans and the allies will by their common efforts "halt the Germans" or prevent Prussian militarism from dominating the world.

There is admittedly a certain weakness about the "Halt the Hun" slogan, which caused considerable comment when these posters appeared during the last liberty loan campaign.

It implies that the great task is to stop Germany from making further in-roads upon freedom and to bring the on-march of the German hordes to standstill.

standstill.

The slogan of the United States and the allies is really one that means much more than that. It means, as Secretary Baker points out before the pick of France's fighting heroes, that victory—clean-cut, decisive, crushing victory—achieved regardless of time or cost, is to be the end of the battle with the enemy's great war machine.

In this sense the reports from abroad that Gen. Foch already predicts a sweeping allied offensive in the not too distant future are particularly timely.

timely.

TROOPS STILL MOVING FAST

Baker Statement Shows 200,000 Have Sailed in Last Month.

ONLY 291 MEN LOST AT SEA

Germans, Ridiculing Americans, Said Only 500,000 Could Be Sent Abroad.

RECEPTION TO BLUE DEVILS

Secretary and Ambassador Jusserand Address French Veterans at Capital.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- More than 700,000 Americans have been sent overseas as part of the Pershing expedition-

Official announcement to this effect was made late this afternoon by Secretary of War Baker, standing in the shadow of the Washington Monument, addressing the famous French Blue Devils, who, after touring the United States in behalf of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, were the guests at an official reception on the eve of their departure for France.

Early in May Secretary Baker announced that no more than 500,000 American troops had been sent abroad. In this great movement of more than 700,000 troops to France only 291 soldiers have been lost at sea. These perished through the sinking of the British transports Tuscania and Moldavia.

While it had been known for more than a week that the speeding-up process in the transportation of troops had brought the total across the 700,000 line, it was not permissable to say that this figure had been reached.

Mr. Baker's Statement.

Secretary Baker's statement in addressing the Blue Devils was as follows:
"When you left France, the American

Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought America in the early and struggling days of American freedom."

Secretary's Baker's announcement makes ridiculous some of the contemptuous ridicule which German newspapers and military experts for the last year have been heaping upon America's plans for real participation in the war. Jan. 8 the State Department gave out extracts from official instructions issued by the German Government to German editors for the molding of German public opinion. One of them, sent out the German censor on June 9, 1917,

"Petit Parisien informs s that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75,-000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from mere fact of lack of space the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible.

Ridiculed by Germans.

On Jan. 18, 1918, the semi-ifficial Nordeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin was credited with the statement that the American Secretary of War speaks of an American Army in France. There is an American army in France, but it consists entirely of woodcutters, rail-way men, and doctirs, except two or three divisions whose precious lives are being spared in quiet places far behind the front. Mr. Baker speaks as if shortly there would be 1,500,000 Americans in France. Can the United States spare such a large number of men? The answer is no, because a large part of the army must remain behind for the protection of the frontiers, the coasts, the colonies, and for other duties of a po-litical nature. The political situation compels the United States to keep at home the greater portion of its army and the country can at the most put only 400,000 or 500,000 men into the European battlefields."

This statement was made by this semi-official German paper less than six months ago. By April 1 we had put 500,000 men into France. It will be found that this country has been able to land considerably more than 1,000,000 men in France before the Christmas holidays.

Colonel Gaedke, in a Socialist paper, the Bremer Zeitung, was credited on Jan. 30 last with more ridicule of American plans for sending a great army to France. After stating that it took the

Continued on Page Four.

Spring.
A cable dispatch received by the State Department today quotes the Tages Zeitung of May 31 as saying:
"Of what avail is the troublesome report of one or more American divisions when in one day of attack several enemy divisions are destroyed? American help is a drop in a hot fire."
The Hamburger Korrespondent of June 1 said: "The English and French war parties have staked their last cards on American help. Undoubtedly there are about 200,000 Americans in France, where they are behaving as conquerors at the cost of poor France, learning modern warfare, and stimulating hopes of American help."
The same newspaper on June 2 stated that "the American people and opposition press are revealing discouragement. Wilson's policy of might is threatened with collapse, and high-flown speeches are intended to conceal the flasco."

Reception to Blue Devils.

The reception to the Blue Devils was in the presence of French Ambassador Jusserand, military officers of the American, French, and British Governments, and a large crowd. Three mili-tary airplanes did stunts over the Washington Monuments during the cere-monies. Ambassador Jusserand in an eloquent speech paid the highest praise to the determination, courage, and self-sacrifice of the American Government

Secretary Baker's speech was as fol-

TROOPS STILL MOVING FAST

In your persons the kind of men when we wisten a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You have certified which was quite near them he asserted that the Americans were handicapped by distance and could muster," said Colonel Gaedke, "it has been shown that only 500,000 can get to Europe. But when? The Entente leaders have got to expect them before next Autumn—neutral observers say six months later."

Thus, according to Colonel Gaedke, we were due to have 500,000 men in France not earlier than the coming Autumn, and/perhaps not before next Spring.

A cable dispatch received by the State Department today quotes the Tages Zeitung of May 31 as saying:

"Of what avail is the troublesome report of one or more American divisions when in one day of attack several enemy divisions are destroyed."

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approval upon the true theory of civilization.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter, we are going to believe in the strength of moral force, instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations. We are establishing for the world the rule of righteousness, and when our army, co-operating with your army and those of our other associates, shall have established and set up these great things in the world, howe, leaving in your country many new-made friends—well-tried and deeply loved friends. loved friends.

Bond With the French.

"They will leave behind them, I be-Secretary Baker's speech was as follows:

"Your Excellency, soldiers of France, ladies and gentlemen:

"This is a significant occasion in a significant place. If the spirit of George Washington, whose memory is commemorated by this superb monument, could look down from it today he would imagine that the soldiers of France, who alded his struggling arms in the establishment of liberty and independence in this country, were keeping guard over the monument of his success.

"And when he learned that in the flight of time, the great principles for which he struggled had been brought to issue, and were being decided in an armed conflict on the western front, as we call it, and that France was there in arms associated with the soldiers of Great Britain and Italy, and that hundreds of thousands of the descendants of his own warriors and of the people of the country which he made free were there in active military co-operation with them, I can imagine that his spirit would feel that blessing has descended upon his efforts and that his success was a real and enduring contribution to freedom everywhere.

"You soldiers of France came to this countr yin order that the people of America might see with their own eyes lieve, a recollection in the minds of your

The Social Value of Life Insurance

By HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War

Man is distinguished from the lower animal by his ability to make provision in the time of plenty for his necessities in the time of dearth. That man is the best husband and the best father who makes out of his earnings a thrifty saving for investment in some way which will protect his family in the hour of misfortune. One of the most scientific

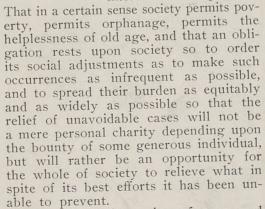
of all the contrivances yet developed by man for this purpose is life insurance. The payments required are small in comparison with the benefits received. The continuing obligation of the premium is a spur to saving of more compelling force than the mere desire to accumulate money to invest, so that many men who otherwise live up to their incomes are able to save in no other way, and many a family which might otherwise have been left helpless and in want has been saved by the money that came from the life insurance investment.

Investments in life insurance have another ad-

vantage. Those who are charged with the administration of the funds of a life insurance company act under the highest obligation that any trust can impose. If a man of moderate means invests his savings in ordinary commercial and industrial undertaking they constitute merely an industrial hazard, for like his health and his occupation they, too, may be swept away, and as the adage puts it, "Misfortunes never come singly." Such an investor at least runs the risk of having his investment depreciated at the very time when he or his family most need to rely upon it. This risk is almost absent

from investment in a good life insurance company. There may be losses in the company but all such companies are too prudently managed to permit investment in any one enterprise so large as to cripple the company's business, and losses when they are sustained, are spread over so large a number of persons as to have no appreciable effect upon

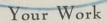
any one policy holder.
There is a public aspect from which life insurance is rarely viewed to which I desire to call attention. It is of the first importance to us all that poverty and destitution be reduced to the lowest terms. For a long time in the history of the race private philanthropy and benevolence had to be appealed to to establish and maintain charitable institutions for the care of the sick, homes for orphaned and dependent children, and infirmaries for the care of the aged and the poor. In recent years we have come to realize that society as a whole has an interest in this problem.



The natural humanity of men and

women is rebelling more and more against the pity of poverty and depend-This leads to the result that cities, counties and states are devising new ways of relief, and are more and more assuming the burden which private charity formerly carried, and it leads more and more to life insurance as a provision made in the time of prosperity against the distress which may follow a disaster to the breadwinner. All of these provisions are good from the public point of view, for the public interest is to secure that finer efficiency which comes from self-support and selfsufficiency among its constituent members. The value of life insurance can be best presented to the mind's eye by trying to imagine the widespread distress and destitution which would follow the destruction of even one of the great life insurance companies. If the whole system be taken into consideration it will at once be realized that life insurance has become almost one of the necessities of life under the conditions of modern civilization.

(When Mr. Baker was mayor of Cleveland he was invited to address a meeting of agents of The Cleveland Life Insurance Company. Being unable to attend, he wrote the foregoing article for the occasion.)



Do it cheerfully, even if it is not congenial.

Do it in the spirit of an artist, not an artisan.

Make it a stepping stone to something higher.

Keep yourself in condition to do it as well as it can be done.

Endeavor to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Make perfection your aim and be satisfied with nothing less.

Recognize that work is the thing that dignifies and ennobles life.

Regard yourself as a co-worker with the Creator of the universe.

Accept the disagreeable part of it as cheerfully as the agreeable.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

TROOPS STILL MOVING FAST

200,000 Have Sailed in Last Month.

ONLY 291 MEN LOST AT SEA for real participation in the war.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 10 .- More than 700,000 Americans have been sent over-

addressing the famous French Blue being spared in quiet places far behind the front. Mr. Baker speaks as if shortly the front behalf of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, were the guests at an official reception on the eve of their departure for France.

this great movement of more time ished through the sinking of the British European battlefields." transports Tuscania and Moldavia.

While it had been known for more than a week that the speeding-up process in the transportation of troops had brought the total across the 700,000 line, it was not permissable to say that this figure had been reached.

Mr. Baker's Statement.

Secretary Baker's statement in address- English two years to pr

Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans not do better than the E have sailed from their shore to carry Baker Statement Shows back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom."

Secretary's Baker's announcement makes ridiculous some of the contempt-uous ridicule which German newspapers and military experts for the last year have been heaping upon America's plans Jan. 8 the State Department gave out

Germans, Ridiculing Americans.
Said Only 500,000 Could

Be Sent Abroad.

RECEPTION TO BLUE DEVILS

Reception Ambassador

Jusserand Address French

Veterans at Capital.

For real participation in the war. On Jan. 8 the State Department gave out extracts from official instructions is sued by the German Government to German editors for the molding of German public opinion. One of them, sent out by the German censor on June 9, 1917, said:

"Petit Parisien informs s that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75, 600 to the hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75, 600 to the hand, overestimate it. In order to the produce this information with out some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75, 600 to the hand, overestimate it. In order to bring a division over from America 75, 600 to the hand, overestimate it. In order to the hand, overestimate it space the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible.'

Ridiculed by Germans.

On Jan. 18, 1918, the semi-ifficial American, French, and Nordeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin was credited with the attention. Nordeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin was credited with the statement that "the American Army in France. There is an American army in France, but it consists entirely of woodcutters," rail-tons the Washington Monuments the shadow of the Washington Monuments and doctirs, except two or shadow of the Washington Monuments and doctirs, except two or three divisions whose precious lives are and people. three divisions whose precious lives are being spared in quiet places far behind the front. Mr. Baker speaks as if shortly there would be 1,500,000 Americans in France. Can the United States spare such a large number of men? The answer is no, because a large part of the army must remain behind for the protection of the frontiers, the coasts, the colonies, and for other duties of a political nature. The political situation compels the United States to keep at home the greater portion of its army and the country can at the most put only 400,000 or 500,000 men into the European battlefields."

This statement was made by this semi-official German paper less than six months ago. By April 1 we had put 500,000 men into France. It will be found that this country has been able to land considerably more than 1,000,000 men in France before the Christmas holidays.

Colonel Gaedke, in a Socialist paper, the Bremer Zeitung, was credited on Jan. 30 last with more ridicule of American plans for sending a great army to France. After stating that it took the Early in May Secretary Baker and rection of the following, the duties of a po-nounced that us more than 500 may colonies, and for other duties of a po-litical nature. The political situation compels the United States to keep at 700,000 troops to France only 291 solaters have been lost at sea. These per-

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"And when he learned that in the flight of time, the great principles for which he struggled had been brought to issue, and were being decided in an armed conflict on the western front, as we call it, and that France was there in arms associated with the soldiers of Great Britain and Italy, and that his success was a real and enduring contribution to freedom everywhere.

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English two years to put 1,000,000 men on a battlefield which was quite near them he asserted that the Americans were handicapped by distance and could not do better than the English.

Gaedke's Figures Disproved.

"Of the total strength America could muster," said Colonel Gaedke, "it has been shown that only 500,000 can get to Europe. But when? The Entente leaders have got to expect them before next Autumn—neutral observers say six months later."

Thus, according to Colonel Gaedke, we were due to have 500,000 men in France not earlier than the coming Autumn, and perhaps not before next

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A cable dispatch received by the State Department today quotes the Tages Zeitung of May 31 as saying:

"Of what avail is the troublesome report of one or more American divisions when in one day of attack several enemy divisions are destroyed? American help is a drop in a hot fire."

The Hamburger Korrespondent of June 1 said: "The English and French war parties have staked their last cards on American help. Undoubtedly there are about 200,000 Americans in France, where they are behaving as conquerors at the cost of poor France, learning modern warfare, and stimulating hopes of American help."

The same newspaper on June 2 stated that "the American people and opposition press are revealing discouragement. Wilson's policy of might is threatened with collapse, and high-flown speeches are intended to conceal the fiasco."

Reception to Blue Devils.

The reception to the Blue Devils was in the presence of French Ambassador Ridiculed by Germans.

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I your persons the kind of men who ave written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You are welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the mbodiment of the determination, the courage, and the heroism of France, you have been accepted and received. And now you are about to go back to France.

"Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You have heard the artillery preparation, you have heard the artillery preparation, you have heard the drum-fire and the barrage, you have carried your swords and bayonets in fierce face to face charges, you are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your country-still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom. They are there learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous experience.

"There they are united with you sometimes brigaded in your divisions, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops; but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human life as compared with the more eternal valu

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Bond With the French.

Bond With the French.

They will leave behind them, I be lieve, a recollection in the minds of your lieve, a recollection in the minds of your people of generous and valorous associates and a better comprehension of liberty in America, which your forefathers helped to establish; and they will bring back to this country, the hundreds of thousands of them, each one a heart full of affection for the virtues of heart full of affection for the virtues of

heart full of affection for the virtues of France and the French people, full of admiration for the splendid courage of the soldiers of your army, and with minds filled with a realization of the value of community of feeling and cooperation among free peoples everywhere, both to make and keep the world free and safe.

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches, where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well, to share the glory of your success, and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home in order that as you speed the parting guests, you may emphasize the

emotion, which I have tried to express, that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army, are copartners in liberty and equality, and valorous defenders of the principles of freedom."

700,000 Men Sent Abroad. Says Baker

Secretary Gives New Figures in Speech to Departing "Blue Devils"

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America. Secretary Baker told the French Alphine Chasseurs this in bidding them farewell here to-day at the base of the Washington Monument.

The War Secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of American forces abroad was that 500,000 men had sailed for the battlefront.

The Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils" of France, came to America last month to assist in the third Liberty Loan campaign, and since have toured the South and Middle West. They were reviewed and received by the Secretary of War to-day before leaving for Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston en route back to their native land. Attending the exercises were M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; representatives of the French High Commission, Mr. Baker's staff and many government officials.

High Commission, Mr. Baker's staff and many government officials.

Welcomed by United States

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the Chasseurs, "came to this country that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people.

"As the embodiment of the determination, he courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would raher die than not be free.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own. And when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

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U. S. HAS 700,000 IN FRANCE BAKER TELLS BLUE DEVILS

In Farewell Speech to French Veterans, Secretary Reveals Between 200,000 and 250,000 Went Over in May Alone.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Washington, June 10.—More than 700,000 Americans have now left for France, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Baker in a speech to the "Blue Devils" of France, who came here to aid the third Liberty Loan and are about to return home. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Secretary Baker were speakers at the enthusiastic reception given to these French warriors on the monument grounds.

Secretary Baker, it is understood, had intended to withhold any announcement pertaining to the number of American troops in Europe for a few weeks more in order to be able to state that 1,000,000 in round numbers had already left. He decided at the last moment apparently

that to-day's ceremony provided a fitting occasion for stating the size of the force which already had gone. Mr. Baker's last official announcement on this subject, made several weeks ago, was that 500,000 Americans had already left for the battle zone.

It is known now that the number of Americans sent overseas during May was between 200,000 and 250,000. This was partly due to the fact that the British Government placed a considerable amount of tonnage at the disposal of the United States for troop transport pur-

The U-boats' raids off the Atlantic coast have not retarded and will not retard troop shipments, it is explained. The flow of men and supplies to Europe will be maintained unchecked.

700,000 Men Now in France, Says Baker

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

MORE than 700,000 American soldiers have sailed for France, Secretary of War Baker announced this evening in an address to the detachment of French "Blue Devils" who have been touring this country in behalf of the Third Liberty Loan and the Red Cross. He said:

"You are going back to your own country-still, thank God, your own-and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has

grown into a mighty manifestation.

"When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"They are there learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous ex-

perience.

"There they are united with you, sometimes brigaded in your divisions, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops; but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human liberty, and they and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization.'

U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE EXCEED

AMERICAN ARMY ABROAD PASSES 700.000 MARK

War Secretary Reveals Size of Forces at Review of "Blue Devils."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.-More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French Alpine Chasseurs in bidding them fare well here to-day at the base of the Washington monument.

The War Secretary's last announcement

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High Tribute Paid.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the Chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would

which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than seven thundred thousand Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

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Hearts in the Trenches.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose, we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations

dations.

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well to share the glory of our success and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home, in order that as you speed the parting guests you may emphasize the emotion which I have tried to express that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army, are copartners in liberty and equality and valoreus defenders of the principles of freedom."

700,000 TROOPS GONE TO FRANCE BAKER REVEALS

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, June Secretary Baker addressed the French "Blue Devils" to-day at the foot of the Washington Monument on their official farewell to the United States. He said in part:

"When you left France the American Army was there is small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shores to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"They and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

Baltima american.

"MORE THAN" 700,000 U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE

Washington, June 10 .- More than 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary Baker said today in a speech to French Blue Devils, who came to the United States to aid in the Third Liberty Loan Mr. Baker's last official announcement some weeks ago was that more than half a million had gone over.

June 11. Phila Pathic League

700,000 U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE, SAYS BAKER

Cheering News of American Achievement Is Given to "Blue Devils" in Honor of Their Visit to Washington

of War Baker today told the "Blue fighting zone.

France

can people for more than a week.

It is the answer of the United States effort on the western front.

parison shows the speed with which for several weeks.

| troops are being transported from Washington, June 10. - Secretary home-training camps to the actual

Devils" of France that 700,000 Ameriforecast given to the Senate Commit-At such a rate Secretary Baker's can soldiers already have been sent to tee on Military Affairs in January that In honor of the heroes of France he 1,500,000 men would be ready for for eign service before the end of 1918 made the announcement, which he has will be fulfilled easily, and certainly been contemplating giving the Ameri- far more substantially than many Senators believed possible at the time

Secretary Baker was moved to make to Germany's recent attempts to mini- his announcement today in order to mize the importance of the American commemorate the celebration in honor of the Alpine Chasseurs, held at the Secretary Baker's statement of the base of the Washington Monument size of the American expeditionary late this afternoon. J. J. Jusserand, force shows an increase of approxi- the French ambassador, was present mately 200,000 since he announced on to honor formally the daredevil fight-May 8 that the first half million had ers of his country, who have been the arrived in France. A simple com- guests of the American Government

700,000 U.S. Troops In France; Interesting For Reichstag Head

More than 700,000 American troops are in France, Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon told a detachment of the famous French "Blue Devils," who have returned to Washington after a tour of the country in the interest of the liberty loan.

The Secretary said:

"When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from the American shores to carry back to your people the encouragement which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American free-

HERE IS HERR'S DREAM.

And this is what Herr Fehrenbach, the new German Reichstag president, said of American troops in assuming the chair

recently:
"We have reached in reality the culminating point of this titanic struggle. We and our allies are counting on the invincible force of the German armies and on the resistance of the people which nothing can break. Is there still a man in the world who believes that the army which has conquered the greatest European armies, reinforced by Canadian and Australian troops, by Asia and by Africa, could be afraid of

an army which America is perhaps going to send against us?" "Whistling to keep up his courage," is the characterization given this speech by the allied diplomatic representative who received it here.

Woodington Herres.

Washington Post June 11,

700,000 ARE IN FRANCE

Increase of American Soldiers Disclosed by Secretary Baker.

MILLION BEFORE MANY WEEKS

Some Brigaded With the French, He

Addresses Visiting Troops on the

By ALBERT W. FOX.

More than 700,000 Americans have now left for the battle areas of France, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Baker in his address yesterday afternoon to the "Blue Devils" on the Monument grounds.

Mr. Baker did not intend to disclose numbers at this time, as he is understood to have been waiting until he and successful way. stood to have been waiting until he could announce what he describes as "a good round number," namely, 1,000,000 men. But the reception to the French warriors inspired the Secretary to outline what the American nation is doing and will do toward cooperating with members of an army which has never known defeat."

It may now be assumed that Mr. Baker's next announcement-only a few weeks off-will be to the effect that the 1,000,000 mark has been passed.

Filling Gap With Speed.

The last statement of Secretary Baker on the number of Americans in France, made only a few weeks ago, was that the 500,000 mark had been passed. The public is justified in believing that the gap between 500,000 and 1,000,000 is being filled with a speed that shows that the American nation knows something of military organization, after all, and has been equal to the big task of getting American troops overseas in great numbers at the right time.

Mr. Baker has requested that his announcements on numbers of Americans leaving for France be accepted as covering all that should properly be said on this delicate subject.

In other words, he does not want the newspaper correspondents, with whom he talks quite frankly, to indulge in speculation of their own as to just how fast troop shipments are increasing, when the 900,000 mark will be passed, what the outlook for making a record in troop shipments in June is, and other

Involves National Safety.

The reason for this is twofold. In the first place, the correspondents who have the privilege of obtaining first-hand information on these confidential matters from Mr. Baker might inadvertently tell too much. Their speculations, guided by official data from the Secretary of War, might be too accurate to suit the requirements of national safety.

The other reason is, that speculation based on past records might very easily mislead the public. Because between 200,000 and 250,000 Americans were transported overseas during the month of Mrs. When these posters appeared during the last liberty loan campaign.

It implies that the great task is to stop Germany from making further inroads upon freedom and to bring the on-march of the German hordes to a standstill.

The slogan of the United States and the allies is really one that men and the allies is really one that meritans and the allies will by their common efforts "halt the Germans" or prevent Prussian militarism from dominating the world.

There is admittedly a certain weak-mess about the "Halt the Hun" slogan, which caused considerable comment when these posters appeared during the last liberty loan campaign.

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Also Tells "Blue Devils."

Also Hals Is and tell the allies is really one that means and nucles fereilly one that means and nucles are pick of France's fighting heroes, that victory—achieved regardless of time or cost, is to be the end of the battle with the enemy's great war machine.

In this sense the reports from abroad that Gen. Foch already predicts a sweeping allied offensive in the not sweeping allied offensive in the not with the enemy's great war machine.

But the Allies is really one that means and not mean necessarily that the same number or a greatery bater points out before the allies is really one that means and number or a greatery bater points out before the allies is really one that means and number or a greatery bater points out before the allies is really one that means and number or a greatery bater points out before the allies is really one that means and number or a greatery bater points out before the allies is really one that means and number or a greater

official announcements and not make timely. calculations independent of those compiled by the War Department itself.

Handling Job Successfully.

An outstanding feature of the news that 700,000 and more have already left is the fact that this shows that the War Department is handling the big job-in fact, the biggest and most important job of all-in a big, systematic

The War Department may have made, and may still be making, mistakes of a minor character along other incidental lines. Things may be going wrong in many places, and there may be room for improvement along a thousand different lines, which is only natural in view of the magnitude of the task being done.

But things are going right in the biggest and most vital work of all, and American troops, fully equipped and ready for action, are being poured into the battle zone before the Germans have been able to strike their heaviest made, and may still be making, mis-

have been able to strike their heaviest

Joined to French Units.

Mr. Baker in his speech to the "Blue Devils" discloses other bits of highly important information. He brings out the fact that whole American divisions are being brigaded with French army corps.

are being origated with French army corps.

Referring to the American troops in France, Mr. Baker said:

"There they are united with you, sometimes brigaded in your divisions, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops, but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human liberty, and they and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

Looks Only to Victory.

WASHINGTON POST:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.

BAKER DISAPPROVES ARMY CORPS BILL

War Head, Says Wilson, Has Authority for Army Construction.

Organization of a separate construction corps in the army, proposed in a bill by Senator New, to have charge of all army construction enterprises was disapproved by Secretary Baker in a letter sent yesterday to Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military committee. President Wilson, Secretary Baker pointed out, has ample authority under the Overman bill to coordinate army construction administration to any extent desirable.

Unanimous approval of the House provision authorizing the President to call all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped was voted yesterday by the military subcommittee considering the appropriation bill.

Support for Provost Marshal General Crowder's proposal to extend the army draft to men between 18 and 45 years was given yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, during hearings on the \$12,000,000,000,000 army appropriation bill.

Six national guard cavalry regiments now being raised in Texas will be inducted into the Federal service immediately upon their organization, for service on the Mexican border. Maj. Gen. Carter, chief of the militia bureau, disclosed this plan yesterday in discussing the national guard program before the committee. In all some 8,000 men have been enlisted in the new national guard and 24,000 more are wanted.

OUR WORK IN FRANCE ALMOST INCREDIBL

London Times Says Our Accomplishments Will Rank Among Biggest of War.

HUGE PREPARATIONS TOLD

Large Executive Ability Shown in the Overcoming of Great My Zence Obstacles. 6-12-18

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The Times publishes from a special correspondent an lishes from a special correspondent an article describing what the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months of participation in the war. The results of the American efforts, he thinks, will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. In part he

"What the American forces in France have accomplished thus far is almost incredible. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks, where every day new ships are pouring forth their cargoes of men and war materials, cars and machinery. This dock system is finished. It supplements the old French dock system in a town where still more ships are constantly discharging American cargoes. A huge new warehouse system at this point also is nearing completion. Even now it is able to take care of the great flood of supplies

which are constantly pouring in.
"In an old part of this same coast
town the Americans installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for the ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary quarters and will be merged in the near future in a general scheme which is now being completed in the outskirts

of the town.
"In addition to new docks, there are warehouses and extensive railway yards. These latter have a trackage of nearly 200 miles. Work is well advanced on a new car assembly shop, where already, when I saw it in its incompleted state, twenty-odd freight cars a day of three different designs were being turned out and put into immediate service. Another assembly plant has been constructed at a different point to handle all-steel cars, which are transported here from America in sections in order to economize shipping space. At this plant these steel cars are now being assembled at the rate of a complete train a day, and plans are rapidly culminating for a large

plans are rapidly culminating for a large extension of the work.

"Here, too, a huge camp has been built for negro stevedores; also a remount camp and two big rest camps, each providing for many thousands of American soldiers, who march thence from boats, to be sifted and rearranged for dispatch to various training camps

further inland.
"Not far from here work on a new 20,000 bed hospital is forging ahead, and

thirty days from now it will virtually CAREY, DONALD E., E. M. Carey, 6 Main St., Corporals, Mass.

Dieutenants.

CORBY, EDMUND; Mrs. A. C. Corby, 215
West 101st St., New York,
LAWRENCE, JAMES J., Mrs. Mary W.
Lawrence, 249 Woodward Av., Adants,
Ga.

MOUNDED SEVERELY-48.

KEATING, MICHAEL; Mrs. Bridget Russell, 5th St. snd 5th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. RUGFF, EDWIN V.; Mrs. Margaret Ruoff, 193 Ralph Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Privates. GLTXN, WHLLIAM; Edward Glynn, Hunt-

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN: THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918.

Secretary Baker's Letter to Paris Society Accepting L'Ecole Replica for West Point

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The following letter, addressed to the Societe des Amis de L'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, France, is made public by the Secretary of War:

MAY 27, 1918.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: On the 6th of April, when I had the distinguished honor of receiving your committee at the American Embassy in Paris, you pre-sented through me to the United States Military Academy at West Point a replica of the statue erected through your generosity at L'Ecole Polytechnique in memory of the part taken by students of that institution in the defense of Paris in 1814, and expressed the hope that by means of this gift there would be a resumption of the happy relations between the two military schools, inaugurated in 1830 by the visit of La Fayette to L'Eccle Polytrobnique, beauty as weekly schools. Polytechnique, bearing a message from the students of the United States Mili-tary Academy, which he had graciously charged himself to deliver.

Formal Announcement June 12.

I am happy to be able to accept in the name of the United States the tendered reproduction, and I said that I would send a more formal acceptance upon my return to the United States. I will, on the 12th of June, make a formal announcement, which will be most warmly and enthusiastically received as an evidence of the continuing fraternal good will bethe continuing fraternal good will be-tween these schools and their friends, and also between the people of France and the people of the United States.

In collaboration with the superintend-ent and other authorities at West Point, I shall schoot a site for this status good.

I shall select a site for this statue, seeking so to place it that its splendid inspiration will carry a daily message to the young men in training for the military service of their country, and not only illustrating to them the heroic virtues of the first half tues of the French boys of 1814, but illustrating to them the higher fact that these great virtues of courage and patriotism are perpetuated, and that the heroism of the present French Λ rmy is of like kind and degree with that so justly celebrated in the defenders of Paris.

Inspiration to Cadets.

For all time this statue will stand to challenge the admiration and inspire the courage of our students and as a permanent mark of the gracious and generous fraternity in arms which this great war for liberty has established between the French Army and that of the United States. On behalf of the United States, and particularly of the Military Academy, I beg to assure you of my most grateful appreciation. Copies of such public announcements as are made of the presenta-tion of the statue will be forwarded for the archives of your society, and when the statue is ready to be placed appro-priate ceremonies will be instituted, at which it would be most happy and most fortunate if some members of your committee could be present.

With assurance of high regard, believe

Cordially, yours, NEWTON D. BAKER.

The letter of acknowledgment sent by the Corps of Cadets of the West Point Military Academy to the students of L'Ecole Polytechnique follows:

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 1, 1918. To the STUDENTS OF L'ECOLE POLYTECH-

We have been requested by our comrades to respond to the warm expressions of fraternal regard you have extended

Eighty-eight years ago our forefathers, in pledging themselves friends and comrades, established a bond which time has only strengthened. It is with profound joy that we of West Point to-day send our comrades to confirm this pledge. Fighting side by side with the sons of L'Ecole Polytechnique, confident and assured under the leadership of one of the greatest of your graduates, we shall begreatest of your graduates, we shall become truly your brothers in arms, and your associates in the defense of those ideals to which our united efforts are dedicated.

The beautiful symbol of the spirit of L'Ecole Polytechnique which we have received through our Secretary of War will ever serve as a source of inspiration and as a constant reminder of the high ideals and the perfect spirit which are the foundations of our institutions. It will stand as a permanent monument to the foundations of our institutions. It will stand as a permanent monument to the enduring fraternity of L'Ecole Polytechnique and the United States Military Academy, of the French Army and the American Army, of France and America. We men of the corps salute you.

For the Corps of Cadets:

EDWIN HUNTER CROUCH. Francis Earle Rundell. Clarence Page Townsley, Jr. Lewis Tenney Ross. EDWIN LUTHER SIBERT.

London Times Says Our Accomplishments Will Rank Among Biggest of War.

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Large Executive Ability Shown in the Overcoming of Great My Zene Abstacles. 6-12-18

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"In an old part of this same coast town the Americans installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for the ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary quarters and will be merged in the near future in a general scheme which is now being completed in the outskirts of the town.

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"Here, too, a huge camp has been built for negro stevedores; also a remount camp and two big rest camps, each providing for many thousands of American soldiers, who march thence from boats, to be sifted and rearranged fer dispatch to various training camps further inland.

"Not far from here work on a new 20,000 bed hospital is forging ahead, and thirty days from now it will virtually be completed. This is the largest hospital centre yet constructed. It is composed entirely of small one-story, light, airy, and attractive structures divided into small squares laid out on a great open stretch of sand, surrounded by pine trees; and altogether it promises to be an ideal institution of its kind.

"In this same section is an immense new artillery camp, all ready for the several brigades of artillery which were expected when I was there; and, like the hospital enterprise, it is in strong hands and promises well. It includes a large remount camp in which were several thousand horses at the time of my visit. Work in this section, which is typical of that at all I visited, is being vigorously and intelligently directed. Strong executives are in charge, and the spirit of the workers is excellent throughout.

"Everywhere Americans are realizing that they hav

throughout.

"Everywhere Americans are realizing that they have 'caught up with with themselves,' and now that they can visualize the completion of what a few months ago looked so much like an impossible undertaking, they are buoyed up, happy, and inspired by their success. They have conquered obstacles and overcome conditions which only great ability and indomitable spirit could hossibly surmount."

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In collaboration with the superintendent and other authorities at West Point, I shall select a site for this statue, seeking so to place it that its splendid inspiration will carry a daily message to the young men in training for the military service of their country, and not only illustrating to them the heroic virtues of the French boys of 1814, but illustrating to them the higher fact that these great virtues of courage and patriotism are perpetuated, and that the heroism of the present French Army is of like kind and degree with that so justly celebrated in the defenders of Paris.

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With assurance of high regard, believe me,

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For the Corps of Cadets:

Edwin Hunter Crouch.

EDWIN HUNTER CROUCH.
FRANCIS EARLE RUNDELL.
CLARENCE PAGE TOWNSLEY, Jr.
LEWIS TENNEY ROSS.
EDWIN LUTHER SIBERT.



Copyright Photo by Harris & Ewing.

The secretary of war recently told French soldiers in Washington that the United States had an army of 700,000 men in France. Statements today were that 800,000 Americans had been sent abroad.

On the platform, left to right, are George Creel, Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Jusserand, Edouard De Billy acting French high commissioner, and Gen. Wm. S. Graves, assistant to the chief of staff.

Secy. Baker's Remarks at Flag Day Exercises by Government Clerks

Secretary Baker, presiding at a Flag Day meeting held Friday on the Monu-ment Grounds and attended by about 15,000 United States Government clerks

"In ordinary times our flag represents the traditions of history and the aspirations of our Nation. The number of its stripes is the number of the original States; the number of its stars the number of the traditions of our Nation. States; the number of its stars the number of that mightier and larger constellation which now makes up the United States. It is always to us the emblem of our patriotic attachment to the Nation and an exhibition of the ideal purposes and the high moral foundation upon which we believe a nation to rest. But in these times the flag-has acquired a new meaning to us all. Men are fighting under that flag now on foreign soil, and as we look upon the flag here to-day we can convey with our glance into its folds some of the approval and some of the some of the approval and some of the devotion we feel for those about whom it is to be wrapped in that foreign country after they have paid the last full measure of devotion to the ideals which

measure of devotion to the ideals which that flag typifies.

"It is therefore especially appropriate in the midst of a great national crisis and era of this sort that we should assemble thus in public and give to the flag and the thing it represents the dedication of a new devotion, those of us on this side remembering in affection those on the other side making common cause with Americans everywhere, soldiers at home Americans everywhere, soldiers at home and the soldiers abroad, having the common purpose to place that flag and keep it where our forefathers intended like it where our forefathers intended it to be, in the very forefront of civilization, characterized by adherence to high ideals and devoted to the loftiest causes which can engage the affections and activities of mankind." ny mored June 15/18

CANCEL WAR CROSS, ARTISTS ASK BAKER

Appeal for Really Artistic Substitute for Present Medal Fit to Be Worn With Decorations by Foreign Nations.

Paul W. Bartlett, President of the National Sculpture Society, made public yesterday a letter sent by him June 11 to Secretary of War Baker, expressing the regret of the society that there was no opportunity for free competition for designs for the Distinguished Service Cross that has

been made a reward for American gallantry in France, and asking that the field be opened for competition.

The World has illustrated the Distinguished Service Cross that has gone to France. It was approved by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, on a design submitted by a Philadelphia commercial firm, without notice to others.

others.

The artists' complaints led to the appointment of a committee, with Herbert Adams, President of the National Academy of Design, to see that a competitive chance' was given in future designs for valor insignia. The committee's influence in official quarters has not yet been tested.

Mr. Bartlett's letter followed a meeting of the National Sculpture Society, at which disapproval of the cross and of the manner of its award was outspoken. Many members disputed the authority of the War Department to make an arbitrary award and some favored the recall of the medal.

"The commercial motive of the Philadelphia firm." Secretary Augustus Lukeman said yesterday, "is shown in the transfer of the contract to a New York factory that turns out medals by the bushel. Artists would give their services gratuitously if requested."

"When we first heard of the proposed medals and crosses," Mr. Bart-

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give their services gratuitously if requested."

"When we first heard of the proposed medals and crosses," Mr. Bartlett said in his letter, "we supposed that our best medalists, all of whom are members of the National Society, would naturally be in due time asked to make designs, and we are surprised and disappointed that this has not been done.

"When one considers how much these medals mean to those upon whom they will be conferred, their national character and future historical value, and the fact that they will also be awarded to heroes in the Allied armies and be worn side by side with the medals and decorations of other nationalities, some of which are pure masterpieces of art, it becomes apparent that the greatest care should be used in the choice of the designs and every effort made to secure for this purpose the best available talent in this country.

"We still trust, Mr. Secretary, that this can be done; that the first medals may be only used as a matter of expediency, and that after you have given this question due consideration you will give American artists the opportunity to exercise their talents and strive to create some medals and crosses worthy of this great country, worthy of our great cause and worthy of the heroes who will wear them and take oride in them, not only for their symbol, but also for their artistic beauty."

JUNE BULLETIN: MONDAY,

18,

MEDAL PROTEST

Sculptors Make Public Their Letter Asking New Cross Design.

Definite protest to the Secretary of War relative to the commercial designs used for the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross has been forwarded by the National Sculpture Society. This protest was sent June 11, but was withheld from publication until

the society was assured it was in the hands of the Secretary of War.

The sculptors are confident, that prompt notice will be taken of their attitude. The letter to Secretary of War Baker, written by Paul W. Bartlett, president of the National Sculpture Society, follows:

"The National Sculpture Society has instructed me to converge."

"The National Sculpture Society has instructed me to express to you its sincere regret concerning the commercial designs which are being used for Medals of Honor and War Merit Crosses that are to be given to our soldiers for heroid deeds in battle.

Sculptors Are Disappointed.

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French Artists Are Utilized.

"May I add that in France all work of this kind, which has a far reaching influence at home as well as abroad and involves the national artistic reputation of the country, is treated with real love and reverence and executed and supervised by her greatest artists—the official medalist of the mint being himself a member of the Institute of France, and I can assure you, Mr. Secretary, that if you give our artists a chance you will find that they have the same love and reverence for their work, coupled with a keen sense of patriotism."

The National Sculpture Society first became interested in the medal situation when it was informed that a Philadelphia firm of commercial artisans was handling it. A special meeting was called where at least twenty of the foremost sculptors and medalists of the United States unanimously disapproved the course the Government had taken.

Attention was also brought to the fact that the designs were judged by the War College. "This is about as consistent as having a sculptor pass upon the merits of a gun," declared one prominent artist when he heard of this.

WAR SECRETARY BAKER NOT TO OPPOSE DRAFT AGE EXTENSION

Not Needed at Once, He Says; Crowder Stands for Immediate Change in the Law

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- Should Congress decide that it is necessary at this time to extend the draft age limits either below 21 or above 30, or both, no opposition will be offered by the War Department.

In authorizing this statement today, Secretary Baker said the department could see no immediate need for such action, although the date already is in sight when it will become necessary to replenish the class 1

BILL BEFORE SENATE

A bill by Senator France of Maryland to extend the draft to men from 18 to 45 is now before the Senate Military Committee, and at a hearing on it last Saturday, Provost Marshal General Crowder gave it as his opinion that extension of the draft ages would be necessary. He told the committee that 3,000,000 men would be under arms by next August 1st and that class 1 would be exhausted by the first of next year.

The present tentative schedule of the War Department is said to contemplate the arming of 4,000,000 men by next January 1. That would mean the calling of 1,000,000 men between July and January, and the absorbing not only the men remaining in class 1 from the first registration, but those placed in that class under the recent registration as well as some 200,000 expected to be put in that class as the result of the reclassification recently ordered.

ESTIMATES KNOCKED OUT

All previous estimates of the department reltaing to man-power have been based solely upon the men in class 1, General Crowder stating specifically in his report on the first draft that it would be the policy of his department to refrain from touching the other classes. The present emergency, however, with its resultant demands for the speedy organization of forces far in excess of the number contemplated, have upset these decisions.

TELLS OF TRACING FEVER TO VERMIN

TUESDAY. JUNE

Pershing Officially Confirms Discovery That Insect Bites Spread Trench Malady.

PRAISES 66 VOLUNTEERS

Underwent Inoculation for Sake of Army-Steps Now to be Taken to Eradicate Parasites.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHINGTON, June 17.—An nouncement made by Secretary Baker today officially confirmed the disficers in France of the fact that trench fever is a germ disease, and that it is spread through bites made by that famous denizen of the trenches, "the cootie." The announcement was based of the receipt of a cablegram from General Pershing reporting the success of the experiment in which sixty-six American soldiers were wiling to risk their lives for the sake of science and the army by submitting themselves to

be inoculated.

Two things were tstablished by the investigation. The first was thattrench fever is a germ disease, and secondly, that it is spread by the trench louse.

This is the second great medical discovery of world-wide importance and value made by the United States Medical Corps. The first was the establishment of the fact that the yellow fever germ is due to the mosquito's bite. The discoverer was the late Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, U. S. A. Through this natable achievement Major Gen. Gorges, the present Surgeon General of the army, was able to eradicate yellow fever in the Panama Canal Zone.

The official announcement of these important discoveries follows::

A cablegram from the Commanding General of the Expeditionary Forces to

General of the Expeditionary Forces to the Secretary of War reports the success of a trench fever investigation which was made possible through the willingness of sixty-six American soldiers to risk their lives. The message contains the names and home addresses of the sixty-six men who submitted to injoculation. All of them are now either cared or convalescent. These men were from field hospitals and ambulance organizations, units commonly designated as noncombatants. They were selected from a large group of volunteers as the healthiest and consequently the best able to withstand a long siege of trench fever, which has been one of the most baffling diseases which the allied armies have encountered. The men selected were sent to a hospital behind the British front line in January.

A Serious Military Handicap.

A Serious Military Handicap.

"Trench fever is a disease which has been common on the western front. It may have existed before, but has not been either frequent or sevre enough to direct the attention of the medical profession. Now it represents one of the greatest causes of disability in the allied armies. Nothing definite was known about either the cause or mode of spread of this disease. While it is probably never fatal by its nature, through frequent relapses and debilitating effects, it may render a certain proportion of men permanently unfit for military service, and the approximate average time lost from this disease is six months. Therefore, in spite of the fact that it is not a fatal disease, from the military point of view, it has been a serious one. "The problem of protecting our men, if possible, from this added suffering was one of the first questions faced by the American Expeditionary Forces. Before any intelligent protective measure could be taken, there were two points to be established: First, was this disease caused by Germans? Second, if it was a germ disease, how was it amend? profession. Now it represents one of the

1918.

Attempts were made to use animals the establish these points, but no animals susceptible to this disease could be found. Therefore, as in the case of Walter Reed and his work on yellow fever, it was necessary to resort to voluntaters from our army, who would be willing to sacrifice themselves that the many night be saved.

The first question studied was whether this was a germ disease. No serms could be seen with the microstope, but the Medical Department knew that there are numerous germs which cannot be seen by even the most power-diff magnification. Therefore, this point had to be established by taking blood from men with the fever and injecting it into healthy men.

Out of thirty-four such individuals inobulated wit hiblood, or some constituent thereof, taken from seven cases of thench fever, twenty-three volunteers developed the disease. Out of sixteen healthy men inoculated with whole blood from a trench fever case, difteen developed the disease. These experiments prove that trench fevr is a germ disease and that the germs live in the blood of men so infected.

Inoculation of the Patients.

Inoculation of the Patients.

"The next question was: ' How is this disease spread?' Naturally, the body louse was to be considered first. Large numbers of these were collected from patients with trench fever and also some of the same kind were brought from England, which had been collected from

of the same kind were brought from England, which had been collected from healthy men. The lice from trenche fever cases were allowed to bite twenty-two men. Twelve of these later developed the disease, while four men bitten by lice from healthy men remained free from the disease. Eight other volunteers living under exactly the same conditions, in the same wards, but kept free from lice, did not develop trench fever. After blood inoculation the disease developed in from five to twenty days. After being bitten by infected lice the fever required from fifteen to thirty-five days to develop.

"With these facts in hand, namely, that trench fever is a germ disease and that is carried by lice, it is now possible to take up the question of controlling, in an intelligent manner, the disease. As long as the protection of the men from lice was only a matter of comfort and of no military importance, their extermination did not warrant extraordinary measures, but now that it is known that it is not simply a matter of discomfort, but that the 'cootie,' (trench vermin,) is indinetally one of the largest causes of disability, it is deemed worthy of extraordinary efforts to control these pests. It is a repetition of the question of mosquito control, yellow fever having been eliminated on the Panama Canal Zinne by these means.

"It is no mean thing that these volunteers did in France. To face illness of weight for these men was from twenty to twenty-five pounds. Incidentally, the hospital in which the experiments were carried out was shelled by the Germans in the early part of their March drive. It is believed by the Army Medical Corps that the sacrifice of this group of sixty-six men will in time lead to the protection of theusands of men from the ravages of trench fever."

TUESDAY, JUNE 18,



MEMBERS of the War Council of today: Left to right they are, Major-General E. M. Weaver; Col. Pierce; Asst. Secretary of War Crowell; Major-General Crozier; Charles Day of the Shipping Board; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; Major-General Crowder; Col. U. S. Grant, Jr., and General Tasker H. Bliss.



MEMBERS of a Civil War Council held in Washington in April, 1865. In those days there seem AVA ed to be a greater variety of style or rather lack of style, in wearing apparel than now exists which, however, is a small matter compared with the important work of shaping a nation's destiny.

DISCRIMINATION APPLYING DRAFT

Any Wrong Done Will Be Righted, Secretary Baker Says.

(Associated Press Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, June 22. — When his attention was called today to reports that draft boards in ome districts were being accused of discriminating against colored drafted men, Secretary Baker said: "The war department will brook no discrimination, and any cases of alleged or suspected discrimination brought to to our attention will be irvestigated, and any wrong done will be righted.
"I have heard that draft boards in adjoining counties take a different view of practically identical facts with regard to white men but I never heard of the question being bought up with regard to

white men but I never heard of the question being bought up with regard to colored men.

"The answer in all of these cases is that a review is provided directly by the president, and all that is necessary for anybody to do is to point it out to the war department, and any grievance will be investigated. If the draft board acts unfairly we will correct its action."

BakerUpholds Prison Terms For Objectors

Denies Appeal to Twelve Upton Privates Who Refuse to Fight

Would Deport Them To Lands They Favor

Only Plea Is They Have Relatives in Enemy Nations

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- In approving to-day sentences ranging from eighteen months to twenty years imprisonment, imposed by courts marital upon twelve privates who refused military service at Camp Upton, New York, and Camp Gordon, Georgia, Secretary Baker made it plain that the War Department does not consider these men as coming within the class of conscientious objectors.

The men refused service solely because they were asked to fight against Germany and Austria, in which countries most of theme claimed to have relatives. Since they are not regarded as conscientious objectors, they will not have the right of a review of their cases by the special board appointed to hear appeals of such objectors.

Secretary Baker held with the courts that, since the men were citizens of the United States regularly inducted into service under the selective service law, they were in duty bound to fight for the country and that they could not select the country against which they would bear arms.

"In my judgment," said Secretary Baker's statement, "if after this war is over, some process can be devised by which these entirely undesirable citizens can be returned to the countries of their preference, it would be highly desirable from the point of view of the United States.

Decision Approved

"I have not the least doubt as to the propriety of the procedure in these

Baker Approves Sentences Imposed Upon "Objectors"

Continued from page 1

cases, nor am I uncertain as to the correctness of the results reached.

"The soldiers in all these cases were either naturalized citizens of the United States or native citizens of the United States, born of parents of countries with which the United States it now at war. They were properly members of the army of the United States it now at war. They were summoned before proper officers of the army and asked whether they would in fact fulfill their military obligations by fighting agains Germany and Austria in Europe.

"They all answered that they would not... There was the same shuffling on the part of some of the soldiers as to what they meant by their answers, and some long-winded refine ments were undertaken to the effect that some of them were willing to fight Germans and Austrians generally, but would not fight their own relatives although they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans and Austrians whom they were required to shoot at from long rang happened to be related to them.

Blood Ties Very Strong

Blood Ties Very Strong

Blood Ties Very Strong

"In one of the records the soldie claims to have an uncle, evidently too old to be in the military service of Austria, whom he once saw, and he haheard of ten or twelve other relative in Austria, of some of whom he haseen photographs which must haveen of a very persuasive characte since they aroused in him, emotion of blood kinship strong enough to over come the obligations of his oath of allegiance as an American citizen.

"These men were full citizens of the United States, most of them by the voluntary act of naturalization. The were full citizens in the sense that they had equal rights and privilege with all other citizens. They have alse equal responsibilities. Among these duties and responsibilities is to protect the United States against all its enemies, domestic and foreign. No right is extended to a naturalized citizen to pick and choose."

Twelve objectors were sentenced as follows:

Hyman Polkes, fifteen years; Will-

follows:
Hyman Polkes, fifteen years; William J. Seider, twenty years; Joseph White, fifteen years; Anton Zsoldak, ten years; Julius Levinthal, eighteen months; Louis Silverman, ten years; Mayer Suffkind, ten years; Louis H. Blumenthal, fifteen years; Samuel Spire, five years; Paul Bauer, ten years; William Charles Schwab, twenty years, and Michael Ciupa, ten years.

TONESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

The Size of the American Army and the Draft Age.

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Representative KAHN of the House Committee on Military Affairs predicted about a month ago that the change in the situation wrought by Russia's collapse would require the United States to put at least 3,000,000 more men in the field than would otherwise have been our quota.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, patriot without illusions, is now reported as estimating at five million men the size of the American army needed to do the work this peace loving republic has undertaken.

"Why limit it?" asks President Wilson; and his question is really the answer. All these gentlemen are right, the President especially. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, when asked how long a man's legs ought to be, recorded his observation that they always should be long enough to reach the ground. President Wilson, in similarly philosophical spirit, has grasped and formulated the great truth that the size of our army should be the size that can win the war.

The job of raising three, five, ten million men if necessary seems simpler than it did a year ago. At the beginning of June 9 last year we had a military force of less than 10,000 officers and a little more than 200,-000 enlisted men. A year later we have about 125,000 officers, excluding all those who have not completed their education; and we have more than 1,500,000 enlisted men, counting only those with at least three months of intensive training.

The War Department and Provost Marshal-General Crowder, to whom belongs so much of the credit for the successful operation of the draft laws, may well be proud of this achievement; the country is only beginning to understand its magnitude. The history of the world records no feat of swift military organization comparable to that of which we have seen the beginning but have not yet witnessed the end.

The draft age now is from 21 to 31. The number registering on June 5 on coming of age and entering this class was 744,364, about a quarter of a million less than had been estimated by experts in the mathematics of the selective service. It is now manifest that for the job ahead the limits of the present draft age will have to be raised or lowered, or both, to produce the men needed. Congress is already considering this question. In a recent discussion of the subject General ENOCH H. CROWDER estimated at 3,087,063 the number of boys or young men between 18 and 21 available for the draft; and at 10,683,249 the number of men from 31 to 45. On the basis of former experience as to the proportion of married men and also as to the proportion of men physically and otherwise acceptable, he saw in the two classes the possibility of an additional army of 2,500,000 without reckoning the registrants of 1918 under the present law. On the question of extending the draft age up or down General Crowder said:

"The younger men are generally deemed the sounder and more pliable material; but, on the other hand, the older men are more likely to yield in larger numbers the occupational skill so necessary in the varied composition of the modern army. If the age limit was not enlarged to include the older men for raising the needed numbers, too large a proportion of the younger and more aggressively patriotic men would be withdrawn from civil life, thus unduty injuring the coming generation."

While we are not aware that either Secretary Baker or General Crowder has committed himself finally as between raising or lowering the draft age, it is generally assumed, from utterances like the foregoing, that the Provost Marshal-General is inclined to reach first for the older men rather than draw upon the class which has not attained the age of 21.

On the other hand, both Senator CHAMBERLAIN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative KAHN of the House Committee are reported as favorable to the idea of lowering the draft age to 18. If Secretary Bak-ER's opinion should coincide with theirs in this respect, THE SUN believes that the Secretary's attitude would meet with approval.

It seems to us that whether the

upper limit is raised to 36 years, or to 41 years, or even to 45 years, as variously has been proposed, there is no doubt of the expediency of lowering the inferior limit to 18 years.

As General Crowder judiciously remarks, that will yield the sounder and more pliable material. The country is full of boys of that age eager to get into the service. We can apprehend no disastrous results to coming generations from withdrawing temporarily from civil life these ardent and enthusiastic young Americans. Indeed, we believe that both the country and themselves will be better off for their inclusion in the selective service of America; and their inclusion at this time will establish the precedent for that which is bound to come if the existence of our republic is to be safeguarded in the future, namely, a system of universal military training.

We do not regard the age of 18 as too young, in the case of any American boy otherwise available for the service, either for the beginning of military training in time of peace or for the beginning of intensive training in time of war for the actual fighting operations of war.

CHANGES IN DRAFT

Baker Not to Oppose Extension of Limits by Congress.

ADVOCATED BY GEN. CROWDER

After Class 1 Is Exhausted, Inclines to Draw on Men 19 to 36.

Saw Baker Before Stating His Views to Congress-No Immediate Legislation Likely, as Exhaustion Is Not Imminent — Italian Ambassador Sees Secretary of War on Participation of U. S. Forces in Italy.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) Two events of possible far-reaching importance happened at the War Department within a few minutes of each other yesterday afternoon. At half past 4 Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, went into conference with Secretary of War Baker-the result of this conference may be evident in the near future-and shortly thereafter Mr. Baker, in response to inquiry, explained to the newspaper men that he would not oppose any action by Congress looking to extend the draft age limit.

There is no connection between the two incidents, but each may have distinct importance. The news that Mr. Baker has modified his position somewhat with respect to the draft age limit is highly important because of its possible future effect on so many thousands-if not hundreds of thousandsof able-bodied American fighting men over 31.

Ready to Yield Judgment.

Secretary Baker's position now refutes the theory of that famous Frenchman de la Rochefoucault, who remarked that one is always ready to distrust one's memory, but never one's judgment. Mr. Baker's judgment has been that it would be better to stay within the prescribed age limit of 21 to 31, but if the judgment of Congress is otherwise, he is ready to consider yielding the point.

It appears that after Secretary Baker's statement to the newspaper correspondents last week that the question of extending the age limit had not been considered by him at all, Provost Marshal General Crowder came to him to say that he had been asked to appear before the Senate military affairs committee on the matter of the draft age

Favored by Gen. Crowder.

Gen. Crowder's views were not in harmony with those of Mr. Baker, and the former told the Secretary he had no desire to embarrass the War Department's policy and feared, perhaps, that his testimony might tend to do so. Gen. Crowder is known to favor in principle an extension of the draft age limit after Class 1 is exhausted, but he has not stated that he favors extending it from 18 to 45. Probably 19 to 36 would be more in line with Gen. Crowder's judg-

This means that after Class 1 is exhausted Gen. Crowder favors getting men physically fit and without dependents over 31 before taking men with dependents, &c., from classes 2, 3 and 4. Gen. Crowder expects that all the 2,420,-000 of Class 1 will be exhausted by the end of the present year. So far 1,347,000 have already been called into service.

In No Way Restricted.

Secretary Baker told Gen. Crowder not to feel in any way restricted in giving the Senate military affairs committee his frank judgment, together with facts and figures upon which that judgment was based. It is not the custom to restrict army officers any way in their testimony before congressional committees, but in the interest of governmental team work it is sometimes advisable for an officer to know in advance whether his testimony is going to go counter to policies already determined or decided upon.

The effect of Mr. Baker's announcement that he would not oppose the judgment of Congress on the draft age question at once removes the prospect of opposition by the administration and permits this question to be threshed out openly and decided by the concensus of the nation's opinion, as reflected at the Capitol. There is plenty of time for consideration, as Class 1 will not be exhausted this year and the flow of man power to Europe will continue for months before this matter has to be definitely decided.

Indicates an Extension.

Indicates an Extension.

Nevertheless, Mr. Baker's statement will be taken in many quarters as an indication that the draft age limits will be extended either during the present session of Congress or immediately after Congress reassembles in December. Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House committee, favors raising the age limit up to 45 at once and Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate military affairs committee, is inclined to agree with him.

Secretary Baker declined to discuss his conference with the Italian Ambassador, but again made it clear that he would not feel at liberty to make any announcement concerning American troops to Italy until they had actually reached there.

The plan to have American troops participate with the allies on this front is in line with this nation's policy to share the military responsibilities with France, Great Britain and Italy on the Italian front, as well as on the present front in France and Belgium. Italian troops are cooperating fwith French, British and Americans on the western front now and it is regarded as only logical that Americans, as well as French and British, should cooperate with the Italians in Italy.

Probably the first announcement concerning American forces in Italy will refer to a relatively small body of troops but it will be the nucleus for more to come.

JUNE 19, 1918.

Conscienceless Objectors.

There are times in the course of heated argument and the outpourings of perfervid oratory when the proponents of a given cause prove too much, with the natural result that the cause receives a shock from which it is slow to recover. Thus it was on the historic occasion when Mr. O'Toole successfully defended the claims of the low, dank cafe as being the poor man's club, said contention being nobly bolstered up by Mr. O'Flaherty's subsequent assertion that if there were no saloons there would be no poor men.

Something of a similar nature is to be found in the reasons given by a group of "conscientious objectors" for refusing to wear the uniform of the army of liberty or to bear arms against the enemies of freedom. The sentences of these overly scrupulous gentry to terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to twenty years have been approved by Secretary of War Baker, who goes even further by suggesting that after the war they be deported to the countries for which they evince such a tender yearning.

But it is the basis of their objections which seems to have been most repugnant to Mr. Baker, as probably was the case with the membership of the courts-martial which passed upon the cases of the twelve recalcitrant privates who refused military service. Their "long-winded refinements" did not involve religious predilections, but a reluctance to fight against relatives now in the Teuton and Austrian armies. One of these youths, born in the United States, was hampered by the knowledge that he had an uncle in Austria whom he had never seen. That was enough, so much thicker is blood than water, especially when a U-boat is liable to bob up in the latter element almost anywhere in the course of the passage abroad.

The United States government has been exceptionally considerate of genuine religious convictions where war service is concerned. It offers the alternative of a character of service to those who are opposed to actual fighting that will enable them to perform other important and valuable duties. The evidence is overwhelming, however, that the interest of this particular crew was exclusively engrossed in that portion of humanity frequently referred to as "No. 1." Their concern with respect to remote ancestors appears to have been in direct ratio to the personal danger involved. Under dire stress of circumstances of universal war, and in the absence of other collateral relationship to fall back upon, these "conscienceless objectors" doubtless would be found lining up with Mark Twain at the grave of Adam shedding ineffectual tears over his untimely cutting off.

The D. > r

Cry of Politics in Army Stirred by Ohio Appointment

Baker's Elevation Guardsman to Colonelcy Causes Resentment

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June . 20 .- Over the protest of the Chief of Staff and other high officers of the army, Secretary of War Baker has commissioned Adjutant General Robert H. Wood, of the National Guard, Ohio, a colonel and assigned him to command a regiment of the Ohio National Guard in the 37th Division, soon to see service in France.

Wood's appointment, which is attributed in some quarters to pressure exerted by Governor Cox, of Ohio, is said in army circles to lay the War Secretary open to the charge of permitting politics to be injected into the army.

The appointment of Wood to a colonelcy recalled the unsuccessful efforts of Governor Cox to have him appointed a major general to command the Ohio troops at the time they were called into the Federal service. Owing to Wood's lack of military training and experience, the War Department at that time dismissed him from consideration as a division commander. Wood's friends, headed by Governor Cox, persisted in their advocacy, however, and Secretary Baker finally referred Wood's application to the General Staff

rered woods application to the General Staff.

General Staff officers reported to the Chief of Staff, General March, that Wood was clearly unqualified for such a command. They pointed out that he had not served in a higher rank than captain in active service during the Spanish war and then never actually commanded troops in the field.

It was likewise reported that Wood had no knowledge of present-day warfare and that he lacked essentials for commanding a regiment of 3,600 men. General March reported accordingly to Secretary Baker and recommended that if it seemed necessary to commission him that he be given the rank of captain and assigned to a replacement organization for service in the United States.

ganization for service in the United States.

The commissioning of Wood as colonel and his assignment to a regiment in the 37th Division, by direct orders of the Secretary of War, when announced to-day, caused general resentment in army circles. This feeling is all the more apparent because Wood is to displace Colonel E. R. Gibson, a regular army officer of long experience in handling troops.

Although practically every adjutant general of the National Guard has requested active service, the elevation of Wood to a colonelcy is the first time a commission above the rank of major has been authorized. Care also has been taken by the department to avoid placing the former adjutant generals in command of troops, all being assigned to the staff corps.

More than 100 colonels of the National Guard have been separated from the service for lack of military knowledge or for physical disqualifications.

BAKER MAY RULE AGAINST BASEBALL

Respite Likely to Be Given Major Leagues Until End of Season on Account of Investment.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, June 20 .- A final decision is expected by to-morrow on certain features of the "Work or Fight" rules which have been put up to Secretary Baker.
The order goes into effect July 1,

and Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder has been bombarded with inquiries for specific interpretation, touching certain occupations which may or may not be non-useful under the new regulations.

regulations.

Foremost among the questions to be settled by a specific ruling is that relating to professional baseball players. Many of the larger minor leagues have made plans to quit before the end of their regular schedules in anticipation of an adverse decision. These leagues have been trying for some time to get an expression from Gen. Crowder, but the questions involved was of such a character that the final decision has been left to Secretary Baker. Gen. Crowder submitted a recommendation but it has not been made public.

The best information obtainable tonight indicates that baseball will be

The best information obtainable to-night indicates that baseball will be classified as a non-useful occupation, although the major leagues may be given a respite until the end of the present season. If this view is taken and additional time is allowed, it will be because of the large property in-vestments involved. vestments involved.

other knotty questions to be decided by the Provost Marshal General is whether chauffeurs, travelling salesmen, managers of department stores and male musicians in motion picture orchestras can be dispensed with

The original "work or fight" order applied to men in domestic service, and it is probable that a great many chauffeurs will fall within this classification unless given immunity by a specific ruling.

No hint is obtainable as to what the decision will be on travelling sales-

No hint is obtainable as to what the decision will be on travelling salesmen, department store managers and motion picture musicians.

The "work or fight" order has worked like a charm, according to reports, and it will not be necessary to impress into the army many of those heretofore in non-useful occupations. From all sections reports show there is a rush on the part of these men to get into productive employments.

The Provost Marshal General has ordered a thorough combing of the lists of registrants employed in the shipyards. Information has been received that many professional ball-players have been beating the draft by obtaining employment with shipbuilding plants. Small baseball leagues have sprung up around the shipbuilding districts, and it is stated that many of the former professional players are dividing their time between shipyard work and ball playing for compensation. The lists of the emergency fleet corporation are being

combed for these men who are not bonafide shipworkers.

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American Troops Soon Will Fight in Italy; Ambassador di Cellere Confers With Baker

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18.—American fighting troops will be sent to the Italian front at an early date, but the War Department is not yet ready, for military reasons, to indicate the details of the movement, or state when or how many American soldiers will be devoted to this movement.

That the troops would be sent became assured late this afternoon, after Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, had visited the War Department for a conference with Secretary Baker. Mr. Baker would not disclose the matters considered in this conference or say that the use of American troops had been discussed with the Ambassador, but when asked regarding the sending of American troops to Italy he stated:

"The unity of purpose of the Allies, it is thought, will be exemplified by their being on all fronts, elements of all armies. It is known there are Italians on the French front and British on the Italian front, and the appearance of Americans, however small the number, on the Italian front would show the unity of purpose."

Major Gen. March, the Chief of Staff, also authorized the statement today that the 32d National Guard Division, consisting of Michigan and Wisconsin troops, was now in the Alsace sector. His announcement read:

"There is now no military objection to making public the fact that the 32d Division of the army is now fighting in Alsace on German soil."

It has been previously announced that American troops are fighting in Picardy, also northwest of Château-Thierry, in the Champagne section, in the Woevre, in the Toul sector, and on the Lorraine front.

The 32d Division was trained in Texas under Major Gen. William G. Haan, and was under his command when it left America. It is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops.

BAKER DISCUSSES AID FOR ITALY WITH ENVOY

Each Ally May Have Troops on Every Front to Prove Solidarity

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, called on Secretary Baker to-day, and it is understood that the recently announced decision to send American troops to Italy was discussed.

Leaders of all the Allied Governments, as well as officials here, have felt that no better way of demonstrating to the world that the nations at war with Germany and Austria are a single force with a single purpose could be devised than to have each nation represented in the armies on each front

Italian troops are in France, forming a part of the international reserves at Gen. Foch's disposal, while French and British Armies now are aiding in stemming the Austrian drive. There is nothing to indicate that it is proposed to send to Italy an American force that would be in itself a very important military factor on a front where men by the millions are engaged, but, on the other hand, it will be sufficient to make it obvious both to the Italian Army and people that the United States is prepared to go to any extent to aid the common victory.

There is always a possibility that the Italian front will become a centre of assault against the Teutons' forces. Officials here, before the Italian retreat last fall, saw great possibilities in a strategic way in shifting the front of attack to Italy.

NEW ARMY CHIEF CENSOR

Gen. McIntyre Relieved, and Col.

Marlborough Churchill to

Have Charge.

Washington, June 21 (by A. P.).—Army censorship is to be placed directly under the Military Intelligence Section of the General Staff, it was learned to-day, with Col. Marlborough Churchill, head of the section, as Chief Censor. Major-Gen. Frank Mc-Intyre, who has acted as Chief Censor, will be relieved of that duty and continued in his post as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The duties of the Chief Censor include passing judgment on questions submitted to the Department in connection with the voluntary censorship observed by the press.

The transfer, it was officially explained, is one of the coördination measures being worked out under orders from General March, Chief of Staff. It was felt that the functions of censorship have been too widely separated under various offices, when they might naturally be centralized in the Bureau of Military Intelligence.

General McIntyre's detail as press censor was made when Col. Douglas McArthur was relieved to join a division going abroad. Increased importance of the Military Intelligence Division is indicated by the Information received to-day that Col. Churchill will be included among the officers to be nominated soon for promotion to brigadiers.

FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR BAKER PARTY

Two Soldiers Killed When Bomb Goes Off Prematurely at Aberdeen, Md.

Baltimore, June 21 (by A. P.).—Two soldiers were killed and a third severely injured by the premature explosion of a trench-mortar bomb at the army proving-grounds at Aberdeen, Md., yesterday. Secretary Baker and several ordnance officers were standing less than 300 yards away at the time, but, as the explosion occurred in a bomb-proof enclosure, none of the party was endangered, it was declared at the proving-grounds to-day.

Secretary Baker announces that American troops in France now number more than 700,000.

Those in action this week distinguished themselves by skill and valor which won highest praise from statesmen and military commanders of France and Great Britain.

German rulers, worried for the morale of Germany, still try to minimize the growing strength of the Yanks, but now admit publicly that the number in France "may be 500,000."

6/21/18 New Draft Age Limits.

It appears probable that the selective draft law will soon be amended as to age limits so that several million additional men will be included within its scope. No definite recommendations have yet been made by the War Department, although Secretary Baker has intimated that he no longer opposes a raise in the age limit.

The suggestion has been made that the age limit be lowered to 19 years on the one side and raised to 45 years on the other. Before the department will deliver an opinion on this plan Secretary Baker is having an investigation made as to the effect it would have upon the industrial situation. No doubt there exists a very strong sentiment in favor of including unmarried men above 31 years old in the draft rather than taking married men within the present statutory limits. But if the government were to reach out for men of 45, it must first be determined whether the industrial situation will be unfavorably affected. It would be considered poor policy to draft men of that age into the military service if by so doing it crippled the railroads or any of the essential industries engaged upon war work.

The War Department's original recommendations relating to the draft favored the inclusion of men of 19, but the House military committee opposed the limit being placed so low and the House itself very emphatically sustained this view. Congress then displayed a strong aversion to taking men under 21, and unless that sentiment has undergone a material change it will be difficult now to reduce the age limit to that point, even if it should be raised to 45 years on the opposite side.

In view of the fact that Class 1 will be exhausted this year, a revision of the age limits appears quite probable. Either more single men must be brought within the scope of that class or the War Department will have to begin calling men from the lower classes where the registrants have greater responsibilities. Some action upon the subject seems necessary.

At DODSLEY'S

"We seem to see our flag unfurled, | blistered the souls of people who

BEDAY AND SATURDAY—BILLIE BURKE in "LET'S GET A DIVORCE."

TEDMESDAY AND THURSDAY—WM, S. HART in "THE NARROW TRAIL,"

TONDAY AND TUESDAY—GEORGE WALSH In "BRAVE AND BOLD," 10th

UNDAY OULY—VIOLA DANA in "THE RIDERS OF THE VICHT.", UNDAY OULX—VIOLA DANA in "THE RIDERS OF THE VICHT."

TO-DAY—MARGUERITE CLARK In "RICH MAN, POOR MAN," 9th Episode of "THE WOMAN IN THE WER," and Others.

COMING-"THE BLUE BIRD. MARY MacLAREN in "The Model's Confession" MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Comedy and Others.

Douglas Fairbanks u

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

WEDNESDAY MIGHT IS COMEDY MIGHT.

MARY PICKEORD in her Greatest "The Little American" society and Others.

WALKER," Comedy and Others.

WIGHT IS COMEDY VICHT

WEDNESDAY AUGHT

WEDNESDAY THE PIRATES."

WEDNESDAY



"All Woman" "Whims of Society" wennespar, Thursday and Friday DALTON in "The Mating of Marcella" other Recent Pleiures. And Other Recent Pictures.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY IN ETHEL CLAYTON in MAE MARSH in

"The Girl from Beyond" "Peg of the Pirates" D in | NEIL SHIPMAN in PEGGY HYLAND in

& Lauriet Aves asnouay Corner Park

With SERGT, ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself), Supported by The America What War Really 18, Starting Monday—"THE HOUSE OF HATE," WILLIE ECUSTEIN at Planc.

"OVER THE TOP"

SUNDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY—By Special Request Pine at Popular Prices—EMPEX'S World Famous Book,

TOMESOME THEE VAD STRAND COMEDIES.

"THE PUBLIC **DELENDER!**

FRANK KEENAN, ALMA HANLON and ROBERT EDESON in

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At DODSLEY'S

"We seem to see our flag unfurled,
The champion waiting in his place
For the last battle of the world,
The Armageddon of the race."

-Whittier. The intelligent industry of a journalist and a civil servant at Washington has preserved from forgetfulness, the materials for a valuable volume concerning the war. It would appear that Mr. Newton R. Baker, the Secretary of War of the United States, has been delivering a number of addresses, occasional in character, at various places; and as he speaks without notes, and has no care for more than the momentary publicity, these addresses would have been lost had they not, with commendable forethought and industry, been collected by Mr. Ralph Hayes and Dr. Keppel, and published in a most readable volume.

We should be inclined to call it an exceedingly valuable contribution of American thought to the story of the development of the war spirit in the United States. The personal history of Mr. Newton Baker is probably not known to many people in His birthplace was in Canada. he is forty-seven years Virginia; old; has had education in two universities; has had some expertence in official life; has been a lawyer of considerable experience in Cleveland, Ohio, of which place he has been a progressive mayor, and no doubt has had many other experiences in life about which we know nothing.

When he was chosen by the President as Secretary of War, he was of ripe age, and much experience, and highly qualified, one would say, for almost any ordinary cabinet office, except that of Secretary of War, for there is in his record nothing to show that he had military experience, even of an amateur kind. Nevertheless, this volume shows him to be an admirable speaker, a scholarly man, a courageous cabinet officer, and full of knowledge of the details of the departmental work he had been chosen to perform. Like President Wilson, he has been patient under criticism; but he has not chosen to be always silent, and has faced all the critics, many of them men of light and leading, at the proper time, and in a singularly acute and eloquent manner. He may have used notes, but he has obviously studied his subjects, and has delivered his addresses in a direct and logical style that is suggestive of Dryden. It is always riskful to say that a man is a student of any particular school, but we are greatly mistaken if Mr. Baker is not a reader of Dryden's prose works.

The peculiar position of a member of the cabinet at Washington is amusingly indicated by Mr. Hayes. He is, in days of peace, superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, president of the Panama Railway, chairman of the National Forest Redent of cleaning and repairing the Statue of Liberty, administrator of the laws relating to national cemeteries, overseer of bridge construction on national streams, and "has a multitude of other pastoral functions that have not the slightest relationship to the great god Mars." This is the way in which the United States "contrives to get along" (as we are sometimes told by constitutional pundits of the sixpenny kind), on such a small number of cabinet officers-by heaping on them incongruous duties which they are not expected to perform and which serve only the purpose of multiplying the occasions of political attack. A few more cabinet ministers, say a dozen or so, might be added with advan-

Even now in war-time when he may be disposed to shed the responsibility for many of the minor official duties, he is much occupied. "He fights a nation's battles, he hears its censure and sometimes its praise; he is the subject of smokingcar debate, and congressional inquiry. Within the bounds of No Man's Land, a people today shut off from civilization by the ingrained iniquity of its rulers, seeks to fathom his plans and measure his potentialities. In Everyman's reaches into myriad homes; and even as she wipes away her farewell tear, each sweetheart and mother and wife wonders how he will care for her boy," Under such a stress of public and private criticism Mr. Baker has to bear up. He has not had the professional training, the inherated experience, the departmental traditions of the other Allied nations, with whom preparation for war and the training of soldiers have been the everyday affair of centuries. He has had to improvise an army as he improvises his speeches, and it is surely an element of genius that he does it so well. Unless the editors have exhibited another element of genius by adding scholarship and logic and eloquence -which we do not doubt their abilits to do, but have no reason to suspeet them of doing-this is one of the most impressive and suggestive volumes concerning the war that we have encountered. A few extracts will justify our appreciation.

Thus on the occasion of the first Mational Community Song Day" at Washington en December 9th, 1917 -an occasion which we confess to

sang it. We have chosen otherwise. We are singing no song of conquest; we are singing the songs that express our love for our own country; we are singing the hymns that daily lead us to justice; we are singing the songs of charity and helpfulness We have done what we have done with a proper and helpful development of those powers which the Almighty has granted us. . . sing songs in many languages, but all of them on the same theme. When this war is over, I can imagine that upon many a hillside in France, Italy, Great Britain, upon a summer's evening there will be heard full-throated from the hearts of the people of those countries, America's patriotic songs sung in memory of these days of glorious co-operation. When our boys come back from France, and have accomplished the mission which they are to accomplish there, our schools, our choral societies, will sing, not as an exhibition of a type of music, but as an expression of a great experience, patriotic songs of these countries with which we are now allied." This ingenious and eloquent variant upon the German Song of Hate must have appealed greatly to his audience at the national capital, where occasions such as the one in question meet with so much favor. The National Song Day will probably become an annual festival, and will cause a periodical outpouring of patriotic sentiment with an international object. We can wish it every success.

The next extract exhibits some of the practical difficulties met with by the Government at the outset. The War Department having been approached to outfit in many colleges, etc., camps for training students' corps with a view to encouraging enlistment, Mr. Baker at a gathering of college presidents at Washington spoke to the meeting as follows: 'The problem presented by those applications was this-that we are not now dealing with an army of two or three hundred thousand men. We are about to deal with an army of a million and a half of men; and the mills and manufactories in this country which are equipped and experienced in making army supplies and equipment are too few to turn out the supplies necessary for this larger force. We, therefore, have this added burden—that instead of going out into a customary market to buy usual supplies, we must go into an unfamiliar market, go clean back to the raw material in all likelihood and persuade persons who have not hitherto manufactured the sort of things we desire to have, to divest their energies from their normal domestic production into the productions necessary for the War Department. That, of course, presented to us the problem of where we are going to get the necessary equipment of uniforms, clothing and other sorts of supplies which this large army will need; and it necessitates a very parsimonious and husbanding treatment of such supplies as we have or which are in immediate prospect." Then the question of the officers demanded by the college training camps. The Government needed something like 20,000 new officers for the training of the first 300,000 men; and no officers, or not many, could be spared for any but the most pressing purposes. wonder is that the college presidents did not foresee this reply; but at least they acquiesced in it.

In describing the causes of the war. Mr. Baker does not mince his words nor minimize his feelings. Speaking to a citizens' meeting at Georgetown, Virginia, he said: "This is not the place for me to describe what I believe to be the cause of it; and yet if I am permitted to put that cause in a sentence, it is, because a certain group of nations have set gain above God, have set national aggrandizement and aggression above national righteousness and fair dealing. As a consequence of that, we have witnessed an increasing savagery of war; so that it is no longer a question of even the most modern science in the art of warfare, with an aim and purpose to ameliorate its severity, and protect the innocent, but a complete surrender to the bestial. As they have it now, it is no longer a contest of bodies of men against bodies of men. It is i longer an open conflict upon a fair plane, where genius and strategy and courage work out a national problem. But it is, in part at least, the assassination by sea and slaughter by air, and the killing of women and children. It is the casual pitiless slaughter of the unoffending and the defenceless."

The technical aspect of the war is as carefully discussed as the military. He dwells very strongly upon the engineering side of the conflict. "It may not be inappropriate for me to say as a truism, that never before in the history of the world has science and engineering been as vital to conquest in war as it is now. The headquarters of a general in the field is now composed, not merely of adjutants and couriers of a military character, but every commanding general, I suppose, in this war, is surrounded by scientists and engineers, and no important military operation can having overlooked, Mr. Baker said: now be undertaken upon what were "Our adversary began a war upon at one time purely military considmankind with a Song of Hate. It erations; there must be concerted, came like a childish, impotent ex- for the guidance of the commanding this very remarkable man. pression of feeble purpose, but it general, scientific data with regard

to the earth the sky, and the waters under the earth." He repeats this opinion and advice several times in the course of these addresses, and urges upon the engineering schools and societies the need for careful training of the young under their influence in every branch of the profession which has the least relation to war.

Finally, in an address before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on January 28, 1918, Mr. Baker covered with care and skill, in a manner quite unequalled, that we know of, in any of the public addresses of public men, every detail of the preparations, the policy, the responsibilities, of the Government and its various departments. A perusal of this andress would make a valuable addition to the knowledge of every responsible public man in any country engaged on the side of the Allies in this war. Finally we feel compelled to express a sense of chagrin at having been largely ignorant, until the publication of this volume, of the brilliant powers of Secretary Baker Upholds Sentences.

Mr. Baker's comments on these records follow

Mr. Baker's comments on these records follow:

"I return herewith papers connected with the records of thirteen trials by general court-martial convened at Camp Upton, N.Y., in the 77th Division, and at Camp Gordon, Ga., in the 82d Division. I have not the least doubt as to the propriety of the procedure in these cases, nor am I uncertain as to the correctness of the results reached. The soldiers in all of these cases were either naturalized citizens of the United States, or native citizens of the United States born of parents from countries with which the United States is now at war. They were properly members of the Army of the United States pursuant to the operation of the Selective Service law. Doubt arose in the minds of their respective commanders, from some source, as to their loyalty. They were thereupon summoned before proper officers of the Army and asked whether they would, in fact, fulfill their military obligations by fighting against Germany and Austria in Europe. They all answered that they would not. They were thereupon brought to trial by court-martial. Proper evidence was introduced in each case, judgments of guilty and appropriate sentences followed. There was some shuffling on the part of some of the soldiers as to what they meant by their answer, and some long-winded refinements were undertaken to the effect that some of them were willing to fight Germans and Austrians generally, but would not fight their own relatives, although they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans and Austrians whom they were required to shoot at from long range happened to be related to them

they offered no explanation of the process by which they were going to discover whether particular Germans and Austrians whom they were required to shoot at from long range happened to be related to them.

"The whole issue in these records is attenuated beyond endurance. In one of the records the soldier claims to have an uncle, evidently too old to be in the military service of Austria, whom he once saw, and he has heard of ten or twelve other relatives whom he has in Austria, and of some of whom he has seen photographs, which must have been of a very persuasive character since they aroused in him emotions of blood kinship strong enough to overcome the obligations of his oath of allegiance as an American citizen.

"It was manifestly proper for the officers in these cases to call these men in and question them, and I have no patience with the suggestion that such an inquiry was inquisitorial. As a matter of fact, the principle of the law of evidence which forbids inquiry of an accused is obsolescent and ought to be obsolete. It would not be retained in our law, but for the fact that such inquiries used to result in torture, and even in modern times are carried to the point of mental torture, if not physical violence. But, quite apart from that and whatever may be the sound procedure in civil and criminal proceedings, the Army of a country cannot be allowed to be infiltrated with men with desertion and treason in their hearts, if it can be discovered; nor are military commanders required to wait until the overt act of desertion or treason in the face of the enemy has taken place. The consequences of such delay are too serious and affect too many innocent persons to give any soldier meditating such act exemption from inquiry. It is obvious that entirely loyal and innocent soldiers might be killed, an army checked, and a nation destroyed by a sufficient number of such persons, and a military commander who did not take the very reasonable steps shown by these records to prevent such a catastrophe would be blamewort

not take the very reasonable steps shown by these records to prevent such a catastrophe would be blameworthy in the highest degree.

"Nor have I any doubt as to the propriety of the convictions and the sentences imposed. These men were full citizens of the United States, most of them by the voluntary act of naturalization. They were full citizens in the sense that they have equal rights and privileges with all other citizens. They have also equal responsibilities. When they were clothed with citizenship, the Government annexed no "ifs" nor "ands." It did not say that they should have the protection of certain clauses of the Constitution of the United States and be denied others, but it gave them all rights and privileges of American citizenship, and they in turn assumed all the duties and responsibilities of that status. Among these duties and responsibilities, is to protect the United States against all of its enemies, domestic and foreign. No right is extended to a naturalized citizen to pick and choose, to say that he will fight the Japanese, or the French or the British, but will not fight the Germans or the Austrians. The oath of allegiance in terms excludes mental reservations on the part of the applicant, and is explicit in the use of the inclusive phrase 'all enemies, domestic and foreign."

"These men have, therefore, frankly declined to perform that part of the contract whereby they have enjoyed the large benefits of American citizenship. If they could decline to perform this duty they could decline to continue in a battle, because, in their judgment, it would be better to stop; they could decline to pay taxes; they could decline to recognize and respect the rights of others to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In other words, it is simply inadmissible that any such election shall be left in the citizen, and when an attempted election is made involving the country, the punitive processes of such discipline as is herein proposed are the only available correction. In my judgment the sentences

"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

The Blessing of Sacrifice

In an address delivered at Liberty Hut in Philadelphia, on his return from France recently, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker gave a presentation of the spiritual issues of the great struggle. He said:

"I don't know whether it is true that there is any such thing as cosmic psychology, or that the composite thing that may be called the cosmic thought of the world ever gets itself focused and made audible for all to hear, but I do firmly believe that if we all in the United States intend that the right shall prevail, and will it with our whole being, there would be a tremendous stimulation and strengthening of the part of our effort which is represented by our army in France.

"I heard of an incident which seemed to me very beautiful. In order to

"I heard of an incident which seemed to me very beautiful. In order to expedite and hasten the application of America's military power as an addition to that already there, we are brigading our troops with French and British divisions in order that they may rapidly acquire the actual experience of the front line. A group of our soldiers were in the front line trench for their first training in actual warfare, and a Regular Army officer whose name I Regular Army officer whose name I dare not mention, but known, perhaps, to many people here, spent the whole night walking along in that front line trench in the dark, touching men on the shoulder, asking them how they got along, giving them a word of cheer and encouragement. It was their first bap-tism of actual fire, and they were raided that night and acquitted themselves brilliantly. The next day, when some

of their officers were sitting around the mess exchanging experiences and tell-ing frankly how they had felt when, in the loneliness of the advance outpost ing frankly how they had felt when, in the loneliness of the advance outpost and in the darkness of a moonless night, they heard the adversary attack, one man spoke up and said: 'Early in the night this officer (naming him) came through the trenches and put his hand on my shoulder and said, "Captain, how is everything here?" and I told him, "Well." And he patted me on the shoulder a couple of times and said, "Good! Hold them!" 'And,' he said, 'the officer disappeared up the trench, but all night long when the fight grew fast and furious, and when strange and hitherto unexperienced sensations were crowding thick around, and I was disposed to feel lonely and unfamiliar and to doubt whether I was equal to that responsibility, all night long I could feel that hand on my shoulder, and a voice saying, "Hold them."

"We must put our hands on the shoulders of those boys in the trenches. They hear what we are talking about; they hear what we are talking about; they learn whether our hearts are as stout as theirs; they learn to know whether we see the big things which they see, and when opportunities come for America to express her spirit, and she does express it, as she always has in this war, in certain and clear and vigorous and firm and decided terms and tones, they hear it, and it is a hand on their shoulder on the dark and moonless nights, and it is the voice of their friends and their country saying to them, 'Hold them!'"

THE EVENING STAR,

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SON YOUNGEST "VOLUNTEER"

"Jack" Baker, son of the Secretary of War, is the latest, as well as the youngest, "volunteer" employe at the War Department. He is less than ten years of age and has not yet attained years of age and has not yet attained the dignity of long "pants." Determined to do his "bit" for his country, he finally persuaded his father to permit him to "help out" at the War Department. The result is that he is the special messenger of the War Secretary and is kept busy carrying messages to all parts of the big State, War and Navy building. He receives pin money from his father, but no pay from the government, and gets lots of pleasure out of his work despite the fact that it means the entire loss of his summer school vacation.

Two-thirds of 900,000 American Soldiers in France Are Combat Troops, Says Baker WASHINGTON, June 25.—Between 65 and 70 per cent. of the 900,-

000 American soldiers who have been sent to France are actual combat troops, Secretary Baker said to-day. "These figures are necessarily rough estimates," he said, "Naturally I would not care to deal with specific figures in this connection."

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that to-morrow will be the anniversary of the landing of the first American division in France. "I regard the achievements of the past year as entirely satisfactory," he said.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN:

HINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25

Mr. Baker Congratulates Italian Army for Driving Back the Austrian Forces

The following congratulatory message has been cabled by the Secretary of War to the American ambassador at Rome with a request that it be delivered to the Italian Minister of War:

"Your Excellency: The people of the United States are watching with enthusiasm and admiration the splendid exploits of the great army of Italy in resisting and driving back the enemy forces which recently undertook a major offensive on the Italian front. I take great pleasure in tendering my own hearty congratulations, and would be most happy to have a message of greeting and congratulation transmitted to Gen. Diaz and his brave soldiers. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States."

m 26.1918,

Baker Admits **Order Gagging** Hearst Critics

Secretary Declares That Restriction Applied to All Papers

(Special Disputch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Secretary Baker to-day accepted the charge brought against him by Dr. James A. B. Scherer, who resigned from the Council of National Defence because, he said, the Secretary of War had forbidden members of that body to criticise the loyalty of the Hearst newspapers. Mr. Baker admitted that after Hearst agents had complained to him of Dr. Scherer's attacks, he had issued a gen-

to refrain from attacking any news-

The Secretary of War also said that the Hearst complaint had been to the effect that Dr. Scherer had spent "a

eral order instructing council members

effect that Dr. Scherer had spent "a lot of time criticising in harsh trems the Hearst newspapers."

Dr. Scherer's letter of resignation, in which he charges that the Hearst influence has penetrated the Council of National Defence, had not been received by the Secretary of War late to-day, Mr. Baker said. He dictated the following answer in explanation of his decision that criticism of any newspaper must not be made by members of official organizations:

"Some one—I believe a representative of one of the Hearst papers—had told me that a representative of the

"In what manner, under what terms Council of National Defence was making addresses and spending a lot of his time criticising in harsh terms the Hearst papers. I told Mr. Gifford that I thought nobobdy who is officially representing the government ought to be criticising any newspaper—I don't care whether it is Hearst's paper or anybody's else—and that I thought, while I hadn't the slightest desire to prevent any man expressing his individual opinion upon any newspaper, I did not think that any man as a representative of the government ought to criticise any newspaper."

Walter S. Gifford, director of the

Council of National Defence, declared that Secretary Baker's order in the Scherer case was a general expression of policy of the council, and as such it was sent to all members of the council and not to Dr. Scherer alone. He said that Dr. Scherer's resignation had not yet been received by him, and until it is received he would withhold comment.

is received he would withhold comment. Director Gifford, however, said that Dr. Scherer had been one of the council's most energetic workers during the last year, and had "performed splendid and efficient work as chief field agent." The decision in the Scherer case, Mr. Gifford said, only applied to members of the Council of National Defence, and would not extend to themembers of state councils. He said that the National Council, however, had to make general policies as a guide to members of the organization, and that the order directed by Secretary Baker was the enunciation that must be rigidly adhered to.

enunciation that must be rigidly adhered to.

Mr. Gifford indicated that the resignation of Dr. Scherer would be accepted when it was received. He was not prepared to-night to say who in the Ciuncil of National Defence would be selected to carry on the work outlined by Dr. Scherer.

65 PER CENT. OF MEN IN FRANCE FIGHTERS

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Between 65 and 70 per cent. of the 900,000 American soldiers sent to France are actual combat troops, Secretary Balter said to-day.

"These figures are necessarily rough estimates," he said. "Naturally I would not care to deal with specific figures in this connection.

Mr. Baker called attention to the fact that to-morrow will be the anniversary of the landing of the first American division in France. "I regard the achievements of the past year as entirely satisfactory," he said.

Will Give U.S. News to Soldiers in France

Washington to Send 500 Words Daily for Army Distribution

PARIS, June 25.—Representatives here of the Committee on Public Information have requested that five hundred words of American news be cabled daily from Washington for distribution to the American army. The news will be received in Paris and then bulletined to the various units of the American Expeditionary Forces for the purpose of keeping the troops in touch with happenings at home.

All arrangements have been completed here for quick transmission throughout the American army.



SOLDIERS WILL **VOTE THIS FALI**

Those at Home and Abroad to Cast Their Ballots.

REGULATIONS ARE COMING

TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

All Who Come From States Which Have Enacted Laws for Absentee Voting of Those in the Service May Exercise the Franchise-Announcement Made by Secretaries Daniels and Baker -- Previous Ruling by the War Department Is Reversed.

Washington, June 25 .- Regulations soon will be issued by the War and Navy Departments, Secretaries Baker and Daniels told callers today, providing that the Americans in military service, both abroad and at home, from states which have enacted laws for absentee voting of those in the service, may cast their ballots in the congressional elections

those in the service, may cast their ballots in the congressional elections next fall.

Casting of ballots by the men in the service will be permitted, the heads of the Army and Navy stated, in so far as it does not interfere with military operations or training.

The decision, reversing a ruling previously made by the War Department which would have prevented men in service overseas from voting, was announced to Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Commmittee; Governor Neville, of that state, and Arthur Mullen, Democratic National Committeeman for Nebraska. They called to urge that 45,000 Nebraskans in the service be permitted to vote under the state's "absent soldier" voting law.

Strong objection to voting by soldiers overseas is said to have come from the Army General Staff, although President Wilson recently stated that he was most anxious that as many soldiers and sailors as possible be permitted to exercise their franchise.

Regulations for voting by the men abroad will be somewhat different

franchise.

Regulations for voting by the men abroad will be somewhat different for the Army and Navy. Many of the men in the two services are so distant and in some cases state forces are so scattered that some many not be able to exercise their franchise.

THE AUGUS .-

612,000 COMBATANTS WITH PERSHING NOW

Baker Announces That 65 to 70 Per Cent. of His Force Comprises Fighting Units.

PROUD OF YEAR'S RECORD

Secretary Recalls That This Is the Anniversary of First Landing of Troops in France.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 25.—Authorita-tive information was obtained at the War Department today as to the proportion of fighting troops to those of the sevrice of noncombatant units in the American forces abroad. At the present time the proportion, broadly speaking, is about two-thirds combatant to one-third service troops. As a matter of fact the proportion of fight-ing soldiers is slightly larger. This information became available

through a mention by Secretary Baker today that tomorrow was the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France. He indicated that he believed that this event was worth recording, and expressed satisfaction that so many American soldiers had gone overseas within the year. When Mr. Baker was asked what proportion of these was composed of combatant troops he said: "Roughly be-tween 65 and 70 per cent. of them are combatant troops; nearer 70 than 65." This was the first authoritative statement on the subject.

Last Saturday General March, the Chief of Staff, said that the number of troops sent overseas exceeded 900,000. Accordingly, it appears that the number of combatant troops of the United States on overseas service is at least

There has been much speculation as to the proportion of combatant to non-combatant troops in the United States Army. The War Department has not been willing to give exact proportions, but officials had indicated that the percentages were about 60 combatant and 40 noncombatant. Secretary Baker's statement shows that the proportion of combatant troops is greater. His statement is likely to bring much satisfaction to military men. It means that General Pershing will be able to maintain more than 600,000 fighting men in the field, fully supplied by another army of service men, including surgeons, ambulance drivers, engineers, signal

service men, including surgeons, ambulance drivers, engineers, signal men, quartermasters, teamsters, rallway workers, and all the other branches which go to make up a modern military force engaged in actual warfare.

Some of these may fairly be classed as combatants as witness the gallantry of the American engineers in the British fighting line under General Carey during the German drive in March, the heroic services of surgeons and their helpers at the very front, and the work of signal men and teamsters under the enemy's fire.

Next month, according to present prospects one million men will have been sent overseas. More than 1,500,-000 men trained in this country for the war should be in Europe in a few months if the present rate of shipment is maintained.

"Tomorrow," said Secretary Baker this afternoon in his daily talk with newspaper men, "is the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France, and while I don't want to enlarge upon it to any great extent, I think it is a significant anniversary. General Pershing and his staff landed there eighteen days before the first contingent of troops; and General March having announced last Saturday that the number of troops abroad now amounts to 900,000, it makes an opportunity for comment on the fact that in the space of a single year that number of men have been transported. I think this year's work is satisfactory."

BAKER ADMITS BAN ON PAPERS' CRITICS

Secretary Explains It Only Applies to Those Representing Government.

HEARST MAN PROTESTED

Dr. Scherer, He Charged, Was Act-Ive in Criticising Publications Owned by His Employer.

ecial to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Baker, who is Chairman of the Council of National Defense, readily admitted today, in answer to a question, that he had directed that any person officially representing the Government should not criticise any newspaper or group of newspapers and that this direction had reference to a representative of the Council of National Defense, who had been criticising newspapers conducted by William R. Hearst. The man to whom the Secretary of War's action applied is Dr. James A. B. Scherer, President of Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, Cal., and Chief Field Agent of the Council of National Defense, State Councils Section. THE NEW YORK TIMES today published a letter from Dr. Scherer to Secretary Baker as Chairman of the Council of National Defense in which Dr. Scherer tendered his resignation from that organization because of the ban placed on his criticisms of the Hearst newspapers.

The action of Secretary Baker which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Scherer was based on a complaint made to Mr. Baker against the activity of Dr. Scherer in criticising the publications conducted by Mr. Hearst for their attitude toward the war and their attacks upon allies of America. Mr. Baker said today that he thought the complaint came from "a representative of one of the Hearst papers." When he received this complaint Mr. Baker, according to what he said today, informed Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, that an official representative of the Government should not be criticising any newspaper. In his letter of resignation Dr. Scherer said:
"I am resigning because of your policy in warning representatives of the council, including myself, against freedom of speech in denouncing certain newspapers as inimical to the defense." When Mr. Baker was asked concern-

ing the resignation of Dr. Scherer, he said:

Some one, I believe a representative of one of the Hearst papers, had told me that a representative of the Council of National Defense was making addresses and spending a lot of his time criticising in harsh terms the Hearst newspapers. I told Mr. Gifford that I thought nobody who was officially representing the Government ought to be criticising any newspaper. I don't care whether it is Hearst's paper or any-body else's, and that while I hadn't the slightest desire to prevent any many expressing his individual opinion upon any newspaper, I didn't think that any man as a representative of the Government ought to be criticising any news

WANTS BAKER TO TELL OF FILM AGREEMENT

Rep. Treadway Offers Resolution in House Calling for Information About Creel's Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The controversy over the exhibition of war pictwhich involves the Committee on Public Information, the Pathé, the Pathé-Hearst Company, and the Universal Film Company is to be aired in Congress. Representative Treadway of Massachusetts took cognizance of matter today when he offered a resolu-tion in the House calling on the Secreof War for certain information concerning the characters and scopes of agreements made between the Government and any private moving picture concern for the exclusive production and exhibition of films depicting the activities of the American expeditionary forces abroad.

The action of Representative Treadway was in part the outcome of testi-mony given recently before the House Committee on Ways and Means as to ex-clusive rights to produce war films alleged to have been given by the Committee on Public Information to the Pathe Company. Since that testimony was obtained the controversy has taken a new turn through the charges made by R. H. Cochrane, Vice President of the Universal Company, and denied by George Creel, that the Committee on Public Information had declined to sanction the exhibition of the Universal's film entitled "The Yanks Are Coming," because, so Mr. Cochrane alleged, the committee was under the influence of former employes of William R. Hearst who are now connected with the commit-tee, and Mr. Hearst, who was interested in a film concern that was a rival of the Universal.

Representative Treadway's resolution is confined to inquiries as to the monopis confined to inquiries as to the monopoly said to nave been granted by the Government for the exhibition of moving pictures of the American expeditionary forces abroad. It is probable that the whole subject will be discussed when the resolution comes before the House. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to the House the following information:

How many persons in the Signal Corps have been ordered to take still or moving pictures of the American experitionary forces?

How many persons in the Signal corps have been ordered to take still or moving pictures of the American experitionary forces?

What disposition is made of such negatives and films when returned to this country?

In what manner, under what terms and regulations are the pictures distributed for public exhibition?

With whom and by whom are contracts made for such exhibition purposes and what are the conditions of the same?

What persons, other than members of the Signal Corps, have been authorized to take still or moving pictures of the American expeditionary forces, and in what manner is control exercised over their exhibition?

Are members of the Signal Corps ordered

ner is control exercised over their exhibition?

Are members of the Siganl Corps ordered to take pictures of military preparations in this country, including activities in the cantonments, ordnance, and airplane production, and the production of articles used in the war, and what disposition is made of same?

Are pictures so taken exhibited in public places, and if so, by whose authority and under what terms?

Have civilian photographers been authorized to take pictures of the American expeditionary forces, or of war preparations in this country; if so, what disposition is made of the negatives; under what terms are they exhibited, &c.?

What revenue is derived from such contracts and what disposition is made of the

same?
"Congress and the people should know and understand this whole question thoroughly," said Mr. Treadway "The Secretary of War is asked in the resolution for full information on the subject. Testimony before the Ways and Means Committee showed a monopoly in the hands of one company, and the recent prohibition of an ex-

ibition in New York bears out this estimony. The resolution is introduced or the purpose of obtaining the facts about the entire matter."

ALL SILENT ABOUT FILM.

Government Wants to Know How Air Pictures Were Taken.

Officials of the Universal Film Company, which charged that the Committee on Public Information refused a permit for their film, "The Yanks are Coming," because of the influence of their competitor, William Randolph Hearst, with the committee, declined yesterday to discuss their charge, and local agents of the Committee on Public Information

would add nothing to their previous denials of the charge.

Officials of the Universal Film Company regarded the letter of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, resigning as chief field agent of the Council of National Defense on the ground that Secretary of Baker had sought to prevent him from denouncing Hearst, as corroboration of their charge that Hearst had been an

denouncing Hearst, as corroboration of their charge that Hearst had been an object of favor. It was intimated at the offices of the film company that a statement would be forthcoming later purporting to show that Hearst was a favorite with certain bureaus and departments in Washington.

Major Nicholas J. Biddle, who is making an investigation of the whole subject for the War Department, refused yesterday to discuss the subject in any way. It was reported that the first object of the Government's inquiry would be to establish the facts regarding the methods by which the Universal Film Company obtained its films of the aircraft industry. It was stated that army officers were much concerned to learn that pictures of anything so vital as the aircraft production could be obtained without official authorization. Before anything else is taken up the Government will seek to establish whether any officers violated their duly in allowing the pictures to be taken and what methods were obtained in evading Government rules. While the facts in the present instance are more or less in dispute, it was asserted that the unauthorized photographing of Government munitions plants might be made the subject of a military court-martial, at which civilians would be charged with spying and army officers with neglect of duty.

DEMOCRATS IN GLEE OVER ROSY OUTLOOK

Believe Success in Sending Men Swiftly to France Will Win Elections.

DECLARE G. O. P. HELPLESS

Attitude Toward Baker in Political Circles Is Now Reversed.

Special Despatch to THE SUN,

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The statement Gen. March, chief of staff, was permitted to make yesterday, that 900,-000 men are in France and that this country is five months ahead of its war programme, while it may be a cause for

programme, while it may be a cause for great satisfaction on the part of the military men, has also produced a feeling of downright elation among the Democratic leaders here who are concerning themselves with the fight to retain control of Congress.

Steadily rising confidence in the Democratic camp has been noticeable here in the last month. The announcement of the Chief of Staff regarding the record the War Department has made apparently has filled them now with unbounded joy. The satisfaction over recent developments is particularly noticeable in White House circles. President Wilson is careful not to let anything political escape him these days, but there are indications that he shares the belief of the party managers that barring something unforeseen the party is bound to triumph over its Republican adversaries and not only retain both Houses but increase its present lead, or, in other words, make Congress this time safely Democratic. safely Democratic.

Only Scandal Can Hurt.

Democratic leaders in Congress and Administration circles insist that only a big exposure of, say, graft in the War Department, can dim their present pros-

pects.

As viewed by the Democratic politicians the conduct of the War Department was bound to be the crucial test in the campaign. A few months ago some of the Democratic leaders were hoping and praying that Mr. Baker would in some way remove himself from a position which was then giving them great concern. To-day all this is changed, and now at the Capitol and elsewhere one hears nothing but the statement that "Baker is delivering the goods."

The members of the President's Cabinet who give time these days to poli-

the memoers of the President's Cap-inet who give time these days to poli-tics insist that the record which the War Department has made recently has re-moved all hope the Republicans have had of getting an issue for their cam-

Say Republicans Disarmed.

"The attempt of the Republicans to make an issue out of 'win the war now," said one, of the President's political advisers the other day, "has fallen to the ground. It was based of course on the charge of incompetency and failure in the War Department. Such a charge cannot be made in the face of what has been accomplished and what will be achieved in the next few months. The Republicans are still seeking desperately for an issue and are absolutely without one."

The Democratic platform adopted at the Indiana convention was carefully gone over here before its presentation. It is to be made the model of all subsequent delegations by assembled Democratic. "Because we mean to win the war it is our purpose to support and sustain to the utmost the Administration of Woodrow Wilson," is one of the declarations made in this platform, inserted with a view if possible to destroying the Republican issue.

So jubilant are the Democratic managers here that many of them are predicting that the Republican party is about to be jeft high and dry on the rocks, and in as bad a plight as was the Democratic party as result of the successful conduct of the Civil war by the party of Abraham Lincoln.

Reasons for Condence.

The present Democratic confidence is explained by the political leaders here to be based on the following:

The record of troop shipments overseas which, they insist, has surpassed all predictions and exceeds the expectations of the Allies, and the tangible results now just about beginning to be seen in the transportation of troops and supplies and the launchings of new ships.

The navy's record to date of 900,000 men transported, with the loss of only 291.

The better functioning of the War De-

The better functioning of the War Department in its supply and equipment bureaus.

bureaus.

The success in putting over the last, Liberty Loan at 4½ per cent.

The absence so far of any big scandal, though in this connection the possibilities in the aircraft investigation are not being overlooked. Not to meet any unpleasant developments from this, however, the Democrats Insist they have fortified themselves by going into the matter themselves and appointing Mr. Hughes to get to the bottom of the charges.

State tax.

MOBILE OPERATING UNITS FEATURE AT ALLENTOWN

Seventy Skilled Surgeons Comprise One of Most Effective Forces in War Work

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

Allentown, Pa., June 22.—Probably the most important work that has been performed at the United States ambulance camp on the Allentown Fair grounds, under command of Major Richard Slee, is the organization of the first American "mobile operating unit," whose aim is the highest order of Samaritanism on the battlefield, The cost of equipment is estimated at \$500,000.

The unit consists of seventy skilled surgeons, assisted by enlisted men numbering from 200 to 400, and will be larger than a base hospital. The unit is divided into five sections, each of which, in addition to five or six trucks to carry the portable operating room material, has three high-power ambulances for the instruments, anesthetics and dressings

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material, has three high-power ambulances for the instruments, anesthetics and dressings.

When necessary, one or more sections will be rushed up to the battlelines, where the portable operating rooms will be erected. Each room, composed of light steel frames and appropriate floor and roof, is about twelve feet square. When the little operating house has been erected the ambulances will back up against three sides and the surgeons will have at hand all the accessories of the best hospital operating rooms.

The idea has been adapted from the French by the department of Surgeon General Gorgas, who directed Colonel Moncreve, an expert of his department, to organize the unit. The work at the camp is in charge of Major Palmer, of the Sacramento Valley.

THANKS BAKER AND PERSHING

Rev. Simon Drew Appreciates Praise of Negro Soldier in War.

Prior to his sermon at Cosmopolitan Baptist Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. Simon Drew thanked Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing for their praise of the negro soldier in France, and denial of charges that they are being discriminated against. The congregation applauded.

plauded.

"There is no braver nor patriotic soldier than the American colored man," said Dr. Drew, "and no American will go further and dare more to win the freedom of the world. The 15,-000,000 colored people are Americans to their hearts."

W.M. Junes

NEW DRAFT DRAWING

220,000 MORE MEN CALLED

New York Will Furnish a Tenth of Force, Which Will Mobilize July 22-25.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Drawing of order numbers for the 800,000 men who registered for military service on June 5 will be held Thursday in the same committee room in the Senate Office Building in which the first great na-tional lottery was held nearly a year

Invitations to attend the drawing have been sent to important Government officials and to members of the Military Committees of both the Senate and the House. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, will draw the first number from the bowl at 9:30 A. M., and the selection will continue until all the capsules con-taining the master numbers have been removed. Last year 10,500 numbers were used, and the drawing continued seventeen hours. With an estimated maximum of 1,200 men from the district, showing the largest registration on June 5, it is expected that the second lottery will be completed within three hours.

Establishment of five classes for the registrants, fixing relative liability for service, will make Thursday's drawing of far less importance, even to the men directly concerned, than was that of a year ago. The order in which a registrant's number is drawn Thursday will determine only his place in the class to which he will be assigned, whereas the first drawing was to fix the registrant's place in the order of his call for service.

Assignment of a registrant to Class 1

is practically certain to mean his early call to the colors, if he is physically fit, and, if he receives deferred classification, his position in the other classes is of little moment.

Attachés of the Provost Marshal General's staff will probably be used to draw the capsules, as was the cast last year. As soon as a capsule is selected it will be handed to another attaché, who will open it and read the number

The numbers will be written upon a large blackboard placed in view of all in the room. When it has been filled the board will be photographed for a

permanent record.

To each local board will be furnished an official report of the order in which the numbers appeared so that they will be able to make up liability lists for their districts. Preparation of such lists will be postponed until the new registrants have returned their question-naires, which are now being distributed. Seven days have been allowed for fill-ing out and returning these documents.

Calls for 220,000 More Men.

As a further step to carry out the War Department's plan to have 3,000,-000 men under arms on August 1, Pro-Secretary Baker Will Begin
Ceremony to Settle Order for
800,000 New Registrants.

600 men under arms on August 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder tonight called on the Governors of all States, except Arizona and Illinois, for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants, qualified for general military service.

In the call New York leads the list with 22,241 men, Iowa is second, with 17,849, and Wisconsin third, with 13,200. The State quotas and camp assignments are as follows:

Alabama—2,900, Camp Hancock, Go.

The State quotas and camp assignments

are as follows:

Alabama-2,900, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Arkansas-2,463 Camp Pike, Ark.
California-4,000, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Coloredo-1,100, Camp Travis, Texas.
Connecticut-2,307, Camp Devens, Mass.
Delaware-255, Camp Dix, N. J.
District of Columbia-459, Camp Meade, Md.
Florida-1,000, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Georgia-3,055, Camp Gordon, Ga.
Idaho-1,000, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Georgia-3,055, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 12,557,
Camp Pike, Ark.
Kansas-3,700, Camp Funston, Kan.; 9,000,
Fort Riley, Kan.
Kentucky-4,100, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Louislana-2,100, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Maine-2,967, Camp Bevens, Mass.
Maryland-2,000, Camp Meade, Md.
Massachusetts-8,800, Camp Devens, Mass.
Michigan-8,900, Camp Devens, Mass.
Michigan-8,900, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Mississippi-1,000 Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Missouri-11,300, Camp Funston, Kan.
Montaa-4,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
New Hampshire-721, Camp Devens, Mass.
New Hampshire-721, Camp Devens, Mass.
New Jersey-4,418, Camp Dix, N. J.
New Mexico-740, Camp Travis, Texas,
New York-2,000 Camp Hunston, Kan.
New Hampshire-721, Camp Devens, Mass.
New York-2,000 Camp Hunston, Kan.
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New York-2,000 Camp Hunston, Kan.
New Hampshire-721, Camp Devens, Mass.
New York-2,000 Camp Hunphreys, Va.;
8,240, Camp Upton, N. Y.; 7,317, Camp Dix,
N. J.; 4,675, Camp Meade, Md.
North Carolina-3,000, Camp Hunphreys, Va.;
8,240, Camp Upton, N. Y.; 7,317, Camp Dix,
N. J.; 4,675, Camp Meade, Md.
North Carolina-3,000, Camp Hunphreys, Va.;
Rhode Island-1,751, Camp Upton, N. Y.
South Carolina-1,860, Camp Jackson, S. C.
South Dakota-4,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Tennessee-3,653, Camp Meade, Md.
Wisconsin-5,200 Camp Travis, Texas.
Virginia-3,500, Camp Devens, Mass.
Virginia-3

Will Exhaust Class 1.

This call will virtually exhaust the number of men in Class 1 who are available for active military service, and when added to school requisitions of 23,-

when added to school requisitions of 23,-436 men bring the total July calls so far announced to 243,436.
To complete its program for the remainder of the present year, the department will have to depend on the 400,000 Class 1 registrants, expected from the June 5 enrollment, and the 250,000 or 300,000 to be obtained through the reclassification now in progress.

Jun 26-1918

WURLD UPENS

Great Building Covering Fifteen Acres at Fox Hills Ready to Receive Wounded Soldiers To-day

Staff of 650 Doctors, Nurses and Orderlies Now on Duty, with 350 American Troops on Guard

The \$3,000,000 U.S. Base Hospital, covering fifteen acres on Fox Hills, Staten Island, is open to-day for the treatment of wounded soldiers. It is said to be the largest hospital in the

world.

Its medico-military commander, Major William Rutherford, took it over yesterday from Colonel Edward A. Simmons, who has superintended the immense labor of building it.

There will be no formal opening. The medical officers of the War Department simply announced the hospital was in service. If 3,000 patients were to arrive on transports to-day, there would be beds for all, motor ambulances to drive them from Quarantine to the hospital and doctors and nurses to attend them, with every surgical and medical resource at hand. nurses to attend them, with every surgical and medical resource at hand

STAFF NUMBERS 600.

Major Rutherford has a staff of 650 Major Rutherford has a staff of 650 doctors, nurses and orderlies. The vast premises are being policed by 350 soldiers. Even a theatre is ready for the entertainment of those able to reach it. With seats for 2,700, it was opened yesterday by the Red Cross. Entertainments will be given daily when the hospital is peopled with patients.

The Y. M. C. A. is also to have a

The Y. M. C. A. is also to have a building. It will be completed in a short time. There soldier convalescents and the hospital workers will be given the friendship and recreation extended by the Y. M. C. A. behind the battle lines.

EXAMPLE OF EFFICIENCY.

As an example of American efficiency, the building of the eighty-three hospital buildings in one hundred days by 2,500 workmen is considered remarkable. There are three wards, each to accommodate 1,000 soldiers. The buildings are laid out in streets beneath which runs a scientific sewerage system. Sanitation is one hundred per cent perfect. There are no stairs throughout the immense settlement. And all over it one can pass from one building to another without being exposed to the open air.

JULY CALL DRAINS CLASS 1 OF DRAFT

States to Mobilize 220,000 Between 22d and 25th.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—As a further step carrying out the War Department's plan to have 3,000,000 men under arms August 1 Provost Marshal General Crowder to-night called on the Governors of all States except Arizona and Illinois for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants qualified for general military. registrants qualified for general military

This call is expected virtually to exhaust the number of men now in Class 1 available for active military service, and when added to school requisitions of 23,436 men, brings the total calls so far announced for July to 243,436. To complete its programme for the rest of the present year the department will have to depend on the 400,000 Class 1 registrants expected from the June 5 enrollment and the 250,000 or 300,000 to be obtained through the reclassification now in progress.

now in progress.

In the call announced to-night New York leads the list with 22,241 men, Iowa is second with 17,849 and Ohio third with 12,200.

The State quotas and camp assign-

Alabama, 2,900, Camp Hancock, Georgia. Arkaneas, 2,463, Camp Pike, Arkaneas. California, 4,000, Camp Lewis, Washing-

California, 4,000, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Colorado, 1,100, Camp Travis, Texas.
Connecticut, 2,307, Camp Dix, New Jersey.
Delaware, 265, Camp Dix, New Jersey.
District of Columbia, 459, Camp Meade,
Maryland.
Florida, 1,000, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.
Georgia, 3,055, Camp Gordon, Georgia,
Idaho, 1,000, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Indiana, 7,700, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
Jowa, 5,292, Camp Xordon, Georgia;
12,557, Camp Pike, Arkansas.
Kansas, 3,700, Camp Funston, Kansas;
9,000, Fort Riley, Kansas.
Kentucky, 4,100, camp Taylor, Kentucky.
Louisiana, 2,100, Camp Hancock, Georgia,
Maine, 2,967, Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Mane, 2,800, Setts.
Maryland, 2,000, Camp Meade, Maryland.
Massachusetts, 8,800, Camp Devens, Massachusetts.
Michigan, 8,900, Camp Custer, Michigan.
Minnesota, 10,000, Camp Wadsworth,
South Carolina.
Mississippi, 1,000, Camp Greenleaf,
Georgia.

Mississippi, 1, 1, 1000, Camp Funston, Kansas. Georgia.
Missouri, 11, 300, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Montana, 4,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Nevada, 300, Fort Riley, Kansas.
New Hampshire, 721, Camp Devens, Massachusetts.
New Jersey, 4,418, Camp Dix, New Jersey.

New Jersey, 1,744, Sey.

New Mexico, 740, Camp Travis, Texas.
New York, 2,000, Camp Humphreys, Virginia; 8,249, Camp, Upton, N. Y.; 7,317, Camp Dix, New Jersey; 4,675, Camp Meade, Maryland.

North Carolina, 3,000, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Georgia. North Dakota, 3,100, Camp Custer, Mich-

North Dakota, 3,100, Camp Casses, igan.
Ohlo, 7,200, Camp Jackson, South Carolina; 5,000, Camp Sherman, Ohlo.
Oklahoma, 460, Camp Travis, Texas;
4,000, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.
Oregon, 2,500, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Pennsylvania, 11,700, Camp Lee, Virginia.
Rhode Island, 1,751, Camp Upton, N. Y.
South Carolina, 1,800, Camp Jackson,
South Carolina.

Route Island, A, 100, Camp Deptin, R. South Carolina, 1,800, Camp Dodge, Iowa, South Dakota, 4,000, Camp Dodge, Iowa, Tennessee, 3,658, Camp Gordon, Georgia, Texas, 8,700, Camp Travis, Texas, Utah, 500, Camp Lewis, Washington, Vermont, 205, Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Virginia, 3,500, Camp Lee, Virginia. Washington, 4,000, Camp Lewis, Wash-Washington, 1,000, ington.
Wast Virginia, 4,865, Camp Meade, Mary-

Wisconsin, 5,200, Camp Taylor, Kentucky; 8,000, Camp Grant, Illinois.
Wyoming, 800, Fort Riley, Kansas.

TISMISSED.

READY TO DRAW 800,000

Crowder to Use 1917 Lottery To= morrow on New Draft Men.

PROMINENT MEN INVITED

Same Room in Senate Building to Be Used and Same Bowl-Will Last Three Hours Only-1200 Maximum Number to Be Used—Questionnaire Next for Classification.

Drawing of order numbers for the 800,000 men who registered for military service last June 5 will be held tomorrow in the same committee room in the Senate office building in which the first great national lottery was held a little more than a year ago. Invitations to attend the drawing have been sent to all important government officials and to members of military committees of both the Senate and House. Secretary Baker, blindfolded will draw the first number from the bowl at 9:30 o'clock and the selection will continue until all the capsules containing the master numbers have been removed.

10,500 Numbers Last Year.

Last year 10,500 numbers were used and the drawing continued for 17 hours. With a maximum of 1,200 men estimated from the district showing the largest registration on June 5, it is expected that the second lottery will be completed within three hours.

Establishment of five classes for the registrants, fixing relative liability for service, will make tomorrow's drawing of far less importance even to the men directly concerned than was that of a year ago. The order in which a registrant's number is drawn will determine only his place in the order of his call for service.

Cross-Checking of Drawings.

Cross-Checking of Drawings.

A most careful cross-checking of the numbers will be made in order that there may be no mistakes. Each number as it is withdrawn from the bowl will be written in order upon a large blackboard placed in full view of all in the room. When it has been filled, this board will be photographed for a permanent record.

Each local board will be furnished with an official report of the order which numbers appeared so that they will be able to make up liability lists for their districts. Preparation of such lists, however, will be postponed until the new registrants have returned their questionnaires which are now being distributed. Seven days have been allowed for filling out and returning these documents.



June 26.1918

AIRCRAFT BOARD FAILS TO PRODUCE **BOMBING PLANES**

Senators, in Secret Hearing, Told Present Officials Have Been No More Successful Than Their Predecessors.

ONLY ONE HANDLEY-PAIGE MACHINE YET PERFECTED.

And It Is One of Abandoned Type—Experts Hampered— Immediate and Radical Improvement Deemed Necessary

WASHINGTON, June .25.—The present officials in charge of aircraft production have brought no more satisfactory results than those who preceded them, according to views expressed to-day by members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, engaged in investigating airplane matters. The conviction exists that there must be immediate and radical improvement if even an approximate success is achieved in meeting wartime requirements.

No specific complaint is made against John D. Ryan, now in charge of aircraft production. Criticism is directed against the system rather than an individual.

There was much talk to-day of inefficiency, incompetency and delay, all being alleged against those responsible for the conduct of affairs. This came as the forerunner of testimony to be obtained as a result of the "hot trails" struck by the Military Affairs Sub-Committee while inspecting airplane plants in New Jersey and New York.

First Hearing in Secret.

W. H. Workman, an American who represents the Handley-Paige Airplane Company in the United States, appeared as a witness before the sub-He was examined in secret session. He in effect informed those present that this Government has almost completely failed thus far in attempting to make the great Enghlish bombing plane here. He said just one plane of the Handley-Paige O-400 has been perfected. It will be ready for a trial trip in two or three

It developed that Mr. Workman recently returned from a trip to England. He said the British Government now will abandon manufacture of the Handley-Paige O-400 planes. Bombing planes hereafter will be constructed in England based on a better and newer type of the Handley-Paige. These machines in new form will continue to be the giant bombing planes of the British Government.

The United States some time ago determined to adopt the Handley-Paige as the American heavy bombing plane. A number of expert engineers and workmen were brought over from the factory in England. They were sent to the Standard plant at Elizabeth, N. J. It was their duty to hasten and superintend production.

Mr. Workman is said to have testified that these men were materially delayed in carrying out their pro-

Wanted Many Changes.

The American experts did not give There apexpected co-operation. peared to be no way by which the various parts could be standardized. The American experts desired many changes. Orders for alterations and modifications came frequently. In almost every instance the suggested changes added to the weight of an already unusually heavy machine. Numerous delays resulted. In one instance, the witness said, plans were altered and sent to this city for approval. They were not returned for aise until after what seemed an interminable time.

The first Handley-Paige plane should have been completed months ago, the witness insisted. The finishing touches have just been added, and it is pronounced virtually ready for a trial flight.

Mr. Workman was questioned at length by some members of the subcommittee on the abandonment by the British Government of the Handley-Paige O-400 and the substitution of a newer and better type. He said this type was preferable to that being constructed at Elizabeth. Great interest was ma' 'ested as to what the American Government now will do with a type of bombing plane that apparently has been pronounced of little further value by the English authorities. Mr. Workman was unable to tell the difficulties and delays that are alleged to have fallen upon the Handley-Paige people. As a result the production of Capronis thus far has been negligible. D'Annunzio and his Italian experts have wasted their time.

It was said that the De Haviland 4, one of the two types of two-seater planes manufactured at the Dayton-Wright plant, is to be abandoned. It was declared that hereafter only the De Haviland 9 will be made.

There also was talk regarding the Bristol plane, made by the Curtiss plant at Buffalo. The opinion was expressed that this machine will prove a disappointment.

The clause in the Army Appropriation Bill creating a corporation to manufacture airplanes was passed over in the Senate to-day at the re-quest of Senator Reed.

"Nothing to Warrant It."

"Nothing to Warrant It."

"I know of nothing done by Mr. Ryan that would warrant us in giving him the authority indicated," said Mr. Reed. He thought the subject should be considered by the sub-committee on aircraft.

Senator Smith of Georgia, a member of the sub-committee, said he was present when the provision had been adopted.

"I am more strongly for it now than then" he said "having studied.

been adopted.

"I am more strongly for it now than then," he said, "having studied the matter more carefully."

In speaking on the Army Bill, Senator Reed said the statement made by Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, that 6,000 American airplanes had been produced and 2,000 were in France, "has no reference whatever to facts."

"If we had 3,000 American airplanes in Brance," airplanes in Brance, airplanes ai

"If we had 3,000 American air-planes in France," shouted Mr. Reed. "the German Army would be in re-treat."

If there were 500 Caproni machines on the Italian front, Mr. Reed said, the Austrian Army would be demoralized and the collapse of the Dual Empire at hand.

"But we have not got them," continued Mr. Reed. "They only exist in the minds of those who are flooding the country with dreams. There are very few in actual existence, but a great many coming on."

Col. A. H. Martin Dropped From Army for Perjury

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Dismissal of Colonel Amos H. Martin, of the 157th Depot Brigade, after trial by military court martial at Camp Gordon, Ga., was announced to-day by the War Department. Colonel Martin was accused of perjury at the trial of another officer and of gross immorality. He was convicted on both charge, but in reviewing the sentence President Wilson reversed the finding of the court martial as the latter.

Colonel Martin was a regular army officer, and was graduated from the Military Academy after appointment from Pennsylvania.

THE WORLD: UNE 26, 1918.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT AND PUBLIC DUTY,

Many will sympathize with Dr. Scherer, President of Throop College, Pasadena, Car., who in a long letter to Secretary Bakar resigns his post as a Chief Field Agent of the Council or National Defense because it had been suggested to him from Washington that he should not, in public speeches, "discriminate as to the relative value of newspapers." Yet in the point at issue he is wrong and Washington is right.

Whether the Hearst newspapers, which Dr. Scherer had stoutly assailed, support the national purposes in the war or are disloyal is not a question for a Chief Field Agent, or even a Secretary of War, to decide. It is a question for the Department of Justice, and for the courts if appeal is made to them, to determine.

Persons in private life may say within legal limits what they please about publications that displease them. The people can kill any newspaper whose loyalty they distrust by not buying it. But in accepting public office Dr. Scherer assumed some obligation not to invest personal opinions that in private life he might properly express with the authority and the prestige of his office. If he values freedom to express himself about newspapers more than he values his opportunity to serve his country in war work, he is therefore logical in resigning, but hardly judicious in lecturing Secretary Baker about matters not in his jurisdiction.

The right of private opinion and expression is generously construed in this country. There is no private right of judgment and execution of sentence. That is lynch law. Especially should men who undertake important and delicate work for the Government be careful to leave prosecution to the Department of Justice, where it belongs.

THE WORLD: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26,

BAKER BLAMES SCHERER FOR HEARST ATTAC

Says It Is Not Proper for Any U. S. Official to Act as

He Did.

(Special to The World)

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Dr. James A. B. Scherer's letter of resignation from the State Councils Section of the Committee on National Gen. Sherrill. Defense, which he made public yester-day, has not been received at the day, has not been received at the War Department, Secretary Baker said late to-day. Dr. Scherer, President of Throop College of Technology at Pasadena, Cal., gave as his reason for resigning the refusal of the War Department to take action on his complaints against William R. Hearst. Hearst.

Dr. Scherer also alleged that Secretary Baker had warned representatives of the council "against freedom of speech in denouncing certain newspapers as inimical to the national defense."

Secretary Baker made the follow-

defense."

Secretary Baker made the following statement:
"Complaints was made to me, I think by a representative of the Hearst newspapers, that an official of the Council of National Defense was devoting much of his time to attacking the Hearst newspapers. I told Director Gifford that Government officials should not be going around the country attacking any publication.
"I have not the slightest objection to Dr. Scherer or any other man attacking any newspapers in his personal capacity, but I do not think it proper for a Government official to do

so, regardless of the newspaper or publication attacked.

"That is all 4 have ever done in connection with the matter. What I said to Director Cifford had nothing whatever to do with the free expression of the private opinions of individuals, but only with remarks by men in their official capacity."

Dr. Scherer Was Not Connected With State Defense Council. (Special to The World:)

ALBANY, June 25 -- As chief field agent of the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense Dr. Scherer was in no way connected with the New York State Council of Defense, which is composed entirely of State officials. There is no connection between the State Councils Section and the Adjutant General's office, according to Adjt. Gen. Sherrill.

BAKER AGAINST DRAFT AGE CHANGE NOW

Senate Committee to Oppose Legislation

NEW PROGRAMME IN AUGUST

Secretary and Gen. March Say Proposed Extension in Age Limits at This Time Is Premature and Unnecessary-Enlarged Plans to Be Presented Later.

Washington, June 26 (by A. P.) .-After Secretary Baker and Gen. March had opposed revision of the draft age limits and announced that within sixty or ninety days the War Department would submit to Congress a new and enlarged army programme, the Senate Military Committee to-day decided to oppose any legislation to change the

Mr. Baker and Gen. March informed the Senate Military Committee that they opposed as premature and unnecessary the proposed extension of the army draft-age limits.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder, whose approval of the extension had been cited by advocates of the change in the Senate, also appeared before the Committee to say that, while he was not insistent upon immediate legislation, he thought action should be taken amendments to the pending army apin time to obtain new registrants under the revised age limits early next

In asking that the draft legislation go over for the present, Mr. Baker and Gen. March said that within sixty or ninety days, probably about the middle of August, after the proposed recess of Congress, the Administration would submit a new comprehensive army programme, covering not only the number of men it is proposed to raise, but also dealing with shipping and other problems.

Gen. March and Mr. Baker said sufficient men were available and subject (to call from the first registration, the reclassification now in progress, and from the 800,000 new registrants of the 1918 class, for the army's requirements during the next few months. General opinion of the army General Staff accorded with this view, Gen. March said.

Most of the Senators who heard the statements of Secretary Baker and Gen. March believed Congress would follow their recommendations. If Congress insists upon immediate legislation, Secretary Baker, Gen. March, and Gen. Crowder were said to be agreed that the minimum age limit of twentyone should be lowered to secure younger men for military service, rather than to make any extensive raise in the maximum age limit by which older men would be obtained. They told the Committee that more and better fighting men would be obtained by reduction of the age limit, and they suggested it be made twenty years, instead of the present minimum of twenty-one.

The latest statistics and estimates regarding the number of men still available under the present draft law and the new British-Canadian treaty were presented confidentially to the committee, together with the War Depart, ment's plans for further draft calls.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Secretary Baker, General March, and pressed merely his personal views and those of his military advisers, and did not suggest the opinion of President Wilson on the question, although it had been reported that the President also opposes immediate legislation.

Secretary Baker, General March, and General Crowder, it was stated, all opposed the amendment by Senator Johnson, of California, proposing that in future draft calls, States which already have furnished by voluntary enlistments an excess over their quotas shall be given credit for such excess. Senator Johnson was satisfied with the statement that the present system without credits is fairest, and planned not to press his amendment.

In a formal statement made after he had been closeted with the Committee for nearly three hours, Secretary Baker said an "enlarged" programme for the army was planned.

"I presented to the committee statements," said Mr. Baker, "that for the present there are enough men in class one sufficient for our prospective needs, and when the enlarged programme of the United States is ready for presentation to Congress we will at the same time have complete data on which to base any recommendations for change in the age limits of the draft."

TO PREPARE STATEMENT.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Committee, prepared to make a statement to the Senate in connection with the propriation bill of Senators Fall, of New Mexico, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska, which, respectively, proposed making the age limits twenty to forty years instead of twenty-one to thirty-

When the War Department's enlarged programme is submitted, members of the Committee, which virtually is a unit in favor later of extending the draft age limits, also plans to prescribe by legislation regulations regarding the classes of men who shall "work or fight." Such regulations, it was said, probably would extend the "work or fight" principle.

No definite figures on the enlarged programme were presented.

Senator Hitchcock said that in Au gust, when the final call on men in class 1 will have exhausted that class, there would be 3,300,000 men in the army, and that the highest estimate of the number of American troops which would be in France by that time was 1.450,000.

NO FIGURES GIVEN.

No definite figures on the enlarged programme were presented. It is impossible at present, the officials said, to give any accurate estimates, but the Government proposes to exert its maximum power in the war. Studies are being made of the problems of training, clothing, transporting, and feeding men, all of which are to be covered in detail in the new programme, under the authority which would be given the President in the Army bill to call as many men to colors as can be trained, equipped, and transported.

1918, sumed consideration of the Army bill, Senator Chamberlain formally outlined the statements made by Secretary Baker, Gen. March, and Major-Gen.

> "Both the Secretary and Gen. March are of the opinion," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that no change ought to be made in the age-limits at this time. They say that in order to have proper consideration of what the limits should be, a complete investigation ought to be made of the number of men now subject to the draft, the number of men that can be transported to France, and the shipping available. They say that no harm can be done or no delay occasioned by postponement of changing the ages, until September, and they very much advise against a change until this investigation can be had.

TROOPS GOING OVER

"The Committee was advised that troops now are being sent over partly in French and British bottoms, and that there may be some changes in that arrangement July 1-either that the arrangement will continue or more American tonnage will be available.

"They feel that before any change should be made there should be a full investigation, before disturbing the social and industrial conditions of the country.

"The Committee concluded by majority vote that it would not be best to undertake, at this time, a change in the draft limits."

Senator Smoot, of Utah, asked for Gen. Crowder's views, and Senator Chamberlain replied:

"Gen. Crowder was appealed to, and substantially stated that it was his duty to carry out the War Department's work, and not recommend policies. I think we can all read between the lines of Gen. Crowder's statement. and I think he feels, like I and many other Senators do, that a change in the age-limits eventually will have to be made. They feel that no delay can be occasioned by waiting two months 01' 90."

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, pointing out that it was a function of Congress to raise armies, said the Military Committee "seems to use no judgement of its own, but follows that of the War Department.'

READY TO TAKE ADVICE.

Senator Chamberlain replied that it was proper for the Committee to seek the advice of those directly in charge of the conduct of the war. He said that by postponing consideration of the draft question at this time he did not think there would be any danger of any call being made on men in Class 2.

Senator Fall, of New Mexico, vigorously criticised the War Department's attitude. He said there was apparently, an impression in the minds of some people that it would take more food and ammunition in France for a man who was without dependents than for a man with a wife and five children who has been inducted into military service.

Senator Chamberlain said he was not altogether in favor of all the views of the Secretary of War, adding if he had his way he would have 2,500,000 men in France with all possible speed.

"Of course, I know there was no reference to the election used," interrupted Senator Fall, referring to today's conference.

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"If I thought the Secretary of War was small enough and the Chief of Staff base enough to oppose this on the ground that an election is coming, I vould repudiate the recommendations selared Senator

Wash Post 6/27/18.

GIRL WILL RULE DRAFT

"Major Billie" Wellborn Will Make the Drawings Today.

BAKER WILL START LOTTERY

Capsules in Bowl to Determine Order for Call of Men Registered June 5. Work Will Be Done in Senate Office Building Along Same Lines as Last Year.

National lottery machinery will be set in motion for a second time today for drawing the order numbers for 744,500 young men who attained their majority during the year ending

Secretary Baker plans to draw the first capsule containing a muster number from the bowl at 9:30 o'clock. Then officials of Provost Marshal General Crowder's office will take up the work, and the last capsule is expected to be drawn by noon.

How Drawing Will Be Made.

While the drawing will be attended by the same ceremony this year, it will not be fraught with the significance to the men affected. The order in which the numbers are drawn will determine the relative position of the men at the bottom of the class to which they will be assigned under the classification system after they return their questionnaires now being mailed them. Last year the numbers determined the registrants' liability for service in the order of the drawing.

However, young men without dependents and not engaged in an essential industry will be placed at the bottom of Class 1, and as the men now in that class soon will be exhausted, they undoubtedly will be called within a few months.

Men's Fate in Girl's Hands While the drawing will be attended

Men's Fate in Girl's Hands.

Men's Fate in Girl's Hands.

The fate of about 800,000 American youths will be in the hands of one slim girl, "Major Billy" Wellborn, of Atlanta, Ga., when she picks from the draft lottery bowl the capsuled numbers to determine the order of their selection before the local draft boards. The ceremony will be witnessed by the Secretary of War, the chief of staff, the provost marshal general, members of the Senate and House and other officials.

Numbers ranging from 1 to 1,200, printed on squares of paper black on the reverse side and folded into tiny capsules, will be drawn from the bowl to determine liability to military service of all the men registered on June 5. The numbers were prepared yesterday at Gen. Crowder's office, checked and rechecked, placed in the capsules, dumped into the jar and sealed. They are ready to be taken to the Capitol, to the Senate hearing room in the Senate office building, which will be the scene of the drawing, the same as last year.

Baker Will Draw First Number.

As soon as Mr. Baker draws the first number other men present will be invited to select the second, third and fourth. Then, when the preliminaries are over, Miss Wellborn will take her place at the bowl and select the remaining numbers until all are drawn. She will be blindfolded, and will be assisted in the work by a man who will stir the numbers in the bowl, and by tally clerks who will check the numbers as they are announced. Miss Wellborn will be busy picking numbers for two hours.

Maj. Gen. Crowder's selection of Miss Wellborn to draw the capsules from the bowl caused some surprise, because in recent months she has become one of the most important persons at the draft office. She is in charge of the bureau of information and superintends the distribution of all news sent out from the office. She has been called a "living encyclopedia" of the draft, and knows more about the different orders and regulations than almost any other person.

Her First Name Withheld.

What Miss Wellborn's first name may

What Miss Wellborn's first name may be nobody knows—that is, no outside person. She keeps her first name secret. On the rolls of the War Department she is "Miss W. Wellborn." To her girl friends she is "Billie," and to her young niece and nephew she is "Uncle Bill." For want of something better to call her, Gen. Crowder selected the name of "Major Billie," by which she is known throughout the draft office. Miss Wellborn went into the government service "to do her part" at the beginning of the war. She was assigned to the draft office, to the bureau of information, then in charge of a colonel and a major of the regular army. She made it a point to learn all orders and regulations by heart, something that the colonel and major did not do. Presently they began asking her for information about the various rules. She always knew. And then, when the colonel and major saw that they really were in the way, they applied for field duty, and Miss Wellborn was left alone to continue the bureau.

Senate Committee Decides Not to Change Draft Age Limits; Proposal Debated

After Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, had opposed revision of draft age limits and announced that within 60 or 90 days the War Department would submit to Congress a new and enlarged army program, the Senate military committee yesterday decided to oppose any legislation to change the draft ages.

When the Senate reconvened and resumed consideration of the army bill, Senator Chamberlain formally outlined the statements given by Secretary Baker, Gen. March and Maj. Gen. Crowder.

der.

"The committee," he said, "concluded by a majority vote it would not be best to undertake at this time a change in the draft limits."

Senator Smoot asked for Gen. Crowder's views and Senator Chamberlain

der's views and Senator Chamberlain replied;
"Gen. Crowder was appealed to and substantially stated that it was his duty to carry out the War Department's work and not recommend policies. I think we can all read between the lines of Gen. Crowder's statement and I think he feels, like I and many other senators do, that a change in the age limits eventually will have to be made.

"They feel that no delay can be oc-casioned by waiting two months or

Senator Hitchcock, a member of the military committee, declared there was an undue amount of confusion over the

an undue amount of confusion over the issue.

"No committee has considered or advocated any change in the draft law," he said. "Secretary Baker and Gen. March did not seek any change. It is here on an appropriation bill that an effort is made to make the change. And it was in an effort to secure light on their attitude that the chairman of the military committee asked the Secretary of War and the chief of staff to confer with the committee today, so there was no effort made by Secretary Baker or Gen. March to interfere. There is no attempt on the part of the War Department to interfere with Congress."

Senator Fall vigorously criticised the War Department attitude. He said there is apparently an impression in the minds of some people that it would take more food and ammunition in France for a man who is without de-

pendents than for a man with a wife and five children who had been inducted into military service. Senator Chamberlain said he was not altogether in favor of all the views of the Secretary of War, adding if he had his way he would have 2,500,000 men in France with all possible speed.

"Of course I knew there was no refence to the election used," interrupted Senator Fall, referring to yesterday's conference.

conference.

"If I thought the Secretary of War was small enough and the chief of staff was base enough to oppose this on the grounds that an election is coming I would repudiate the recommendations of both of them," declared Senator Chamberlain.

Chamberlain.

Under present plans, Senator Wadsworth, supporting the Fall amendment, said Gen. Crowder had stated Class 1 would be exhausted by the middle of September.

Senator Wadsworth insisted that to be certain of having enough men available for call to meet any emergency, Congress should not wait until September to legislate. He cited unpreparedness of the allies and America for the war and during its course, declaring the world had seen "four years of Germany doing things first."

"It passes my understanding," he said, "how our military advisers at this

said, "how our military advisers at this juncture can solemnly advise us that nothing more is required. Oh, if we could wipe out of our dictionary the words 'not yet.'"

WASHINGTON POST:

BAKER WILL DROP CRITICS OF PRESS

Secretary of War Does Not Want Newspapers Assailed.

Secretary Baker has directed that officials connected with departments of the government under his jurisdiction must refrain from criticizing in their official capacity any newspaper or group of newspapers. His action resulted in the resignation of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, of Pasadena, Cal., chief field agent of the State councils' section of the Council of National Defense, who was said to have criticized the attitude of the Hearst newspapers toward the

was said to have criticized the ward the of the Hearst newspapers toward the war.

In a statement explaining Dr. Scherer's resignation, the War Secretary, who also is chairman of the Council of National Defense, said he had no desire to prevent any man from expressing his personal opinion, but that he did not think that any man as a representative of the government ought to be criticizing any newspaper.

"Some one," said Mr. Baker's statement, "I believe a representative of one of the Hearst papers, had told me that a representative of the Council of National Defense was making addresses and spending a lot of his time criticizing in harsh terms the Hearst newspapers. I told Mr. Gifford, director of the defense council, that I thought nobody who was officially representing the government ought to be criticizing any newspaper.

"I don't care whether it is Hearst's

government ought to be criticizing any newspaper.

"I don't care whether it is Hearst's paper or anybody else's, and that while I hadn't the slightest desire to prevent any man expressing his individual opinion upon any newspaper, I didn't think that any man as a representative of the government ought to be criticizing any newspaper."

UKAFI AGES IU STAV

Baker and March Appear Before Senators, Opposing Change.

PROPOSAL HELD UNNECESSARY

In 3 Months Are to Present to Congress Enlarged Army Project.

Props of Support Knocked From Under Advocates of Change—Even Crowder Is Opposed-1,450,000 Men in France by August, Baker Tells Committee, and Nations Total Fighting Strength 3,450,000.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) It is practically certain that the draft age limit is to remain unchanged for the present.

Secretary of War Baker, whose opposition to extending the limit now was recently explained fully by me at a time when it seemed likely that action along this line would be urged, has made his opposition clear to the Senate military affairs committee and proposals before the Senate for the age limit extension may be regarded as temporarily laid aside, so far as the prospect of legislative action is concerned.

Explains Reasons to Committee.

Mr. Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, explained to the Senate military affairs committee yesterday morning their reasons for not advising a change in the age limits now. Provost Marshal General Crowder, who has a natural tendency to get all the fighting men he can at all times because that is his present duty, also concurred in the War Department's decision. This removed one of the chief official advocates of extending the age limit from the ranks of the senators who were advocating this plan.

It is not quite certain how the Senate will take the War Department's recommendation, though the chances are all in favor of the administration having its way. All day yesterday the controversy surged on the Senate floor over an amendment by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill proposing that the age limit be extended to 20 to 40 instead of 21 to 31, as it now stands. The Senate finally adjourned to resume the fight to-day. There is no vote in immediate prospect, and if the vote does come administration leaders are confident that the amendment will be safely beaten.

Serves No Helpful Purpose.

Secretary Baker was very frank and straightforward in explaining to the Senate committee why he did not favor changing the age limit now. The chief reason is that such action is not necessary and serves no helpful purpose toward the nation's war program. The government has enough man power to call upon without this action being taken at the present time. There are some 800,000 men subject to call for the army's needs during the next few months, and the War Department regards it as wise to refrain from altering the age limits until later, when Congress and the War Department can consider the matter afresh in the light of new plans being worked out by the administration

In this connection Secretary Baker told the Senate military affairs committee that within three months he would present to Congress a new and enlarged army project, based on bringing out the maximum fighting strength of the country. This gigantic plan to clinch victory is being worked out now with great care and thoroughness. It will mean millions more in men and billions more in money. It will be presented in time to permit the nation to logically expand its program without any delay whatsoever, according to Mr.

Have Deserved Confidence.

Congress is, in one sense, asked to confidently rely upon the War Department's readiness and ability to develop the man power of the nation in the most advantageous manner which cir-

the man power of the nation in the most advantageous manner which circumstances permit. Both Secretary Baker and Gen. March are greatly strengthened in their position by the fact that the War Department has deserved confidence of Congress in the matter of building up armies by being now about five months ahead of schedule in sending troops overseas.

More than 900,000 (it's probably about 1,000,000 now) have already been shipped, and Mr. Baker explained yesterday that if the department's plans materialize, there will be 1,450,000 men in France during the month of August. Calculating approximately 70 per cent combatants (which is the War Department's estimate), the United States will have 1,000,000 combatant troops in France by August, which is a record well worthy of inspiring the confidence of the nation. Senators, no matter what their divergences of opinion on methods may be, are primarily interested in winning the war and it may be assumed that Secretary Baker's recommendation will be judged in the light of what has already been accomplished in troop shipments and creating new fighting forces by giving the War Department reaway in carrying out its plans.

Ahead of Its Expectations.

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Ahead of Its Expectations.

Secretary Baker indicated that the secretary Baker indicated that the total fighting strength of the nation on August 1 would be about 3,450,000 instead of 3,000,000, as first estimated. This is another welcome indication of the War Department being ahead of its own expectations.

own expectations.

Secretary Baker's data pertaining to the number of men available for the next few months without a change in the age limit does not bear out the statement read into the Senate record yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, that Class 1 would probably be exhausted during October, and would be reduced to 641,126 men by calls to be made before August 1.

The all-important question is whether the War Department has a sufficient reservoir of men for its own needs, and the judge of this should be, in the opinion of many, the man who is charged before the nation with the necessity of having sufficient men. Into this problem come various factors about which the government has confidential advance information not generally available.

Knows Shipping Situation.

Knows Shipping Situation.

For example, the government knows what the shipping situation will be during the next few months, what the needs of tre supply questions bring up for consideration, &c. Available shipping naturally remains a vital factor. British and French tonnage now turned over to the United States for shipping troops may be curtailed temporarily for reasons which cannot be disclosed. After the hearing before the Senate committee yesterday, Secretary Baker made this statement to the newspaper men:

"I presented to the committee state-Thresented to the committee statements that for the present there are enough men in Class 1, sufficient for our prospetcive needs, and when the enlarged program of the United States is ready for presentation to Congress we will at the same time have complete date on which to bess convenient. data on which to base any recommendation for the change in the age limits of the draft."

P. I. Musery

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SPEAKS, BA

Allied Chief's Opinion Still to Be Heard, and America Backs Him, He Says

(Continued from Page 1. Column 8) territory north of the river Aisne, and it is to threaten this from the rear that the Germans launched the new attack south of the Aisne on a very wide

GERMAN EFFORTS BALKED

At the same time, it is pointed out by military critics, the Germans were balked in their efforts to reach Compiegne frontally, and they hoped to attain their object by this outflanking attack. Compiegne still is eighteen miles west of the new operations, with the forest of Compiegne intervening.

The limited success of the German

intervening.

The limited success of the German offensive on Sunday, the heavy losses of the Germans and the vigor of the French counter-attack sharply distinguish the present struggle from the March battle. A favorable feature of the development is the general tendency of the fighting to rivet an increasing proportion of the German resources in the south. There is now no talk of a more formidable German attack in another direction. Foch, indeed, it is contended, appears to have the situation well under control.

GAIN FOR DEFENSE

PARIS, June 13.—There was plenty of fighting yesterday, but it did not affect the general situation. As the Germans are fighting against time, this result is a distinct gain to the

this result is a distinct gain to the defense.

The Germans, it is true, made slight progress on their left toward Complegne, from which, at Melicocq, they are now only five miles away, but so did the French on the other wing in the region of Mery.

As the nature of the ground around Mery provides the French with excellent gun positions behind hills, from which they can pound at short range the road by which all supplies must pass to the German center in the thrust toward Compiegne, the French can claim an advantage in the day's operations, for they also stopped the German efforts south of the Aisne against the forest east of Villers-Cotterets.

LONDON, June 13 .- The Germans, LONDON, June 13.—The Germans, at severe cost, continue to push down the Matz valley, where an abundance of small woods afford maximum protection for French machine guns and artillery, says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing Wednesday. Further west the French have pursued their progress on the Mery plateau and have pushed the enemy off the eastern slope into the valley.

This position," the correspondent "This position," the correspondent adds, "on which the enemy believed himself firmly established forty-eight hours ago was of great importance to his advance on the center as it overlooks the Matz valley and commands the junction of the main roads between Montdidler and Beauvraignes, through which the enemy's troops and supplies for the front in the river valley must pass.

ley must pass.
"The French thus have an observation post overlooking the German center, which must already have become a source of great embarrassment to the enemy."

MEN OF 21 IN

Drawing of Numbers, Including 2,558 Here, Over in 2 Hours.

NO. 246 IS FIRST TAKEN OUT

Baker Picks Capsule From Bowl. Affects Two White and Four Colored Men of District-1,190 of the Drawings Made by "Major Billy" Wellborn, Young Woman.

Attorneys' Services Free To All New Registrants

All registrants in the District who have reached their twentyfirst year since June 5, 1917, and who have now received their questionnaires can get free assistance in filling them out from any attorney in Washington.

The second drawing in the draft for the national army is over and last night 2,558 young men in the District of Columbia who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, knew more or less the degree in which they are subject to call for service in America's armies. Questionnaires are now being filled out and mailed and the classification of those drafted will begin at once.

Inasmuch as the men whose names were drawn yesterday are all 21 years of age it is believed that most of them will fall in Class 1, which means that most will be enrolled in the national army this fall.

First Draw by Baker.

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At 9:34 o'clock Secretary Baker drew the first number—246—from the bowl in the preparation of America's second message of man-power to Potsdam. This number affects six registrants in the District—two white and four colored men. At exactly 11.38 the drawing was completed, having taken only a trifle over two hours as against 17 hours consumed in the drawing of June 20, 1917. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee, who, came next, drew out No. 1,168. Senator Warren, father-inlaw of Gen. Pershing, was next, drawing out No. 818.

Representative Dent, chairman of the House military affairs committee, drew the fourth number, which was No. 1091, while Representative Kahn drew the fifth, which was No. 479. Gen. March, chief of staff, drew No. 469; then came Gen. Crowder, who has been in charge of the draft machinery since its inception, drawing No. 492. Col. Charles Warren, of Gen. Crowder's staff, drew eighth, No. 154. Col. Easby-Smith drew the ninth, which was No. 529, while Maj. Kramer drew the tenth, No. 355.

Knows the Draft Laws.

Knows the Draft Laws.

At this point the drawing was turned over to "Maj. Billy" Wellborn. This young lady is Gen. Crowder's assistant and is known as the information bureau of the provost marshal's office. She knows by heart every ruling of the draft laws and amendments and is credited with knowing just a little more about the draft machinery than any one else connected with the system. She drew the remaining 1,190 capsules with monotonous precision without any time off and without anything approaching a off and without anything approaching a mistake.

And so ended the selection of 744,500 new fighting men from the youth of the nation. The setting was more military than that of last year's drawing, and, as last year, the moment of drawing the first number was a dramatic one.

1917 Features Repeated.

All of the features of last year All of the features of last year were practically retained this year. There was the same battery of official and newspaper photographers in evidence as the ceremony started and Gen. Crowder suggested to "Maj. Billy" that he feared she would spend her next month's salary going to see motion pictures of herself.

tures of herself.

As the capsules were handed to officers of the provost marshal's office by Miss Wellborn, they were opened and the numbers announced to be recorded on the great blackboard. Four scorers sitting at a table at one side of the room kept four separate records. They were Lieut. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania; were Lieut. Holloway, of Michigan; Lieut. Hill, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Miller, of Kentucky. Miller, of Kentucky

Blackboard Is Photographed.

Lieut. McCormick, of the District of Columbia, wrote the numbers on the blackboard. As soon as one blackboard was finished it was photographed and another one substituted. The four separate tabulations must exactly correspond with the blackboards before the final "master lists" will be prepared. Yesterday's numbers were on paper red on the outside so that the containers seemed red. The bowl was stirred throughout the drawing by Capt. Morris.

NEW DRAFT ACT LOST

Senator Fall Looks for Defeat of His Age Extension Plan.

OTHERS TAKE SIMILAR VIEW

Reed Warns of Enormous Task Ahead to Defeat Germany and Opposes Preparation by "Piecemeal." . Urges Proposed Extension, as Do Lodge and Cummins.

Debate on Senator Fall's amendment to the \$20,000,000,000 army appropriation bill providing for extension of the draft ages to 20 and 40 years, was resumed in the Senate yesterday, but consideration of the measure was so delayed by the fight on the suffrage amendment resolution that a vote was not reached. Leaders last night hoped to dispose of the amendment and possibly pass the bill today. Senator Fall said he expected that his effort to extend the draft ages would be futile, and the general opinion of senators seemed to be that the amendment would be rejected.

Challenges Baker's Opinion

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Senators Reed, of Missouri, democratic member of the Senate military committee; Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Cummins, of Iowa, in urging upon the Senate the necessity for immediate extension of the draft ages, challenged the opinion of Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, that the legislation is not needed at this time. The Missouri senator, however, said he would bow to the decision of the War Department officials. Senator Reed declared that though Germany eventually will be defeated, it will be accomplished only after the allies have suffered tremendous losses. He said the central powers hold the advantage in heavy guns on every front.

advantage front.

He asserted that America has no heavy guns except those that have been taken from the supply of the navy department and that it will require nearly two years to get a sufficient number.

Tells of Irish Failure.

"Ireland has failed to do its duty in this war," he asserted, in support of his claim that the complete man power of the allies could not be mustered against the Germans.

the Germans.

Senator Reed said he was opposed to preparing for the prosecution of this war in a "piece-meal fashion," and warned against overconfidence. Information he has, he says, indicates that Germany has the advantage in men and material despite the arrival of American troops. He recalled the collapse of Russia, and continued:

"Before we are through with this war, we will have to put 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 troops in Europe, I think. Bachelors of 30 to 40 should be called before the married men of 21 to 30.

Austrian Reports Propaganda.

Stories that Austria is about to fall to pieces, that food riots are frequent and the country is about to rebel were regarded by Senator Reed as "part of a skilfully laid plan to lull the world into slothfulness."

skilling land plan to limit the world into slothfulness."

Senator Lodge urged that the draft age limits be extended now, declaring that it would eliminate possibility of delay. He opposed lowering the draft limit below 21, but favored its extension to 40 years. Senator Cummins said that if the Senate had adopted the resolution he offered last month, calling for information from departmental officials regarding the man power needed for military, industrial and agricultural purposes, it now would have information that "would make it imperative for the Senate to act."

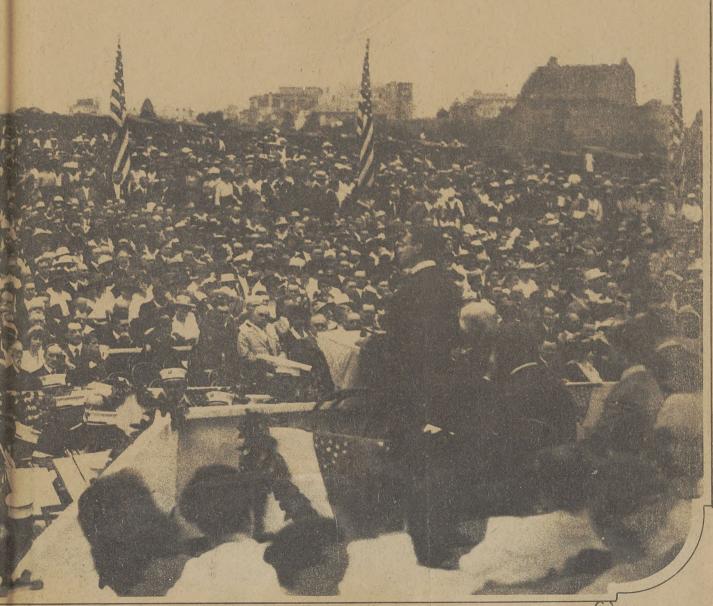
The chief question to be considered, the senator said, is the maintaining of a proper balance between the military and the industrial and agricultural populations.





Secretary Baker delivering his address at the Flag day exercises on the Monument lot. Presi





t. President and Mrs. Wilson in box at left. Perhaps you can find yourself in the crowd.

(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

Growth of the Army.

In compliance with the request of Chairman Dent, of the House committee on military affairs, Secretary Baker has written a letter sketching what has been accomplished since the advent of the United States into the war toward organizing, arming and equipping the American army. It is a splendid record, encouraging to every patriotic citizen and inspiring the conviction of triumph.

In fourteen months the army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men. As has been shown in previous official statements from the Secretary of War, practically half of the present military force is now

The stupendous task of providing supplies for the army is indicated by the purchases made by the quartermaster corps. Some of these are: Horses and mules, 339,593; shoes, 27,249,000 pairs; cotton undershirts, 43,922,000; denim cloth, 103,028,000 yards, and wool stockings, 104,333,000 pairs.

The health of the American soldiers has been conserved and protected most efficiently. In 1898 the death rate per thousand in the army was 20.14, in 1900 it was 7.78 and in 1916 it was 5.13. For the week ended June 7 of this year the death rate per thousand among all troops -regulars, national army and national guard-in the United States was 3.16.

Army hospitals in the United States on June 5 contained 72,667 beds, and new construction now under way will increase this capacity to 87,344 beds. In France hospital facilities have been and are being organized which will provide beds equal to 5 to 10 per cent of the number of men in the American forces. The number of officers in the medical corps has been increased from 900 to 24,000 and the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148.000.

American engineers have constructed hundreds of miles of railway in France. More than 22,000 standard gauge and 60 C. M. freight cars and 1,600 standard gauge and 60 C. M. locomotives have been sent to France.

The aircraft program is proceeding most encouragingly. Up to June 8 6,880 elementary training planes and 2,133 advanced training planes were delivered, more than 2,000 Liberty engines have been delivered to the army and navy and 37,250 machine guns have been delivered for use on aeroplanes.

More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in the United States and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of this year.

During May more than 900 heavy Browning machine guns and more than 1,800 light Brownings were delivered.

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ONLY ONE END TO WAR, BAKER TELLS CHICAGO

Million Are Fighting Huns; Millions More Ready.

Pride in the American army, pride in its achievements, pride in the nation which it is defending, and abounding confidence that it will prove equal to its task-these formed the dominant note in the speech of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in the Auditorium last night.

At the end of a busy day, and as vigorous as in the morning, Mr. Baker swayed to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm an audience that for size has rarely been exceeded in the history of the Auditorium. Over 5,000 cheering people jammed the building. The stage was filled to the rear wall. And that audience had started to gather in force at 6:30 o'clock, when the doors opened, and waited patiently until 8:15, when the secretary and his party came from a dinner which had been given for him at the Congress hotel.

Two Minutes of Cheering.

A two minute demonstration greeted Mr. Baker upon his introduction by Max Pam, who presided. Demonstration succeeded demonstration as the war secretary proceeded in his address. He was graphic in depicting the work He told. accomplished by the army. after a summary of the nation's reasons for entering the war, of the increase from "something like, 8,000 officers and 200,000 men, to 146,000 officers and 2,500,000 men, including 1,-000,000 overseas," amid cheers.

He told of the "amusement" felt in Germany at our entry into the war, but this, he said. had changed since we have over 1,000,000 men in France, fighting in the air, on the land, under the land, and on the high seas as bravely as any antagonist the enemy ever met or ever will meet," and also "in the training camps of this country another 1,500,000 just like them," and "in the homes of this country as many millions more as are necessary."

Text of His Address.

Mr. Baker's speech, in part, is as fol-

"I have special pleasure in the statement by the chairman of this meeting that there are present tonight representatives of perhaps seventy-five nationalities by extraction, because this war is not a war of grammars, but a battle of principles, and it matters little what language the lips speak if the language of the heart is in harmony with the principles of freedom.

"On the one side was a group of people, who, for forty years or more, have been taught by their government that the will of the prince is the supreme law. On the other side there are those men, the free men of many nations. We have a small group of powers located contiguously to one another in the center of Europe, defying the world, and we have the world answering their defiance by assembling and associating themselves together in the matter of liberty, and when we see that alliance and that allegiance we realize that this war can have but one end.

Grim Pictures in Our Memory.

"There are certain grim pictures which are burned into our memory, and which the youngest of us will remember to his dying day, that will always seem to have been casual in that relation. Who is there who can close his eyes and think of the name of Lusitania without seeing on the waves that wash the chalk cliffs of England the wide strewn bodies of men and women and little babies, sent to slaughter, and that by a surprise attack, in violation of the established rules, courtesies, and knightliness of warfare?

"Who is there who can think of the name of Belgium without believing her to be the wronged of all nations in the world? Little, and therefore of no account; feeble, and therefore having no rights; innocent, and therefore fit for the slaughter!

"But these are not, of course, the real causes of American entry into that war. Our own wrongs were grievous and many. Our unquestioned national rights were invaded. We were plainly and obviously up to the place where we had one or the other of two alternatives presented to us. /We could either bow in meek submission to the hostile aggression of Germany upon our people or upon our rights, or we could

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

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These are some of the more striking accomplishments in war preparations during the last fourteen months. They are enough to demonstrate the efficiency that has been reached and to dispel any gloom which the troubles of the earlier period of the war may have created. America has struck her stride, and will go forward swiftly and surely to victory. The resolution of congratulations to the War Department, which the House committee on military affairs passed upon consideration of Secretary Baker's letter, will be approved by the public generally.

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(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

ONLY ONE END TO WAR - BAKER; MILLIONS READY

(Continued from first page.)

fight; and as between those alternatives, Americans are so made that only one choice was possible.

Washington Watching His Children.

"This day has an especial significance in connection with that choice. In the city of Washington, the very name of which bears the name of the founder of our country, there are many memories of the great men who established the liberties you and I enjoy. possible for me to look out of the window of my office without seeing that great monument which many people believe to be the most beautiful monument erected by human hands; that tall pure shaft called the Washington monument.

"And as I see it daily I cannot help wondering whether the pure spirit of Washington might not have taken up its abode there, in order that he might watch his children and those of his countrymen, the descendants from his

own heroes.

"If his spirit is there it must draw a contrast or draw a picture between 1776 and this Fourth of July. It must remember the little army with which he went from one end of these struggling colonies to the other, believing as few men have ever believed in anything, believing intensely and deeply in the ultimate right of man to rule himself.

Repaying Debt to France.

"And if his spirit does look from that monument over this great country of ours, if he is there, taking account of the growth and profit which has come from the spirit of his time, he must re member with pleasure and pride Lafayette and Rochambeau coming to the United States to assist us, from the ancient monarchy of France.

"Then with uplifted eye and swelling bosom he must see Americans still free, still devoted to liberty, still ex-tending freedom, grown magnificently into might; great industrially and great historically, great educationally, and this great civilization; and he must see them streaming across the Atlantic in an endless procession of ships to return to France the compliment and assistance paid us in those doubtful years of our struggle; carrying the lamp of the same spirit which he lighted in 1776; vindicating in the old world these mighty principles which inspire the later day civilization.

Another German Error.

"So we went into this war, and there was some amusement, I am told, in Germany when we went in. The cal-culations of the Wilhelmstrassers have always been at fault.

"So long as the chancellor of the German empire believed they could not carry out submarine warfare, he not was opposed to it, but was willing to give to a friendly government the solemn assurance of the imperial government of the German empire that they would not resume that law-less war. But as soon as they felt they had enough submarines built for the

purpose then they cast that promise to the winds, like other treaty promises and obligations, and resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.

"And the reason they did that was that they despised America. They thought we were too far away and too busy making money, they thought we knew nothing about militarism, and therefore were not worth counting. They thought the right sleeve of our coat was empty, and now that right sleeve has been disclosed to contain a strong right arm.

"A million men face them in trenches that reach from the channel to the Swiss frontier, faces they never ex-pected to see, faces they said could not by any possibility get to France. But they are not only there in France, but they are not merchants, they are not men in industry, they are not people enfeebled by too much civilization, they are not men who cannot learn to fight.

"They are fighting them in the air, on the land, under the land, and on the high seas as bravely as any antagonist they have ever met or ever will

"And in the training camps in this country there are something like a million and a half more just like them. And in the homes of this country there are millions more, as many as are necessary.

"The next news from the Wilhelmstrassers will not be contempt for America, or despising her possibilities, but they will probably pick out Mosambique the next time.

Sudden Call to War.

"For long years we devoted ourselves to the arts of peace. We cultivated the good will of the rest of the world and established good will among our-We labored early and late to selves. extract from nature her secrets and her power in order that we might make them contribute to the comfort of mankind. We spent our efforts in multiplying opportunities so that the children of the humblest among us might have equality with the children

of those more fortunate.
"Our civilization was growing constantly more beautiful, and, when this sudden call came to us, there had to be a complete reorganization. We had not only to increase the army from 8,000 officers to 146,000 officers and from 200,000 men to 2,500,000 men, but we had to reorganize the industry and the commerce of the United States.

"And the fact that our men in France are armed and clothed and fed is due to the American people, to the farmers who grew the foodstuffs and the cotton and the wool. [An interruption from the audience: "And you, too, Baker,"] [Uproarious applause.] And to the manufacturers and the captains of industry of this country who changed all their factories and workshops from one form of operation to another in order that they might be utilized, and to the great intelligent, free body of American labor, which has never allowed a sun to down without its daily output of

good for the army!
"The warehouses constructed for the

end to end and reduced to a uniform size, fifty feet in width, would reach 250 miles. In one vast depot the United States has established over there upon a place once unoccupied warehouses large enough to require 120 miles of railroad sidetracks and switches to supply them. The American army has in operation more than 4,000 miles of electric wires it has erected for the supplying of intelligence to our own army.
"We have established in France vast

hospitals, with 5,000 bed capacity, and with an ultimate intention to enlarge them to 10,000 beds, and they are manned by American doctors; they are attended by American nurses; they are filled with American orderlies, and in them the most scientific and considerate and helpful medical attention and care is given to wounded American soldiers that can be found anywhere.

The Modern Knights.

"The youngest of the great nations of the earth, growing strong and rich and powerful, and maintaining its belief in its ideals, suddenly coming into this war as the last ally, the powerful aid, the great helper of the assembled free nations-doesn't it sound like the stories we used to read when we were children, of the knights of King Arthur's court? They went out to prevent wrong and to establish right in the world.

"It will not be necessary to read the tales of King Arthur to our children and our grandchildren. was then exemplified by individuals is now exemplified by nations, and, for King Arthur and Sir Launcelot, Sir Percival and Sir Galahad, we can call the roll of the free nations of the world and tell our children and our grandchildren, as we sit, free and unafraid by our rescued fireside, when this victory is won we can tell our children and our grandchildren of the unselfish purpose of the nations who went out and fought and bled and sacrificed and died in order that liberty might be permanently reëstablished among men."

Mr. Pam's Words of Praise.

In introducing Mr. Baker, Chairman Pam referred to him as "a gentleman whose heart beats for humanity, whose passion is for justice, whose energy is for equality of opportunity for every man, woman, and child, rich or poor, but who, like the president, if we could not have peace with honor, will exert every ounce of strength in his being, every drop of blood in his veins, and every breath in his body to win liberty and justice for nations and for peoples."

Guest at Dinner.

After returning from Rockford, Mr. Baker was the guest at a dinner at the Congress, at which the hosts were the Illinois State Council of Defense, National Selective Service association, Advertising association of Chicago, American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Association of Credit Men, Chicago Ath-American army in France, if placed letic association, Chicago Bar asso-

ciation, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago real estate board, University of Chicago, City club, Civic federation, University club, Commercial club, Hamilton club, Illinois Manufacturers association, Industrial club, Iroquois club, Military Training Camps associa-tion, National Security league, North-western university, Rotary club, Traffic club, and Union League club.

The guests included: Max Pam, chairman; Samuel Insull, Capt. W. A. Morett, Gen. T. H. Barry, Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war; H. H. Merrick, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Maclay Hoyne, Charles F. Clyne, Julius F. Smietanka, Nelson Lampert, Graham Taylor, J. Ogden Armour, J. W. O'Leary, Maj. Edgar B. Tolman, Alexander H. Revell, H. H. Kohlsaat, James F. Stepina, Peter S. Lambros. Otto C. Butz, Horace Nugent, Sigmund Zeisler, John D. Shoop, Lessing Rosenthal, Edgar Bancroft, John W. Thomas, R. E. Belcher, Eugene I. Kimbark, Clarence S. Darrow, W. A. Til den, Harry Pratt Judson, Joseph E. Otis, and Foster S. Nims.

Greatest on the Planet.

At this dinner Mr. Baker spoke briefly, impressing upon the diners, 100 in number, that the army "is not my army, nor its own army, but our army," and saying that "so far as has been evidenced it is a great army and has justified in every way all our trust and satisfied all our hopes. In character and personnel it is the greatest army ever seen on this planet.'

Just before Secretary Baker entered the banquet room in the Congress hotel, the news of the capture of Hamel by Australian and American told to him by a TRIBUNE re-

"That's fine. That's great news for the Fourth of July," was his comment.

BAKER SPEEDS 86TH TO WAR AS 100,000 CHEER

Great Celebration Marks Nation's Birthday at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, July 4 .- [Special.]-Secretary of War Baker gripped the ropes in the Camp Grant arena this afternoon and gave the official "God speed" to the Blackhawk division—the Eighty-sixth—soon to be on its way overseas to the battle lines.

The message which he brought to the 40,000 men and brought home to the 100,000 cheering relatives and friends who gathered for the tremendous day's celebration was that the nation expects them to be fighters.

They showed these symptoms a few minutes after the secretary left the ring. Six hard fisted "Blackhawkers" langing "haymakers" on six of our Canadian brethren picked as a pride of the maple leaf forces. A seventh was saved through the kindness of the referee, who suspended hostilities.

It was a cosmopolitan gathering of men and women at the ringside to participate in the official adieux. The rich and poor, the high and the low, were there, all with an interest in some stalwart son selected to help fight the Hun.

Social Lines Forgotten.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis and the Cyrus McCormicks and the Samuel T. Chases and the countless others fraternized with the scrub women from back of the yards. All lines were obliterated in the parting. And there was no squeemishness from male or female when some of the battlers got messed up with the padded mitts and lost some blood.

But a stone's throw away from the central scene of the day's happenings and within sound of the secretary's voice was the big wire fenced stockade housing about 100 German prisoners of war, and that adjoining, be-fore which paced armed sentries, containing Brent Dow Allinson and others who have indicated hostility towards the war or friendliness to the Hun.

If either were influenced by the big day's demonstration, they made no out-ward exhibit of it to the thousands who gathered about for a "peek" in their sightseeing trips to the trench systems, the bronco busting, the base ball games, to the prize fights, and to the other events of the day.

"A Great Privilege."

In his speech to the soldiers, who fairly hid the surrounding hills with a blanket of khaki uniforms, the secretary of war told of the purity of purpose behind our participation in the war; that they are to have "the great privilege of seeing the final vindication of right on the very frontiers of freedom," and that the nation will be waiting with open arms for them when they return victorious from "the great adventure." great adventure.

There was a tremendous cheer from the leather lungs of his hearers when he declared:

"Have no fears about France. The British and the French armies for Charles H. Martin, inspected the rifle three long years have withstood the range, which he declared was the best greatest military machine ever contrived. Day by day they have battled back this conscienceless invader. They have held the Germans and now there is a gathering of the forces from the great, free peoples of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces; France is strengthening hers. Italy is strengthening hers, and a panoramic stream of ships is now crossing the Atlantic carrying you and your fellows, until the allied army is becoming triumphantly superior in numbers and in

Excerpts from Speech.

The secretary also said:

It gives me pleasure to greet, on this birthday celebration of our nation, young America in arms. What I have to say is chiefly to these young soldiers. They are selected out of the body of the citizenship of this great republic. They have assumed the uniform of their country's army and they are about to sail overseas to defend liberties which our fathers acquired for us and transmitted to us for safekeeping and enlargement.

There are reasons why you young soldiers should feel a special sense of inspiration and elation at your call-In ancient times men were summoned into the armies of the countries of the world at the behest of rulers who derived their power from no consent given by those over whom them ruled, and those armies went forth for purposes of national aggrandizement. But you are a different army from that. You are the army of a free people, yourselves free men; you are fighting for a cause which is almost a romance in its purity and freedom from selfishness or taint of any kind.

Speaks to 2,500,000.

"Let me be a little more intimate with you. I am not speaking about any individual in that group, nor to that group, but I am speaking to the whole company of 2,500,000 men, who comprise the army of the United States today. You have been selected by a democratic and free process

for this service.
"When you get there you will see a country in which the invader has destroyed homes and churches. You will see great stretches of the country a desolation and a ruin. Wherever the German has been able to go or reach with his destructive implements he has utterly destroyed, and back of that line you will find the people of France, after three years of suffering, every woman in that nation in black; every mother in that nation made motherless of some of her sons by the sacrifices which this cause has demanded. You will find all scattered through France men, women, and children who have been driver out of their homes, and it is your high privilege and calling to take those ex iled families and to lead them back to the homes from which they have been driven, to place them again on the soil of their birthplace, and to see France reconquered for liberty and rededicated to freedom.

"I bid you celebrate this Fourth of July. The God that rules nations made this nation, little and despised in 1776, grow great for this purpose and this mission. You are the emissaries of that nation. I bid you Godspeed."

Inspects the Camp.

Mr. Baker arrived at Camp Grant from Chicago shortly before noon, and, under the guidance of Maj. Gen.

he had ever seen; went through a trench system, even descending into a thirty foot dugout. The trenches, said, were very similar to those he had seen in France.

The secretary then inspected the stockade, which holds German war prisoners. He asked them if they were satisfied with their food and treatment, and was told that they were.

The war secretary's appearance in the ring came in the middle of the afternoon. Before it the great crowd which had accumulated in Rock-ford since the night before had poured into the cantonment grounds by jitney, on foot, by every conceivable means of ingress. The tremendous heat—it was the hottest day of the year—and the dust was not enough to deter enthusiasm.

40,000 Soldiers March.

They started it off with a tremendous parade. Seven in the morning saw the Eighty-sixth and Camp Grant organizations, approximately 40,000 men, parading from the cantonment to Rockford, and four hours later saw them re-

Topping off the evening was Rock-ford's Illinois centennial pageant on the hillside near the boxing arena, in which 1,000 citizens of Rockford participated. Starting with 9 o'clock was a tremendous display of fireworks and military aerial activity, centering at five points in the heart of the camp. THE NEWE

EWELL TO THE BLACKHAWK DIVISION [From Punch, Lond]

int as Secretary of War Bids Godspeed to Men Soon to Depart for France. In This Arena Also Bouts Were Held as a Feature of the Great Day's Great Celebration. Three Leading Figures in the Day's Activities.



Subaltern: "Of course I can't ask ye as at the canteen with this." (Hands

The Friend o

ers for this department must be signe

POSTOFFICE WORK.

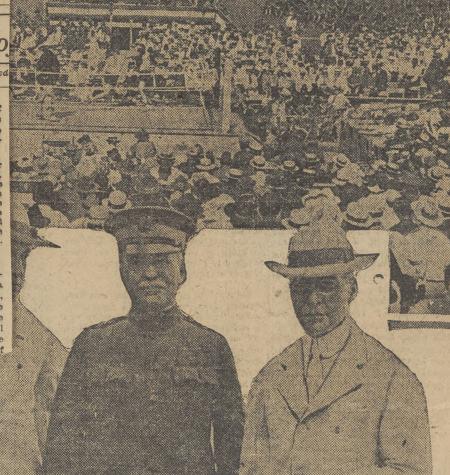
is is a post of Fig. 1. It is a post of isoldier. I—I have a friend who works to post office. Could he enlist to do post office work in the army, either or in France?

P. D. W.

istment must be made in some regular dization, such as infantry, field artillery. When the soldier reaches France he be assigned to postoffice work. In ica the postal departments handle the until they reach the camps. There distributed by soldiers who are detailed that work, whether or not they have previous experience in this line of work.

N'T CROSS THE BRIDGE, ETC.

icago, July 1.—[Friend of the Sol—What classification would a
wer (within the draft age limit,
ild this be increased) having one
i, a boy of 16, be likely to receive
ase he is accepted. The boy still nds school and if his father were would have no one to take care of



through Canada. York, followed by a four wi Crippled and Disabled Men the board who have had a two course at the Red Cross Instit minion government to assist in ordising the work in this country, at a group of thirty men appoint Eidner, vocational secretary of the valided soldiers' commission of C sds, who has been loaned by the already have been brought back from France. In this work they will have the benefit of the experience of T. B ed and disabled men, a number of whom

can soldiers and sallors, has been inequipping for civil life wounded Ameri-Sears act, under which congress authorized last month the work of re-The administration of the Smith-

tion, here next week, and state boards for vocational educadiscussed at the conference of national lost a leg, an arm, or an eye in the great war, regard his injury in the end as a blessing, however well disguised, is the problem which will be guised, is the parellem. cial.]-How to nake a soldier who has Washington, D. C., July 4.—[Spe-

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

U. S. TO REMAKE WAR BROKEN MEN

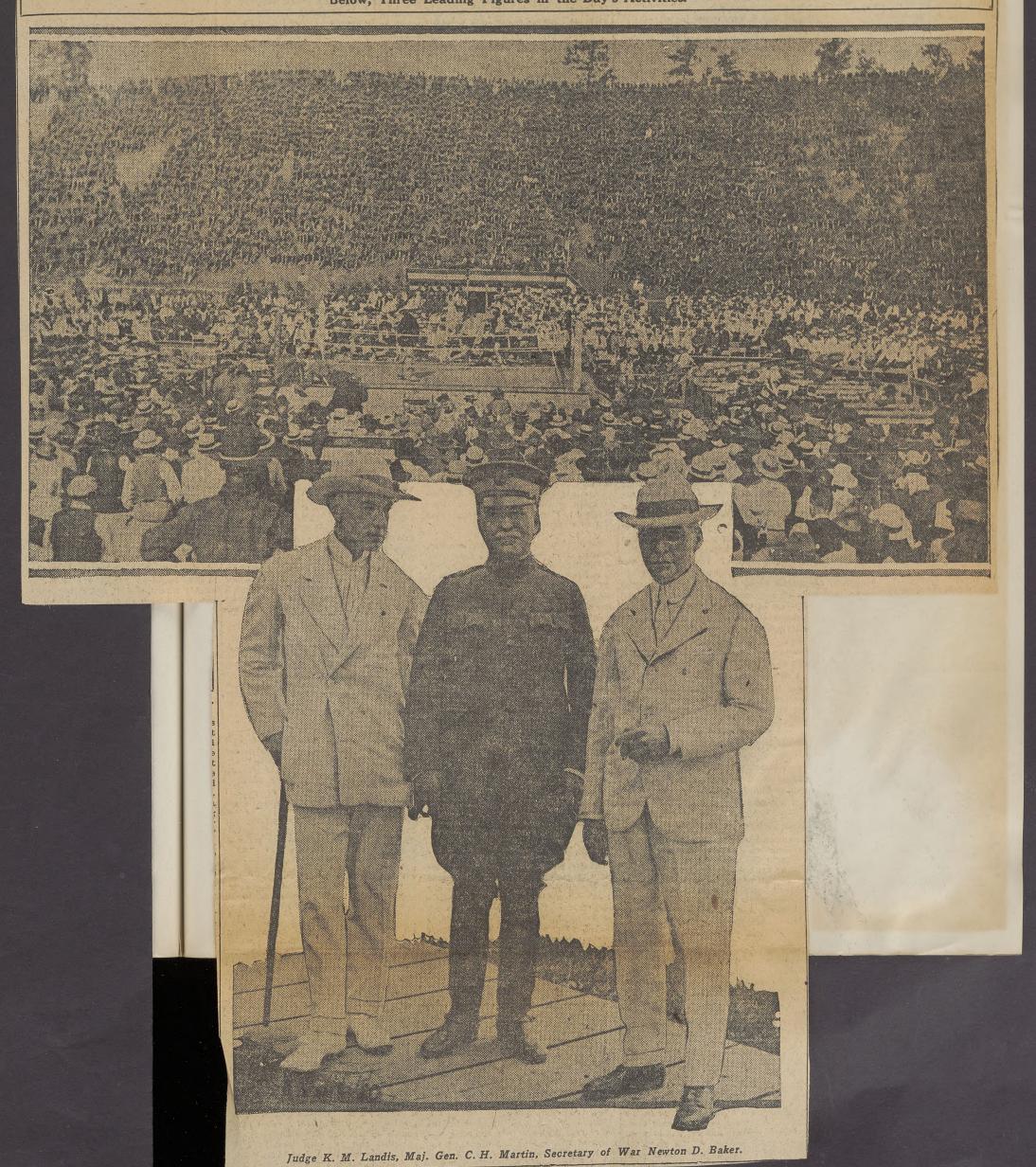
there and trills of sparrow song. Unthere and trills of sparrow song. Unour presence, a porcupine is leisurely
leaves from a fireweed. Below to the
Big Water, unruffled as a forest pool.
s of sand define the shore, and between
sprawls the Vorse fishermen, on the left
Es of the Norse fishermen, on the left of summer flowers, and now and then and there are asters, and the red and The thoroughtere is gay with freweed,

then we thread a tringe of the secon for a belowe the sweep of the gene of the sand then we thread a tringe of the sand hill. The Judge pauses. "These sreparely." I inquire, looking southward, e street?" I inquire, looking southward, a while the Judge drives a few more a while the Judge drives a few more to There is much on St. Paul Avenue The thoroughtere is gay with fireweed, is before him, tapping like a blind man. ' say I; and we set forth, the Judge ' say I; and we set forth, the Judge mail axe and a stout staff

HAIL AND FAREWELL TO THE BLACKHAWK DIVISION

Vast Throng Crowds Open Air Arena at Camp Grant as Secretary of War Bids Godspeed to Men Soon to Depart for France. In This Arena Also the American-Canadian Boxing Bouts Were Held as a Feature of the Great Day's Great Celebration.

Below, Three Leading Figures in the Day's Activities.



New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

The Record

This is the day on which, by long established custom, the greatest democracy on earth makes its yearly effort to be conscious of itself, to esteem its own works, and to consider its significance in the scheme of human affairs.

It is the Fourth of July.

Hitherto we have kept this anniversary in a spirit of proud and selfish isolation. We have had until now almost nothing to do with the quarrels of the world. Two years ago to-day we were officially neutral toward the struggle between efficient barbarism and democratic civilization in Europe. A year ago we were in it, but still unadjusted to the tremendous physical, political and moral implications of that fact. A year ago those who said that by the end of another twelve months wé should have a million American soldiers overseas to fight were thought unbalanced and visionary. It seemed to many an impossibility. Where were the ships to send them in? Where were the arms to arm them with? There was no plan for doing it. The government was still undecided whether our contribution to the war should be of an industrial or a military character.

Yet it has been done. On Tuesday the

President announced the fact. It is an achievement without parallel in military annals.

It is a record, the President thinks, which "must cause universal satisfaction." So it must.

It will be celebrated to-day in Great

Britain. It will be celebrated to-day in France. That a million men have gone from America to fight in the cause of freedom is not only an extraordinary physical feat. It is a momentous historical fact, the consequences of which no one can adequately imagine.

So, on this day traditionally reserved for that emotional purpose, shall the American Eagle not let himself go?

The impulse in that direction is very strong. We dare say there is a good deal of what nowadays we call "propaganda value" in spreading the thrill of national achievement. The news of what has been done may well spread dismay in Germany. It is the requiem of the U-boat.

Nevertheless, we are constrained to say that we are all more in danger of overpraising our part than of failing to appreciate it. We are in danger, besides, of claiming too much. We shall try to speak our reservations gently.

From the statement made by the Secretary of War to the President, and by the President published at the White House Tuesday, the impression is easily derived that WE have sent an ARMY or a million men to fight on what Mr. Baker has called the frontier of democracy. That is not exactly the case.

A million American soldiers have been sent overseas. It is not fair to say that we sent them. Mr. Baker does not say that we sent them. He says only that they "have sailed from the ports of this country." But he makes no mention of the British assistance, without which the performance would have been quite impossible.

Nor is it exact to think that we have sent an army of a million men. Mr. Baker does not say that. He says only that "more than one million American soldiers" have gone. But, again, there is nothing to qualify the impression upon the casual mind that what WE have sent is an ARMY of a million men, thereby confirming the Bryan idea of Americans springing out of the confusion of unpreparedness into a sudden and miraculous fighting machine.

The facts are that when the German drive started the Allies called upon America for men in great haste, many more than we had been sending-men above everything else; men above food or ammunition. They would find the ships to take them in, feed them if necessary, and undertake to complete their training and equipment. America responded. The men were forthcoming. The British diverted ships from the carriage of food and ammunition and loaded them with men instead. Troops had priority over anything else. It was a great risk; England might have to go hungry. But the emergency was tragic. Six tenths of all the American soldiers that have gone went in April, May and June, at an average rate of 7,000 a day, and very little else was going at all. When it is imperatively necessary for the British ships to return to the carriage of food, the rate at which men ge will suddenly fall.

We recite the facts for the sake of

the record. What is to-day acclaimed an American achievement was an Allied achievement, and this may be said without belittling at all our exact share therein.

Let us defer the pleasure of self-satisfaction. What we have done is nothing to boast of. If our allies are astonished, as the correspondents report, it is only because they expected too little. Thus in their astonishment there is for us a tinge of humiliation.

The war has touched us but lightly

We have just decided not to widen the age limits of the draft, because, for one reason, men above thirty should not have a premature sense of insecurity. But Great Britain, with less than half our population, raised 2,000,000 men the first year by volunteering, and is now combing the "essential" industries, even farming, for fighting men up to fifty. "Out of all the males in England, from the cradle to the grave," writes our correspondent P. W. Wilson, "one out of every four is or has been fighting Germany, either on land or sea."

This country is only at the point of great beginnings. What it has achieved is intrinsically large, and too easily beguiles the feelings into a sense of satisfaction which ought not to be encouraged. Let us put that emotion away

orators have ican history. rnational baseball in the courtyard of Bucki sily hem Palace; American Red Ci is latest women have been delving into An item bis baseball uniforms and Brit making have been delving into An item history.

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This country is only at the point of great beginnings. What it has achieved is intrinsically large, and too easily beguiles the feelings into a sense of satisfaction which ought not to be encouraged. Let us put that emotion away and ask ourselves two questions:

Are we sure we shall win the war by the efforts we are making?

Are we doing all we can?

The answer is No to both of them. No one can say what the victory will cost. Every one knows we are not doing our most. And this is the Fourth of July!

VOTE TO LIMIT WIRE CONTROL

M.y. Innes

Substitute for Aswell Resolution Adopted by House Committee on Commerce.

CONTROL TO END WITH WAR

And Owners of Lines to Receive Just Compensation-Contest with Administration Prophesieds

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Administration program to take over the telegraph and telephone systems of the country was modified today by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, which, after long discussion, adopted a substitute for Representative Aswell's resolution and voted, practically unanimously, to limit the control of the systems by the Government to the

The substitute resolution, which was offered by Representative Sanders of Louisiana, requires the Government to make just compensation to the companies for the use of their The text of the resolution follows:

That the President in time of war is authorized and empowered to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephaps, marine cable, or radio system or system.; or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange or ratification of a treaty of peace; provided, that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation.

The adoption of this substitute is being construed as in conflict with the wishes of the President, as expressed in his indorsement of the Aswell measure, and contrary to the views given to the committee by Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson. committee's action, therefore, indicates that there will be small chance of hasty action on the resolution and that a contest in the House is certain.

The Aswell resolution placed no time limit on the control of the lines by the Government. The Cabinet members who appeared before the committee supported it for the avowed reason, with others, that it would enable the Government, once it had possession of the lines, to keep them permanently as a part of the postal system if deemed advisable. Postmaster General Burleson was especially insistent that the period of control be without limitation. In some quarters it is believed the defeat of this policy is likely to involve the Postmaster General in another contest with Congress comparable with that over the elimination of the pneumatic postal tubes, a fight in which Mr. Burleson was victorious through the President's veto of the tube appropriation.

Hold Permanent Ownership Dead.

Members of the committee admitted that the substitute resolution was not altogether satisfactory and did not meet all the requirements of the situation. They are satisfied, however, that they have quashed the demand for perma-nent ownership, and that the sentiments shared by practically the entire com-mittee will be upheld by the House. The strongest supporters of the provision fixing a time limit on the control of the lines by the Government were Representatives Montague of Virginia and Dewalt of Pennsylvania, Demo crats. Representatives Decker of Mis-

souri, and Sanders of Louisiana, were almost as vigorous in their opposition to the policy of permanent ownership.

Chairman Sims pleaded with the committee to act quickly on the Aswell resolution in order that it might be taken up and passed by the House before the impending recess. He urged the committee to adopt the resolution as it stood and allow the House to make such amendments as it might deem necessary.

Discussion revealed very sharply that the committee would not do this. Various members told the Chairman with ous members told the Chairman with emphasis that they would not vote for a resolution that did not provide some method of compensation for the owners and a time limit on the period of control. Chairman Sims yielded, and told the committee he would agree to any compromise which would enable him to get the matter before the House. A number of motions were made fixing the time during which the Government was to hold the systems. Representative Coady of Maryland offered one fixing the limit at six months after the war. This was voted down 7 to 9. Other amendments proposed to fix the limit at three months, after the war, twelve months, fifteen months, and twenty-one months. They were defeated successively, and at length the substitute proposed by Mr. Sanders met the approval of practically all the members, and Chairman Sims was directed to report it to the House as a committee measure.

Will Report Resolution Tomorrow.

Mr. Sims intends to report the resolution to the House Friday and attempt to obtain its immediate consideration. what extent this program may be

to obtain its immediate consideration. To what extent this program may be blocked by the plans for a recess has not been determined. Mr. Sims hopes to be able to persuade a majority of the members that the necessity for taking over the telegraph and telephone lines is so urgent that the recess plans should be abandoned. A similar movement was started today in the Senate, with several prominent Senators urging that there be no recess while important legislation remained to be considered.

Mr. Sims told the members of his committee with startling frankness that he was greatly afraid of the effect of the impending Western Union strike on the Government's war business. He urged haste for this reason. The Cabinet members who testified before the committee disclaimed having taken any notice of the strike threat in urging adoption of the resolution. But Mr. Sims, who has been in frequent consultation with the President on the subject admitted that the danger of a strike was the chief consideration in his advocacy of prompt action.

In considering the proviso attached to the Sanders resolution, which insists upon just compensation to the owners of the telegraph and telephone lines, members of the committee engaged in a prolonged discussion as to the extent of the powers already conferred upon the President. It was pointed out by several of the members that the Constitution imposed an inhibition upon the taking of private property without due compensation. On the other hand, members insisted that under the war powers of the President he had authority to take possession of the lines in any manner he might see fit in order to carry on the war. This view was objected to by constitutional lawyers on the committee, several of whom declared that while the President, as Commander in Chief, had supreme authority over the army and navy, he possessed no such plenary powers over such legislative matters or the right of public property. Representative Dewalt of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to provide that if the rate of compen

paid.

The committee is to meet Friday morning before the resolution is reported to the House, and at that time some of the members may have other suggestions in order to make more iron-clad the provisions of the enabling act in the matter of limitation and compensation.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION SOLDIERS AND SHIPS.

American ship tonnage constructed and American soldiers sent to France in June made a close race, and how glorious were the totals! General PERSHING's army will be reinforced by 276,372 officers and men, and 280,140 dead-weight tons of shipping were delivered to the United States Shipping Board. Our preparations to win the Great War are on so vast a scale that it is difficult to grasp the marshaled figures, but the June record supplies the measure of achievement and the assurance of victory. In one month the United States dispatched across the Atlantic to the aid of its sorely pressed allies 276,372 soldiers. The significance of the performance may be driven home by citing Great Britain's transportation of 247,000 regulars and 110,000 volunteers to South Africa during the Boer war, which lasted two years and seven months. The British transports moved through seas in which there was not a single enemy gun: the procession went steadily and without interruption to the ports of destination in South Africa-no convoy was needed. Great Britain's achievement was not so much one of transportation by sea as it was one of organization, training, and equipment of troops in an emergency. In its day it was notable.

What the United States has done. with willing and effective assistance in ships from her British ally, which should be freely acknowledged, so far transcends the previously fine performance of England that her press describes our success as, "amazing." The Westminster Gazette says: "The "figures will be as grateful a surprise "to our own people as they will be a "painful shattering of the German "illusions." But the number of American soldiers sent to France in June is a measure of what is yet to be accomplished as well as of what has been already done. The millionth American fighting man reached France on June 30. Secretary BAKER in his letter to the President calls the roll, and what a splendid portent it is of the future. General PERSHING sailed with his staff on May 20, 1917. In the same month 1,718 Americans, chiefly hospital units, went over, and then the record runs: June, 1917, 12,251; July, 12,988; August, 18,323; September, 32,523; October, 38,259; November, 23,016; December, 48,840; January, 1918, 46,776; February, 48,-027; March, 83,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,345; June, 276,372. With marines for full measure, 14,644, the grand total was 1,019,115, and now, on the celebration of Independence Day, it is still higher. The June record will be exceeded in the remaining months of 1918; and the War Department expects to have 4,000,000 men under arms by Jan. 1, 1919, or soon after.

Ship construction is going to keep pace with the transportation of troops. It is a big thing to have built 280,640 dead-weight tons in one month. Eng-

land has never really equaled it, for while her best monthly construction, in May, 1917, was about 15,000 tons more, it included ships built on private order, while the American total is for United States Shipping Board war construction only. But we shall distance and eclipse our worthy and esteemed ally in the triumph of launching "nearly 100 ships" (Chairman HURLEY'S statement in his telegram to General PERSHING) in one day, the Fourth of July. True, they have been saved up in a sense, but what a splash! In the consummation there has been in no yard an anticipation of more than forty-eight hours. Never has the world seen the like of such a demonstration of shipbuilding power. On July 1, 1916, "we had," as Chairman HURLEY says, " no merchant ma-"rine worthy of the name engaged in " overseas trade," and it was not until after our entrance into the war in April, 1917, that we took off our coats and began to build ships in downright earnest.

What of the future? The expert prediction of new construction in 1918 has been put at 3,000,000 tons. It was made by Mr. Homer Ferguson of Newport News and Vice President Powell of the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Company. Mr. SCHWAB, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, declares that it is too low, "and I agree with him," says Chairman Hurley, who has his gaze fixed on 4,000,000 tons as a possible maximum. But whatever it is, "the greater is behind." Mr. HURLEY declares that "when we are using 751 " ways on cargo ships and can average three ships a year we should "turn out in one year 13,518,000 "tons." A last quotation from Chairman Hurley is timely on this wonderful Fourth of July: "Time as well as "righteousness fights on the side of " America and the Allies."

1918. A ORK **LHURSDA**

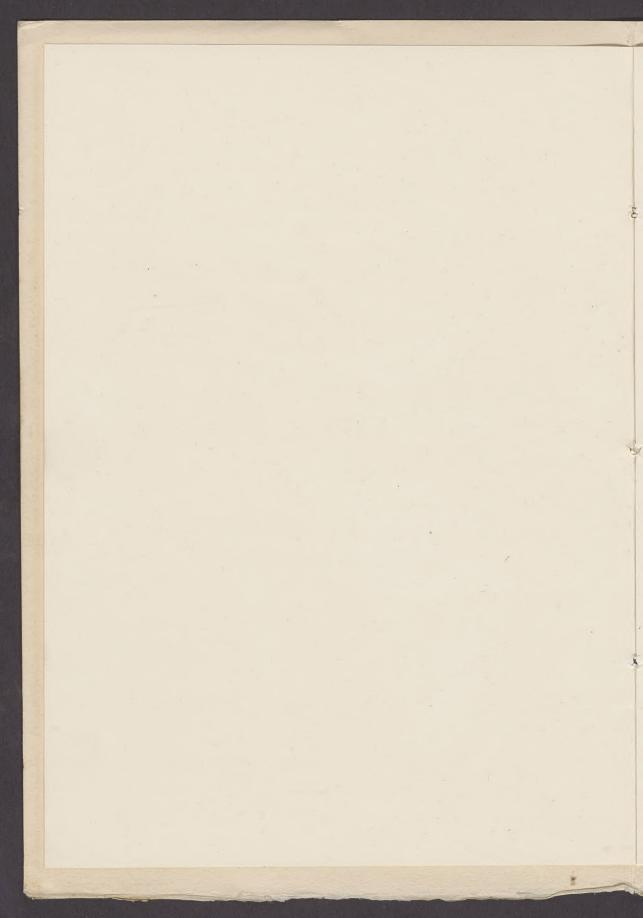


AN ADDRESS

BY

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

PRIVATELY PRINTED COPY FOR



AN ADDRESS

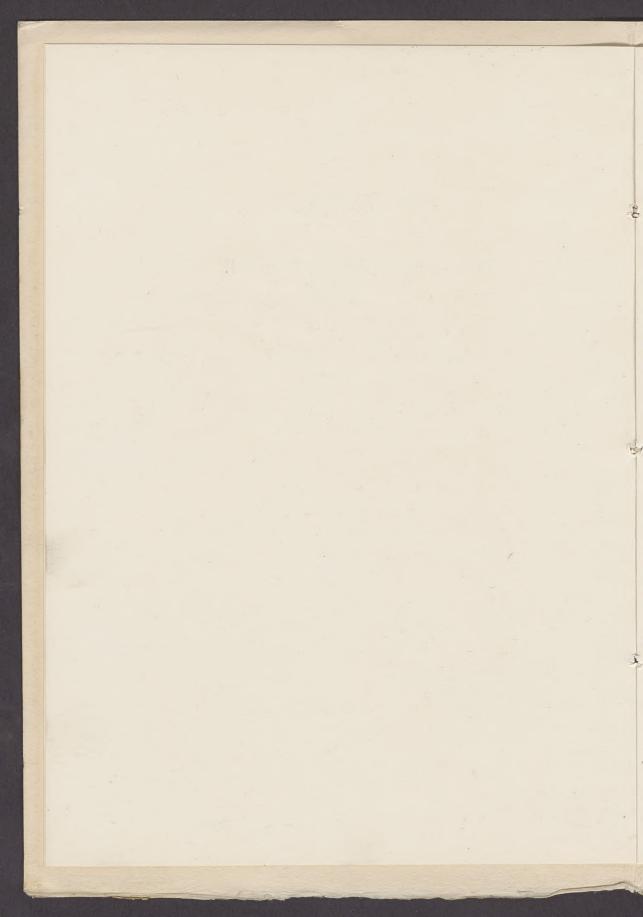
BY

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

LIBERTY LOAN LUNCHEON HOTEL EMERSON BALTIMORE

APRIL 29, 1918

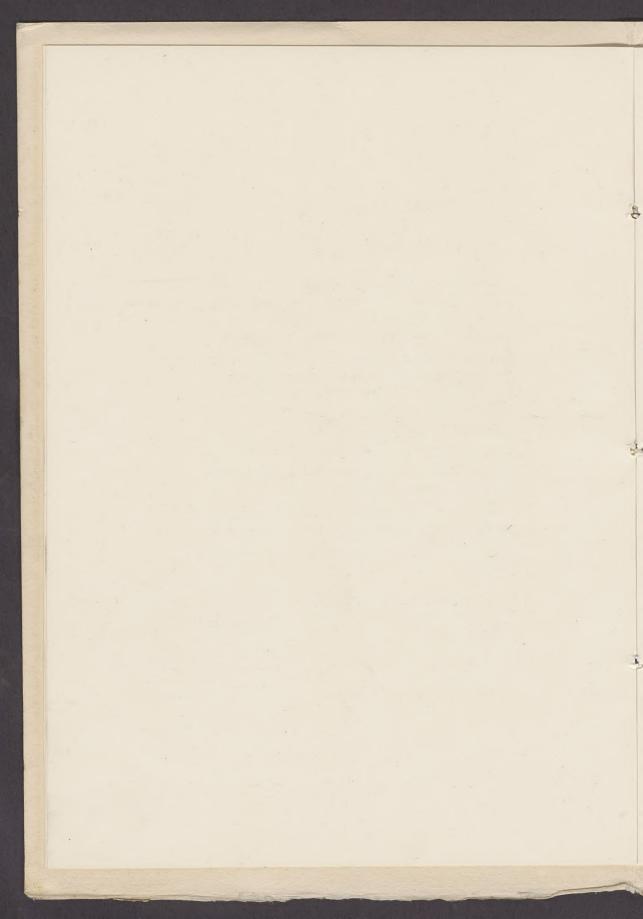


THE LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

On the 20th day of April, 1018, at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, there assembled about 350 guests at a luncheon given in honor of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who had just returned from the western battle-front in France and from the battle-front in Italy. The luncheon was given during the Third Liberty Loan Campaign and was for the purpose of acquainting the leading men of Baltimore with the progress of this campaign as well as the conditions at the battle-fronts.

This copy of Secretary Baker's speech is issued by the Committee as a souvenir to those who were present on this interesting occasion.

B. Howell Griswold, Jr.
A. H. S. Post Chairman
J. J. Nelligan





THE SECRETARY OF WAR was introduced by MR. GRISWOLD The SECRETARY OF WAR: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:



HE central tragedy of life I suppose is the fact that no day has more than twenty-four hours and I am suffering from this manifestation of that tragedy today. My stay in Baltimore must be very brief and what I have to say must therefore be very hurried.

It is of the highest importance I think that we in America should appreciate the character of the war on the other side. The remoteness of the field of

operations, of course, makes it impossible for many of us to have an actual view of things being carried on over there. I despair of being able to convey by any verbal description the situation on the Western Front or in Italy; I despair of being able to give you any adequate idea of the extent, variety and success of American operations already undertaken in France. And yet, perhaps, some preliminary words by way of conveying to you a partial idea on that subject may not be out of place.

When General Pershing and his associates went to France, they discovered, of course, that the major part of the splendid internal facilities of the French Republic were needed to be devoted to the maintenance of the French civil population and the French Army. Curiously enough, quite surprisingly, it seems to me, the French have been able, in spite of the tremendous draft upon their man-power, to meet their military operations, to maintain in the highest state of efficiency their transportation requirements, their ordinary means of supply; so that the war has not been allowed by them to bring a depressed internal communication. Their demands upon their own systems are constantly at the maximum and the amount of their facilities which can be apportioned to serve our Army is relatively small. In the meantime, before our advent into the war, the British had entered with a very large army and while the British have built somewhere between four thousand and six thousand

miles of railroad in France, including light railways and temporary railways, and have taken from England into France a very large amount of rolling stock, both cars and wagons, as they are called there, the existing facilities and supply systems of France at the time that we entered the war were no more than adequate for the maintenance of the British and French Armies. In the meantime, of course, France had established in selected and preferred ports of entry her own means of communication with the outside world, and when the English came in it was natural that there should be assigned to them the great channel ports (their system of supply was entirely based upon their continuous use of the ports originally assigned to them and lying nearest to the British shore), and that necessitated that the American supplies, in order that they might not be confused with those of Great Britain and France, should be more or less independently entered into France and independently transported through France. With that thought in mind, certain ports were assigned to the United States and we immediately began to make them adequate to our own use. As a consequence we have excavated and dredged additional port facilities, we have built great reaches and stretches of additional and new docks, and those who are at all associated with enterprises involving water transportation will realize how large an undertaking it is in a year to have built great dock facilities, practically de novo. We have built warehouses along these docks and established American improved unloading machinery on those docks so that from the very beginning there has been an adequate means available for unloading all of the troop and cargo transport ships which we have been able to send to France. One of the objects of my own visit over there was to assure myself that no matter how rapidly we might ship troops to France, there would be no breakdown in the supply system. It seemed to me quite inadmissible to send a large American Army to France without being sure on that point, and I come back to you with the comfortable and confident assurance that no matter how rapidly our American Army may multiply in France, we have the means of assuring to each soldier now in France his breakfast when breakfast time comes. (Loud applause.)

These works have to do, however, not merely with transportation; they have to do with the accumulation of stores and supplies. In order that there may be safety, there must be great reservoirs of storage facilities. We have built and are building in France warehouses which, if erected as one warehouse fifty feet wide, would stretch 250 miles. We have built more than six hundred miles of railroad in one of our great northern depots where the enormous accumulation of depot—and quartermaster—supplies is located. We have had to build 126 miles of side track and switches in order to supply adequately that one great depot of reserve and supply and to swiftly and adequately expedite business into and out of it.

Another item of information that gives you some idea of what we have been able to do on the physical side alone is the fact that the signal corps is now operating in France, purely for the supply of the American Army and for its business and military undertakings, more than four thousand miles of wires, either for telephone or telegraph, the greater part of which they had erected, and some few lines they have leased from the French and British Governments. So that we have practically created in France, in addition to the facilities which the French have most generously placed at our disposal—and the generosity of the French Government in this regard is beyond all praise—we have erected a great American system of transportation, storage and supply which, if we should view it merely as an industrial undertaking, would be an object of unbounded pride and wonder to every man who looks with pride upon his country as being an industrious and efficient nation. (Applause.)

In addition to that, it has been necessary for General Pershing and his associates—and if I may pause just for a moment there I will do so because I never want to make a speech and refer to General Pershing without paying this tribute to him, I want to say that General Pershing is not only a very great soldier, but he is a very great American gentleman in the highest sense of the word. (Applause.) His attitude toward his army has not merely been that it must be an efficient fighting machine, but that it must be a wholesome, whole-souled, comprehending, understanding body of men, and as a consequence of that he has built up all through France great schools of instruction in order that our officers and our men, no matter to what degree of perfection they may have been trained in this country, no matter to what degree they may have advanced at the time they go to France, will still have a supplementary and finishing school to educate them to modern warfare and so equip them not only to win the ultimate victory, which of course is confidently known in advance must come to the forces allied against the central armies, but which will enable them to win that victory with the least sacrifice of life. (Applause.) These schools are scattered all over France. They are for the most part centered around some great barracks or buildings which the French Government has placed at our disposal. They comprehend every branch of the military art, and, in addition to the establishment of the great industrial bases for our army, General Pershing may be said to have established the greatest military university that we have ever had and a university which bears favorable comparison with the schools of instruction and training established by France and Great Britain at the end of their three years' experience in the war. Our officers are being adequately trained and the health of our soldiers is being competently looked after. Hospital buildings with tens of thousands of beds are ready for the misadventure or illness of our soldiers. They are officered—as you know from your own sacrifices in this community in order that we might have a hospital unit from the Johns Hopkins—they are officered by men of the highest qualities in medicine and surgery and their facilities are of the most elaborate kind. They have the scientific services of the laboratory and X-ray equipment, of the most complete and modern medical science, and if one looks at the physical training side of the American Army he finds that this great soldier of ours is adequately provided for, a provision which has been carried out along broad and generous lines and the execution of those plans has been of a kind that would fill us all with the highest degree of satisfaction if we could actually see it with our own eyes. (Applause.)

Now just a little about the spirit of the Army, indeed about the spirit of all of these armies. I suppose the spirit is necessarily untransferrable to the United States in certain of its aspects. The war is in France and everybody in France is in the war. Everybody in France has his eyes most of the time to the battle line, his thought all of the time to the battle line; men, women and children in France, Great Britain and Italy; which countries are immediately surrounding the theater of war, have but one thought, and there is an absence of vexation and trouble about little things, there is the concentration of precision and purpose on the solitary and great issues that the war presents, which one finds in strange contrast to the situation in any other part of the world. That is perfectly natural because the war is there, and yet I have a very strong feeling that as time goes on we must acquire something of the same singleness of mind, something of the same solid concentration upon the purpose of this war and upon the winning of it, that we must lend ourselves less and less to all sorts of side issues and collateral purposes, and more completely devote, if not consecrate, ourselves to the solitary object of seeing this war through in the only way in which it can be brought to an end, for the double reason that we have not only the task of winning this war but we have the larger task of winning the world when the war is over, and that is a task which is peculiarly, I think, resting upon the shoulders and upon the conscience of the American people. But as one goes through France, England and Italy he finds a degree of consecration which I scarcely know how to describe. All three of those countries, both civil populations and soldiers, have been called upon to suffer and to sacrifice, and yet they meet it with an elevation of spirit, with a sense of naturalness, which perhaps nothing but instances can illustrate and nothing fully describe. I heard in France this story, which seems to me characteristic of the spirit of those people as I see it.

A French woman went to the intelligence office of a hospital to inquire whether her husband, reported to her seriously wounded, had any chance of recovery. They told her at the desk that her husband was dead. She turned (it was not her first sacrifice in the war), she turned away and seemed to stagger out of the room. A kindly disposed man followed her to see whether he could be of any comfort or consolation in her distress. He overtook her at the sidewalk and she seemed almost distraught

and so he said to her, "Madame, I beg you to let me express to you my profound sympathy for this terrible blow." She turned around and faced him squarely, and, catching her breast and choking back what would have been a sob, said:

"Sir, under these circumstances there is only one sentiment proper to express, Vive la France!" (Loud applause.)

You find that at the battle front, you find that in the families living immediately under the sound of German guns. I myself had the pleasure and high privilege of spending a night in a house that was four miles from the nearest German batteries—the father, a very old man, and the mother, an extremely old woman, with six daughters and one son, the boy about fourteen years of age. There had been four other boys in that family; they were all buried in the nearby churchyard as the result of battles immediately about that village, and yet those people stayed in that place not out of any desire to be near their ancestral home, but because of the work they were doing for France. All the girls in the family, the father and mother in the particular industry they were carrying on, were considered as essential to the continuation of the war. I talked with the mother of the family and she described to me the early days of the war and the death of her sons and she did it with a sense of having given what France had a right to expect and with almost a suggestion that she would have been willing to have had her six girls sons in order that she might contribute them if France really needed them. (Applause.)

You find that in England. I walk along the streets here and see women dressed, as our women dress, in pretty spring colors appropriate to the season of the year, and every now and then I catch myself wondering what it is that strikes me as strange, and then I realize that for some weeks I have not seen any women who were not dressed in black. I think the picture is rather intensified on that side from the habit in France of dressing even small girls in heavy black as an example of mourning. And so you have the whole civilian population wearing this badge, which, after all, is the certificate of the fact that they have been called upon to make these tremendous sacrifices, and yet, in spite of those sacrifices, there is neither lack of confidence nor lack of cheer, and if one wants to find anybody who does not know that the Allies are going to win this war he has to search for that person outside of Italy or France or Great Britain. (Applause.) We spend our time in this country when we go to the breakfast table anxiously looking at the battle line, and we catch our breath and clinch our hands and wonder whether the enemy will get through at this, that or the other place and whether that line will hold or the line will break. It is an important question. But it is not the end of the war, it is not what the war is about. The war is not about a few miles more or less of territory, it is not about a hill nor

the integrity of the line. The line may break and Germany will not win. (Loud applause.) What Germany has to break to win the war is our hearts, and that is impossible. It is impossible to break the heart of the British Nation, it is impossible to break the heart of the French Nation, it is impossible to break the heart of the Italian Nation. (Applause.) Under those circumstances it is wholly inconceivable that Germany should win.

And now just one word about the American Army. I say this not because it has anything to do with the Liberty Loan but because it is the sort of information that it is highly important for us to have in the United States. From the time I landed in France until I left it, I was practically on the go, from the minute the facilities were arranged for me, to see the largest number of things in the shortest space of time possible. I looked into the faces of tens of thousands—perhaps it would not be unwise (if the newspaper men will stick to the tens of thousands) for me to say hundreds of thousands of American soldiers (applause), I did not see one—although I saw them in the cities and in villages, and along the country roads, in groups, in military array and walking alone and I did not see one—about whom there was the slightest evidence that he was living a life which he would not be willing to have his mother see him live. (Loud applause.) They know why they are there. They avoided me rather extensively because they were afraid I would want them to come home. They have no idea of coming home until this job is done. In every fight in which they have been engaged they have given splendid account of themselves. The opinion of high officials in the military of France and Great Britain is unanimous in testimony to their alertness, their vigor, their adaptability, their courage, their success as soldiers. They are there as our representatives on the frontiers of freedom. (Applause.)

They have not lost their identity. They are American still, and under the American flag they cherish the American ideal, and yet they have been absorbed into the great compository of free peoples gathered from everywhere who are fighting for freedom in a way that makes them, as it were, soldiers in a great crusade, and they know it. I can illustrate to you the identity of feeling that there is between them and the French. I happened to visit a place where six American soldiers had been buried and there was a trench made, an unoccupied grave at that place, and, as I stood there a little cavalcade came up this road in France. It was the funeral procession of the seventh American soldier who was to be buried there. I waited, of course, to be present at this funeral. The procession was headed by the parish priest with a Protestant American Chaplain. (Applause.) Behind them came the body borne by American soldiers, and then the most striking and interesting group I have ever seen, a group of probably fifty French women and children, and they came and stood around that grave as though it were the grave of one of

their own boys, and I could see from their faces that they realized that that American boy from over the sea would have had the tears of women at his grave if he had been home, and they wanted him to lack nothing in France which the women of America would want him to have. They wept for him. (Applause). The relations between the American soldier and the French civil population are so beautiful and harmonious that one really fails in his ability to describe it. Perhaps the best illustration of it lies in the fact that our boys are called "Sammies." When I stepped off of the boat landing in France I met the little French urchins running about the railroad and saying, "Nos amis," which, to the first American soldiers who landed in France, sounded like, "Hello Sammy," and so while they were called friends, they adopted "Sammy" as their name, and all through France now, every time you see an American soldier, you hear the French children cry, ' 'Vive l'Amerique, nos amis." Their relations are beautiful and they realize that they are engaged in the highest of all human causes. They are engaged now in the final vindication of the principles of freedom on the earth. This is not the first time that foolish philosophers have tempted princes into believing that mere power, mere physical force, is enough to rule the world. Machiavelli tried to teach his Prince that principle, and Nietzsche had tried to teach the Hohenzollerns that principle, and the Hohenzollerns have lent themselves to that teaching. The fatal defect that that philosophy has demonstrated many times in history, and is about to redemonstrate, is that no matter how great the accumulation of physical force, the very size of the accumulation tends to engender a countervailing force which will overcome an unmoral and immoral force (applause), and the more exaggerated the accumulation of native and brute forces on the one side, the more certain it is to bring about an alliance of all moral forces in the world which tend ultimately to overcome it.

We are facing, gentlemen, in this war, the ultimate conflict between light and dark, we are facing the ultimate conflict between right and wrong. It is up to us now to establish as one of the ruling principles of the nations among themselves the existence of honesty and morality as an essential corrective to the mere exercise and possession of force. Nobody doubts that in the world. As against the false philosophy of Germany, there are scattered now along the front the great free moral peoples of the world, and, of course, this issue can have but one outcome. My duty as Secretary of War is to correlate all the forces that can bring that termination speedily and safely. We must have not only a navyand our Navy is doing its job with superb efficiency, and there is nowhere in the world finer service being done than that being done by the commanders of our destroyers and battleships on the other side in the danger zone (applause); but we must have that moral support, that consolidation of purpose at home, that willingness to sacrifice to the limit here in the United States that makes up the basis of feeling upon which the

Army can proceed. It is necessary not only that we may sustain the Army, but it is necessary that the Army may know how we feel, because there is a sensitive nerve that runs from the United States to the Army in France, and if there be any let-up on our side here, financially or morally, if there be the slightest doubt or hesitation on our side, to that extent it palsies the Army and paralyzes the offensive or defensive activity of our boys in France. We must be as a unit for them because

they are as a unit for us. (Applause.)

Every time I am called upon to act with regard to this war I can see those boys whom I did see in the trenches. It is very dark there and their days are very lonely, and the exactions upon those men in the trenches are exactions of the very highest qualities of manhood. I ask myself all the time, is there any way in which I can do what they are doing? I am ashamed to do less than they are doing, and if any of us have sent this Army to France and then have failed to do the kind of things we can do over here, if we are unwilling to make the sacrifice over here that is necessary to protect them and to make them efficient, and to win the victory for which they are willing to give their lives, it would indeed be a very sad case for the men who entertain that opinion.

Perhaps I ought not to close without one other illustration pointing out the spirit of these people and the spirit of our men and the spirit which I think we have and which will fill up our Liberty Loans and make us easily overcome small and immaterial things and concentrate our purposes with relentless and tremendous energy upon the only way in which this war can be ended, and that is, of course, the reply to force with force. You cannot argue with the Germans because you cannot reach them; you cannot write anything and send it to them because they are officially blind, you cannot get at them except in the way that they have started out to rule; there is no way to woo those people from the worship of Moloch except by shattering their god in their presence and letting

them see its destruction. (Loud and continued applause.)

I wanted to illustrate to you the spirit the Allies have. It is the universal spirit. The present French command ordered, according to the newspapers—and if it is not so it is characteristically so, it is true in spirit whether the identical fact as the newspapers tell it to us is so or not—the French command ordered a regiment of Frenchmen to hold Kemmel Hill at all costs. Just picture it! This mountain top with a regiment of French soldiers on it. The Germans attacked it with limitless numbers in mass formation, and the first thing they did was to spray it with liquid fire. And then they brought heavy artillery and machine guns to bear upon it. I heard the cannonading on the western front and I know how it sounds. I heard the reply of the British to the German attack on the 21st and 22nd days of March, and the roll of the big guns, from three inches up, on the British side was as incessant as the tapping of a snare drum when it is played by a skilful player. They

brought all of that force to bear on this regiment on top of Kemmel Hill. They bombarded it by long range and short range guns, liquid fire, gas, from the sky and from the ground, and when they reached the top every solitary Frenchman in that regiment was dead. Not one man had run. The Germans had gotten Kemmel Hill at a perfectly prodigious and fearful expense. This is but the spirit of France as exemplified in those dead

soldiers. Every one was gone.

Now our Kemmel Hill is here in the United States, yours and mine. I am sorry I am forty-seven; I would like to be forty-one or thirty-one or some other age that I could go over there. There is a fascination about being there that is irresistible, and if I could persuade the Chief of Staff to change places with me and appoint me to some kind of military place and he become a civilian, I think I would like to do it. But our place is here. This is our Kemmel Hill. We must co-ordinate the American strength in this nation, we must send large armies, we must support them, we must support the Liberty Loans, we must support the patriotic endeavors of all kinds in this country which are minimizing the evil effects of war over there. We must give a demonstration of the co-ordinate and consolidated power of a free democracy which, when this war has been finally won by its effort, all mankind will be persuaded that the real objective in winning the war was the winning of the world to free institutions. (Loud applause.)

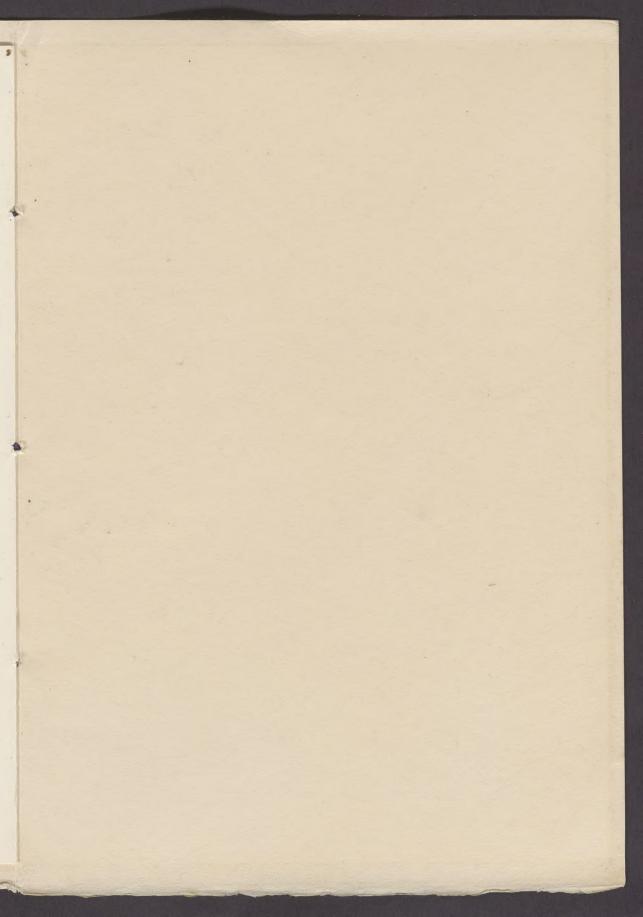
At the conclusion of the speech of the Secretary of War the Honorable Phillips Lee Goldsborough, ex-Governor of Maryland, called for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. Under the inspiration of the speech of the Secretary of War and with ex-Governor Goldsborough presiding, those present subscribed either for themselves or for institutions which they represented, \$19,221,600. The amount subscribed at the luncheon was, therefore, so far as is known, the largest amount subscribed at any meeting in the United States under the conditions which then prevailed.

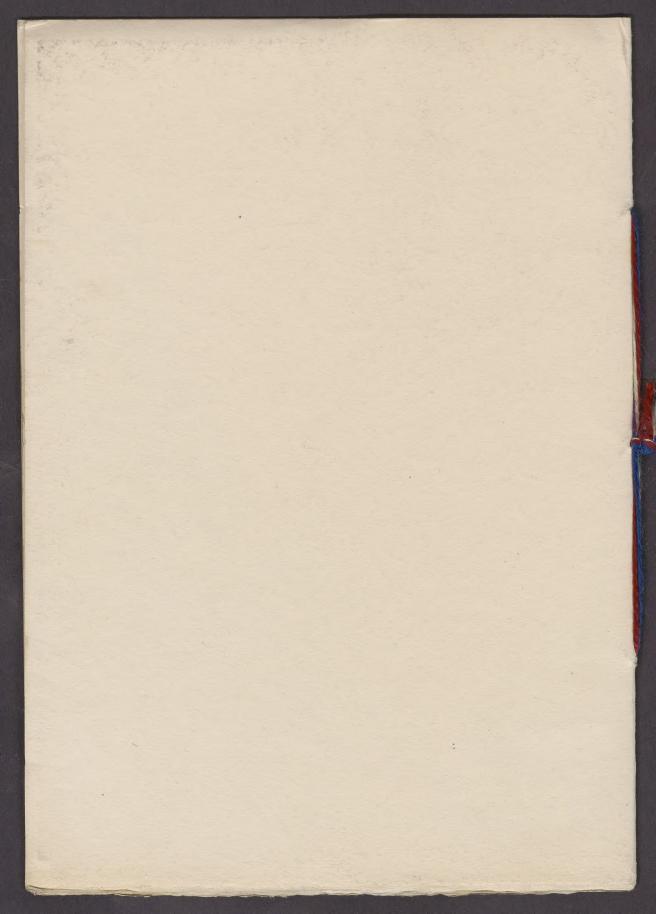
Subscriptions to the Loan had been greatly stimulated by a remarkable exhibit known as the "Over There" Cantonment given in the Fifth Regiment Armory. Many thousands of Baltimoreans attended the exhibit and were addressed by some of the most prominent men of the

United States.

The final figures of this campaign in Baltimore showed total subscriptions in the City of \$35,728,100 as against the City's allotment of \$28,453,900.

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WILSON APPROVES PLAN FOR BIG DRAFT

Baker's 5,000,000 or More Man Power Measure Goes to Congress Next Week.

PROBABLY 19 TO 35 YEARS

Universal Training and Notice to World That U. S. Will Go Limit to Win War.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The 'Administration's new man power plan under which the draft ages are to be extended and the services of many millions more of Americans brought under the direction of the Government for military or industrial purposes in order to win the war is now ready. Announcement of the fact was made to-day by Secretary This plan has been submitted to the President and the Cabinet and was gone over yesterday at the meeting of the War Council, at which special attention was given to its industrial

Mr. Baker intends to submit the programme to Congress early next week. It will involve extension of the draft age limits both below 21 and above 31 Indications were to-night that instead 19 to 40 the age limits to be suggested by Mr. Baker would be 19 to either 35 or 36. The exact limits, how-Baker declines to disclose until the plan goes to Congress.

Comprehensive in its scope, the plan

will be a notice to Germany and the world that all the vast reservoir of American man power if need be will be mobilized to clinch victory regardless of the time it takes or the size of the army required.

The decision of Mr. Baker to submit his plan to Congress next week was a great surprise, as he had previously indicated on many occasions that he would wait until Congress reassembled for daily sessions late this month. In fact when the matter came up last June the Senate in connection with the Fall resolution spokesmen for the Administration made it plain that there was no need for any such plan until well in the autumn.

Criticism Changes Policy.

An increasing volume of criticism over the procrastination of the War Department in so vital a matter has been plainly evident since then and the Republicans in Congress, as THE SUN told recently, have through their spokesmen demanded a reconvening of Congress at once and the forcing of the Administration's hands. This was taken to-day as possibly explaining the change of

Certain details of the programme may reach Congress until later, but the salient features, such as the prospective size of future fighting forces and the extension of the draft age limits to provide these forces, will be submitted in advance. There is reason to believe that the number of men now in Class 1 has been so nearly exhausted, due to the rapidity of calling men to the colors and shipping them overseas, that the War Department now regards time as an essential factor in getting additional man

Secretary Baker does not intend to make a y part of it public. He de clined flatly to-day to discuss the specific draft age limits which he had decided upon. He said that extension of the draft ages from 19 to 40 was one of the suggestions which had been discussed but indicated that this suggestion had not finally been accepted by him. He did say, however, that his new plan included extensions both below 21 and above 31.

and above 31.

As to the size of the army which will As to the size of the army which will result from the new and chlarged army programme Secretary Baker likewise declined to reveal information. It is understood, however, that even 5,000,000 men may be regarded as a limit to be far surpassed by the Government's plan. The basic idea of the War Department now seems to provide for enough man power to win the war regardless of any set limits.

In other words virtually all the fighting strength of the nation will be registered and listed for service with the men in class 1, to be the first to be called and men of the other classes constituting a reservoir of reserve force which may be called if occasion requires.

delay in registering the additional man power and making it available for the Government to call upon after Consary to make the enlarged programme

Can Get Call Ready in 90 Days.

Gen. Crowder, Secretary Baker sald,

Gen. Crowder, Secretary Baker sald, calculated that the machinery for listing this man power and making it ready for the call could be put into working order in ninety days.

Stiff opposition in Congress may be expected, however, to a plan to go below the age of 21. A protracted debate will occur if the Administration pushes this. Even with the plan submitted now a gap is likely in November in the supply of men unless the legislation is passed of men unless the legislation is passed in record time.

The question of additional appropria-

The question of additional appropriations will also be included in Secretary Baker's programme. It was hinted today that certain phases of Mr. Baker's plan will make it clear that universal military training is to be indorsed by the Administration and made a permanent feature of the United States military establishment.

President Wilson is said to have in-

arry establishment.

President Wilson is said to have indorsed the principle of universal military training, and some indication of how the plan is to be worked out is expected to be seen in the War Department's new programme.

NEW YORK TIMES,

AUGUST 2. 1918.

19 TO 36 FAYORED AS DRAFT LIMITS; NEW BILL READY

Baker Prepares Enlarged Army Program to be Submitted to Congress Next Week.

AGE PROVISION IN DOUBT

Secretary, However, Adheres to Original Plan of Calling Younger Men to Colors.

5,000,000 MEN NEXT SPRING

Present Schedule Would Put 3.000 .-000 in France Early in 1919. and 2,000,000 in Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- War Department recommendations for enlarging the army and for the extension of draft age limitations, in order to provide new reservoirs of man-power to back up the forces already at the front, will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two Military Committees have been recalled to Washington by the Chairmen

in order to expedite the bill.

In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent of the House Committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what age limits had been settled on, nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he was planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the con-current action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back.

'Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class I an adequate number of men for the enlarged military program. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below 21 or above 31, or both. I think it will be both.

Chairman Dent was even more reticent, but said he was willing to go either up or down in extending age limits of the draft to win the war.

"My personal preference is to go up first," he said.

The only specific information regarding the new age limits to be drawn from Mr. Baker was a statement that the limits of 19 to 40 had been among the suggestions canvassed, but rejected. In many quarters it is believed extension to the ages of 19 and 36 will be recommended.

Baker Favors Young Army

There are several features of the draft age discussion that stand out clearly. In presenting the original Selective Service bill, Secretary Baker and his advisers fixed 10 as the proper minimum, and Mr. Baker has said repeatedly since then that he has seen no reason to change his opinion in that regard. Congress ruled against taking men below the voting age of 21, however, and sought to make up the deficit by increasing the War Department's gested minimum from 26 to 31, where it now stands.

The reluctance of many members of Congress to go lower than the limit of Congress to go lower than the limit of 21 years is still apparent, although there is evidence of a strong sentiment toward carrying the maximum up as high as 45. There is no doubt, however, that War Department officials would prefer to draw on the classes of 19 and 20-year-old youths to fill the ranks, and that they see no decided military advantage to be gained from any considerable extension upward.

Secretary Baker has heretofore an-nounced that his policy in recommending any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the army's needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situation at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his opinion, should be drawn rfom the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of modern warfare.

From the purely army standpoint, this has been a boys' war from the start The quick recuperative powers of youth have bene vitally necessary to the military machine under the strain of mod-ern warfare. Older men are slower to recover and are, therefore, of more limited use to the army. On the other hand, there are a great number of men who could be called out of the higher ages, even up to 45. A far greater proportion of men between 31 and 45 have independent incomes that and 45 have independent incomes than is true with the men below 31, reducing the dependents factor for ex-

As to the size of the army for which this increased class is necessary no of-ficial has dropped a hint, with hte ex-ception of General March, who is announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by August schedule for the same number. has indicated that the department had embarked upon such a monthly program.

At this rate, approximately 250,000 men a month will be sent overseas, their places in the home cantonments to be taken by 250,000 new men. Under such a schedule, with provision now existing for the housing and training of 1,750,000 men in the United States, a full six months training on this side, both in divisional and replacement camps, before men were sent over to complete their courses behind the lines, would be

It is not certain that the department is aiming at the creation of a force of any definite size. There are now upward of 1,300,000 American troops either overseas or en route. Secretary Baker said today that the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment. Under the 250,000 a month suggestion, and without mishap to supply line, October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas, and the opening of the Spring campaign of 1919, when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which, in a general way, the War Department may be aim-



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Special Despatch to THE SUN

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Administration's new man power plan under which the draft ages are to be extended and the services of many millions more of Americans brought under the direcof Americans brought under the acception of the Government for military or industrial purposes in order to win the war is now ready. Announcement of the fact was made to-day by Secretary Baker. This plan has been submitted Announcement of Baker. This plan has been submitted to the President and the Cabinet and was gone over yesterday at the meeting of the War Council, at which special attention was given to its industrial

Mr. Baker intends to submit the programme to Congress early next week. It will involve extension of the draft age limits both below 21 and above 31. Indications were to-night that instead of 19 to 40 the age limits to be sugof 19 to 40 the age limits to be suggested by Mr. Baker would be 19 to either 35 or 36. The exact limits, however, Mr. Baker declines to disclose until the plan goes to Congress.

Comprehensive in its scope, the plan will be a notice to Germany and the world that all the vast reservoir of American man power if need be will be mobilized to clinch victory regardless of the time it takes or the size of the

army required.

The decision of Mr. Baker to submit his plan to Congress next week was a great surprise, as he had previously indicated on many occasions that he would wait until Congress reassembled for daily sessions late this month. In fact when the matter came up last June in the Senate in connection with the Fall resolution spokesmen for the Administration made it plain that there was no need for any such plan until well in the autumn.

Criticism Changes Policy.

An increasing volume of criticism over the procrastination of the War Department in so vital a matter has been plainly evident since then and the Republicans in Congress, as THE SUN told recently, have through their spokesmen demanded a reconvening of Congress at once and the forcing of the Administration's hands. This was taken to-day as possibly explaining the change of

Certain details of the programme may not reach Congress until later, but the salient features, such as the prospective of future fighting forces and the extension of the draft age limits to provide these forces, will be submitted in ad-There is reason to believe that the number of men now in Class 1 has been so nearly exhausted, due to the rapidity of calling men to the colors and shipping them overseas, that the War Department now regards time as an esential factor in getting additional man

The main features of Secretary Baker's The main features of Secretary Baker's plan were discussed by him with Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee to-day. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military 'Committee, is expected back here to-morrow and Mr. Baker will then discuss the programme with him. Later Mr. Baker intends to have the Senate and House Milary committees called in conference to hear his plan and give their opinions on it.

Until the plan is submitted to

gress Secretary Baker does not intend gress Secretary Baker does not intend to make 1.7 part of it public. He declined flatly to-day to discuss the specific draft age limits which he had decided upon. He said that extension of the draft ages from 19 to 40 was one of the suggestions which had been discussed but indicated that this suggestion had not finally been accepted by him. He did say, however, that his new plan included extensions both below 21 and above 31.

plan included extensions both below 21 and above 31.

As to the size of the army which will result from the new and charged army programme Secretary Baker likewise declined to reveal information. It is understood, however, that even 5,000,000 men may be regarded as a limit to be far surpassed by the Government's plan. The basic idea of the War Department now seems to provide for enough man power to win the war regardless of any set limits.

In other words virtually all the fighting strength of the nation will be registered and listed for service with the men in class 1, to be the first to be called and men of the other classes constituting a reservoir of reserve force which may be called if occasion requires.

Mr. Baker does not anticipate any

Mr. Baker does not anticipate any delay in registering the additional man power and making it available for the Government to call upon after Congress passes the new legislation necessary to make the enlarged programme

Can Get Call Ready in 90 Days.

Gen. Crowder, Secretary Baker sald, calculated that the machinery for listing

calculated that the machinery for listing this man power and making it ready for the call could be put into working order in ninety days.

Stiff opposition in Congress may be expected, however, to a plan to go below the age of 21. A protracted debate will occur if the Administration pushes this. Even with the plan submitted now a gap is likely in November in the supply of men unless the legislation is passed in record time.

of men unless the legislation is passed in record time.

The question of additional appropriations will also be included in Secretary Baker's programme. It was hinted today that certain phases of Mr. Baker's plan will make it clear that universal military training is to be indorsed by the Administration and made a permanent feature of the United States military establishment.

President Wilson is said to have indorsed the principle of universal military training, and some indication of how the plan is to be worked out is expected to be seen in the War Department's new programme.

TIMES. NEW YORK

AUGUST 2. 1918.

19 TO 36 FAYORED AS DRAFT LIMITS; NEW BILL READY

Baker Prepares Enlarged Army Program to be Submitted to Congress Next Week.

AGE PROVISION IN DOUBT

Secretary, However, Adheres to Original Plan of Calling Younger Men to Colors.

5,000,000 MEN NEXT SPRING

Present Schedule Would Put 3,000,-000 in France Early in 1919, and 2,000,000 in Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- War Department recommendations for enlarging the army and for the extension of draft age limitations, in order to provide new re ervoirs of man-power to back up the forces already at the front, will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two Military Committees have been recalled to Washington by the Chairmen in order to expedite the bill.

In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent of the House Committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what age limits had been settled on, nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he was planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the con-current action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back.

"Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class I an adequate number of men for the enlarged military program. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below 21 or above 31, or both. I think it will

Chairman Dent was even more reticent, but said he was willing to go either up or down in extending age limits of the draft to win the war.

"My personal preference is to go up first," he said.

The only specific information regarding the new age limits to be drawn from Mr. Baker was a statement that the limits of 19 to 40 had been among the suggestions canvassed, but rejected. In many quarters it is believed extension to the ages of 19 and 36 will be recom-

Baker Favors Young Army. There are several features of the draft age discussion that stand out clearly. In presenting the original Selective Service bill, Secretary Baker and his advisers fixed 10 as the proper minimum, and Mr. Baker has said repeatedly since then that he has seen no reason to change his opinion in that regard. Congress ruled against taking men be-Congress ruled against taking men low the voting age of 21, however, and sought to make up the deficit by in-creasing the War Department's suggested minimum from 26 to 31, where it now stands.

The reluctance of many members of Congress to go lower than the limit of 21 years is still apparent, although there is evidence of a strong sentiment toward carrying the maximum up as high as 45. There is no doubt, how-ever, that War Department officials would prefer to draw on the classes of 19 and 20-year-old youths to fill the ranks, and that they see no decided military advantage to be gained from any considerable extension upward.

Secretary Baker has heretofore an-nounced that his policy in recommending any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the army's needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situa-tion at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his opinion, should be drawn rfom the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of modern warfare.

From the purely army standpoint, this has been a boys' war from the start The quick recuperative powers of youth have bene vitally necessary to the military machine under the strain of mod-ern warfare. Older men are slower to recover and are, therefore, of more limited use to the army. On the other hand, there are a great number of men who could be called out of the higher ages, even up to 45. A far greater proportion of men between 31 and 45 have independent incomes than is true with the men below 31, reducing the dependents factor for exemption to that extent.

As to the size of the army for which

this increased class is necessary no of-ficial has dropped a hint, with hte ex-ception of General March, who is announcing the creation of a July schedule of six new divisions, followed by an August schedule for the same number, has indicated that the department had embarked upon such a monthly program.

At this rate, approximately 250,000 men a month will be sent overseas, their places in the home cantonments to be taken by 250,000 new men. Under such a schedule, with provision now existing for the housing and training of 1,750,000 men in the United States, a full six months training on this side, both in divisional and replacement camps, be-fore men were sent over to complete courses behind the lines, would be possible.

It is not certain that the department is aiming at the creation of a force of any definite size. There are now upward of 1,300,000 American troops either overseas or en route. Secretary Baker said today that the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment. Under the 250,000 a month suggestion, and without mishap to the supply line, October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas, and the opening of the Spring campaign of 1919, when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which, in a general way, the War Department may be aim-

EXTENDS DRAFT AGES

Baker's New Plan Expected to Fix 19 to 40 as Age Limits.

FULLEST USE OF MAN POWER

Minimum Dislocation of Nation's Industry Provided For.

of Secretary's Plan Which Is Counted Upon to Clinch Ultimate Victory-1,500,000 U.S. Soldiers Will Be in France When Congress Gets New Bill.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) With American troops in France already apparently turning the scales against Germany, there is far-reaching importance to information revealed by Secretary of War Baker yesterday regarding the development of the government's new and enlarged army program to bring out the maximum fighting strength of the country. The new plan is destined to bring into being and rally to the colors the forces counted upon to insure and clinch ultimate victory. It means the mobilization of the great reservoir of American man power which is to complete the work which the vanguard of American troops is now

This newly enlarged military plan was not discussed in detail by Mr. Baker, and indeed was only referred to by him in response to inquiry.

To Extend Draft Age Limits.

But the few persons, including members of the Senate military affairs committee, who knew upon what lines the government has been mapping out this work, fully realize that it ushers in the nation's greatest and surest guarantee of victory.

Mr. Baker said yesterday that the new plan involved an extension of the draft age limits, so that question may now be considered as settled. There will be extensions below 21 and above 31. The plan will be presented to Congress after both houses reconvene late next month. There is no doubt that Congress will willingly agree to the age extensions and the question of age limits will doubtless rest with Secretary Baker. He said yesterday that he had not yet definitely made up his mind what he thought these limits should be.

19 to 40 Limits Suggested.

It is regarded as very likely that men over 19 will be reached and that men under 40 will certainly be taken though nothing definite can be said until the announcement comes from the War Department.

By the time Mr. Baker makes his recommendations to Congress, which will mean millions more in men and billions more in money, there will be approximately 1,500,000 American troops in France. The Germans may have felt the weight of America's fighting strength more than they have already, but this will not deter the government's determination to double and redouble efforts and create a reservoir of man power to clinch victory. The 1,000,000 Americans which German prisoners now hear about in despair is going to grow faster than ever before, and if necessary future German prisoners will be hearing of 5,000,000 Americans or an even Deep Study Given to Development greater number if circumstances require.

Guarding Needs of Industry.

The American military plan is now becoming so gigantic in scope that one inevitably gets the impression that it must mean wholesale dislocation of industry and a change in the order of things of a staggering character. But the War Department's plan is to be developed in such manner as to create the minimum interference with the nation's day by day work of efficiently carrying out the industrial, as well as the military side of the war.

The development of the nation's maximum man-power will be a logical and systematic expansion of the nation's war program as carried out so far. Increased shipping facilities, increased means of getting all manner of necessary supplies on the present quantity production basis and other problems involved in building up this gigantic force will all be taken into consideration.

Careful Study of Problems.

Incidentally this is why Secretary Baker was not ready to agree to a draft age extension or explain his plan to the Senate military affairs committee last month.

committee last month.

The government wanted the facts to show what could be done by way of developing this enlarged army program. It wanted to study every aspect of the question thoroughly in terms of definite facts and figures in order to know how much man-power could be taken care of and when and how it could be utilized.

It was not enough to be assured of having the men but was necessary to know that these men could be maintained and transported overseas. This data is being completed now.

know that these men count be maintained and transported overseas. This data is being completed now.

The new enlarged army plan will be a "knock-out blow" to Germany in the sense that it will show that this nation's military participation in the war has only begun.

Mr. Baker, in commenting on the plan, said simply:

"When Congress reconvenes I shall present a plan which will involve increased appropriations, modification of the draft age and somewhat larger mobilization of our military forces.

"The question as to the draft age limits is being studied to determine how we can get the necessary number of men with the least interference with the industry of the country. I will recommend definite age limits." will recommend definite age limits."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1918

Baker Plans For 5,000,000 To Aid Allies

2,000,000 Americans To Be in France Before Big Drive Ends

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- With probably not much more than a quarter of a million Americaan troops engaged in the present battle, but with virtually a million others either in France or hastening across the ocean to join in the fight, General Foch has been able to turn the tables on the enemy and strike a blow that has changed the whole trend of the war, in the view of official Washington.

Officials here, while fully recognizing the fact the Americans are to-day only a comparatively small part of the vast forces the supreme commander is using in working out his strategic designs, realize the fact that the American army is going forward in a constantly increasing stream is the governing factor in restoring the initiative to the Allied forces. Plans are therefore taking shape rapidly at the War Department to accelerate and enlarge the America military programme.

America military programme.

The fighting in the Aisne salient, where the whole German offensive scheme has been upset, if not definitely defeated, by the bold strategy of General Foch, has opened new possibilities. There is increased need for haste, in the opinion of officials, in getting full American man yower ready to supplement the efforts that appear now to be taking shape toward hurling the enemy back all along the front and beginning the advance that will end only when victory has been achieved.

Parshing's Perpets Cheer

Pershing's Reports Cheer

Reports to-day indicated that fully one-half of all ground won by the Germans in the Aisne salient already has been torn from the enemy's grasp and the French, British and American troops were still pressing on at last accounts.

troops were still pressing on at last accounts.

Mr. Baker said to-day that the last reports from General Pershing were satisfactory. It was clear, however, that the minds of officials here are engrossed in preparations for offensive battles on an even larger scale.

The German offensive arch in France has rested on two great pillars, one in the Picardy front and the other on the Marne. It has ben repeatedly stated that the pressing home of this mighty pincher movement, threatening both Paris and the channel ports as it progressed, has been the German objective from the first day the battle of 1918 was opened last March.

German "Arch" Weakened

German "Arch" Weakened

The southern pillar of that arch has now been gravely weakened. Its offensive value is gone. By desperate efforts the Germans are seeking to prevent it from collapsing altogether, crushing whole divisions of their best troops in its fall. Even if the Allied advance is checked now there appears little likelihood that the enemy could recreate his tactical position on a basis that would permit him to continue his old plan of campaign before the coming of winter.

Meanuwhile, British troops are still nibbling away at the enemy in Flanders and elsewhere to the north with unvarying success. Just north of Montdidier the French have struck a new blow, the full significance of which is not yet clear. Its success, however, was startling even from the meagre accounts so far received.

Some observers believed the new attack was a minor operation, designed to pin German reserves to that front, just as the British nibbling has pinned enemy forces there when they were badly needed in the south. Others saw deeper strategy behind both British efforts in Flanders and the French and British local thrusts in Picardy.

Allies Have Advantage

Allies Have Advantage

Allies Have Advantage

The Allied reserves on the AisneMarne line now have the advantage of
interior lines. They occupy a salient
buttressed on forests and other strong
positions which the enemy was unable
to break through.

It appeared possible to some officers
here that the next few days might see
an Allied assault on both sides of the
Picardy front, delivered with the purpose of forcing German reserves to
rush back around the corner of the
Compiegne salient from the Aisne theatre. If resistance to the Allied advance
from the Marne becomes too great to
be overcome they confidently expect
one such operation as General Foch
frequently has proved his full knowledge of the value of holding the initiative and can be relied on to hold it by
surprise assaults, which will wear out
the German reserves in hurrying from
front to front to meet them. front to front to meet them.

BAKER TU FRONT AGAIN

War Secretary Will Return to France This Summer.

WAR'S CENTER HAS SHIFTED

For U. S. It Is Not on This Side of Atlantic, but "Over There."

Overseas Army and Its Problems Greater Than Those in America. Should Be Directed From France. Secretary to Make Recurrent Trips to Establish Complete Liaison for the War Department.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will return to France this summer, on a date not yet fully determined upon, to establish again close contact with the American army that has now begun to play a greater part in the fighting on the western front. He will familiarize himself at first hand with the exact situation throughout the zone occupied by the expeditionary forces.

The length of his stay abroad will be indefinite, depending very largely upon the successful working-out of a plan that he has developed from the swiftly-moving course of events during the last three months. He will return here when his immediate object has been attained, but from now on to the end of the war, in accordance with a new policy, he will make frequent trips abroad, alternating between Washington and France, and thus establishing, in the person of the civil head of the military establishment, a complete liaison between the overseas army and the War De-

Shifted 3,000 Miles.

So far as the United States is concerned the center of gravity of the war has recently been shifted 3,000 miles. It is no longer on this side of the Atlantic, but "over there." The preponderating strength of the army has been safely transported across the ocean. It can no longer be directed from Washington with the same facility that was possible when the greater part of that force was still in the training camps.

As the size of the army abroad has increased, the importance, in the entire military scheme, of the overseas forces has grown, until now it is out of all proportion to the importance of those parts of the general military problem which properly center in the United States.

The war is in France, the army is in France, the directing head of the military machine should be in France. Doubtless this is the argument that has convinced Secretary Baker of the desirability of repeating, at no very distant date, the tour of inspection that he made in the spring, and which resulted in such a remarkable speeding up of the whole war program following his return.

Visit Proved Valuable.

Mr. Baker's close contact with the actual conditions as he found them on the ground, in France, and not as he imagined they would be while sitting at his desk in the War Department. has already been proved to have been one of the most valuable contributions to the successful prosecution of the war. Conditions in France are so different from what anybody who has not seen them supposes them to be. and they are so difficult of interpretation, that it was only by going to France in person that the Secretary of War was able to get the big grasp on the job that was essential.

When Secretary Baker returns he will find conditions at the present time vastly different from those that prevailed when he was there only a few months ago. The situation with respect to the American expeditionary army is constantly changing. problems are arising not merely every day, but every hour, and they must be taken up, considered and disposed of, not next week, but immediately. To cable 3,000 miles and wait for an answer that must be considered first in Washington and then cabled back, not only consumes time, but it is unsatisfactory at best and is conducive to misunderstandings.

More Powerful Than Grant.

This difficulty has been met by the granting to Gen. Pershing of a power greater than Grant's. The American military situation is in his hands, but there are questions for executive action that constantly arise and that make it highly desirable for the Secretary of War to be right on the ground, where they could get at him, if they wanted to, in the middle of the night.

The war is now entering its most important stage. So far as the Americans are concerned the crisis is at hand. From this time on to the bitter end the work of the American army in France will be fighting. After a year of preparation the war, for the expeditionary forces, is about to pass out of the preliminary stage into the period of accomplishment. The tasks that confront "G. H. Q." in France and the government authorities in the United States are no longer the same.

Machinery Running Smoothly.

The machinery of supply on this side of the Atlantic is running smoothly, after many breakdowns. Defects have been discovered and repaired. The mills and factories and shipyards are turning out their stores of munitions and the bottoms to carry shipyards are turning out their stores of munitions and the bottoms to carry them overseas. The new armies will follow naturally in the footsteps of those which broke the untrodden way before them. To keep the national energy at high speed, to grind out the never-ending stream of supplies and men that will be required in France, is the principal business now of Washington.

In a way it is the only business of Washington, for the war and the army are in France, and America from now on is to be merely an immense reservoir of supplies of blood and treasure to be poured out across the Atlantic ceaselessly until the enemy has been crushed by their resistless force.

The war and the army being in France, the direction of the war and the army should be in France as much as possible, and any other system than this would be fatal. That authority in France should be supreme if the war is to be fought to a successive.

authority in France should be supreme is to be fought to a successful conclusion.

Must Keep in Touch.

·I do not believe that Mr. Baker or any other Secretary of War could continue to conduct the war wholly from Washington. No man could keep in touch with the kaleidoscopic from Washington. No man could keep in touch with the kaleidoscopic situation in France while remaining here. The war is in the very front yard of France, yet Mr. Clemenceau finds it impossible to direct the management of the French armies while remaining in Paris. He is constantly going to the front, keeping in touch with the shifting currents that ebb and flow along the battle line, and that are never the same two days in succession. He is in direct, daily contact with the great forces that he controls. What Mr. Clemenceau cannot do at a distance of 40 miles from the scene of battle certainly Mr. Baker, nor any other human being, can do at a distance of 3,000 miles.

Mr. Lloyd George can, and does, make frequent trips to France, but he is just across the English channel from the 2,000,000 splendid British soldiers in Flanders and Picardy for whom he is responsible.

Visit Liked in France.

Visit Liked in France.

Mr. Baker bears the responsibility of 1,000,000 Americans, and the Atlantic separates him from them. His determination to return to France is merely the recognition of a geo-graphical fact.

graphical fact.

So much advantage has come from Mr. Baker's former visit to France in March that his return this summer would have, I think, a decidedly beneficial effect upon American morale overseas. I have talked with hundreds of our soldiers in France who have felt that their difficulties were not appreciated "back home." It will be a good thing to have the Secretary of War right on the job, where he can look into those difficulties—and fix 'em.

GERMANS ARE TOLD BAKER EXAGGERATES

"It Can't Be Done," Inspired Writer Comments on Report of a Million Americans Abroad.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.-(Associated Press.)—The military contributor to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in discussing Secretary of War Baker's recent announcement as to the number of American soldiers sent overseas, evidently writes from official inspiration. His arguments are similar to those of Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, who, in the Düsseldorf Nachrichten last Tuesday, asserted that he did not believe the figures of American man power, and

that numbers did not count, anyhow.
"We are unable to verify the accuracy of Secretary Baker's figures.
However, they are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of the world. The large number claimed for the last three months seems to us quite impossible, in view of the shortage of enemy tonnage," the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's contributor argues. He then presents a calculation of his own, and comes to the conclusion, "it can't be done."

"Let us assume that Secretary Baker's figures are correct," he continues. "We need not be alarmed. A nation which has fought a world of enemies four years cannot be frightened by the American bogy. We are unimpressed. The large number claimed for the last

American bogy. We are unimpressed. They are only cannon fodder and not the equals of our war-proved, unconquerable troops.

"What is a million of Americans what is a million of Americans compared to the 10,000,000 well-trained and equipped Russians who have fallen out of the battleline? Where could the Americans have raised the requisite number of officers and noncommissioned officers so expeditiously?"

The writer goes on to argue that what England failed to do, America cannot accomplish. He declares that the American fighting men cannot be properly equipped because the American material manufacturers swindlers.

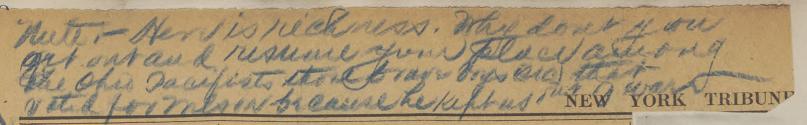
swindlers.

"Moreover, our experience with the American soldiers has not served to fill us with over-much respect for them, although many doubtless are regulars and comparatively well trained," he says. "We would not be afraid of 5,000,000 of them. They do not know what they are fighting for."

After similar criticisms of the Americans as fighting men, the military contributor arrives at the following conclusion:

"We do not believe that there is a large number of them in the battlelineand even if it were true we will whip them, anyhow."

May James 7/13/18.



ShermanRakes Creel's "1,000 'Planes Creel for His Baker Eulogy

Expert Says Photograph of Baker Taken in France Shows Only Training "Penguins" Borrowed From

Our Allies

Prove To Be Non-Fliers

Illinois Senator Says "Fulsome Praise" Is "Paid Hogwash"

Contrasts It With

MESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

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of this country reports various veg-etables are being sold to the public in Montevideo at a profit of 80 to 150 per guay. The National Subsistance Board There is food profiteering in Uru-

Reports Profiteering

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

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(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The "thousand American airplanes" photographed with Secretary of War Baker on his visit to France and heralded to the country by the Committee on Public Attacks on Congress Information are shown by the photo-

with Secretary of War Baker on his visit to France and heralded to the country by the Committee on Public Information are shown by the photographs to have been French training lieuports and Penguins, the latter so alled because they do not leave the round, except for a few feet at a time, enator Reed, of Missouri, brought out in the floor of the Senate to-day.

Senator Reed cited from the following testimony given before a sub-compittee of the Military Affairs Compittee, of which he is a member, by tenry Woodhouse:

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French training Nieuport biplanes and some monoplanes that are commonly called penguins, because they do not fly, and do not leave the ground, except for a few feet; and, of course, we were all disappointed with the evidence."

Baker Heartens Moguls

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The present position of embarrassment and uncertainty in which ball players find themselves is believed due in a measure to the reluctancy of the leaders of the sport to ask favors or push their case. Theatrical and moving picture interests have shown no such backwardness and the result of their activities was the exemption of actors of both stage and screen variety from the provisions of the work or fight order. It is difficult to see how ball players are to be discriminated against in view of these exceptions. The diamond moguls have let it be known they intend to continue the sport even if they are deprived of the services of all men of draft age, but it is patent that a strict interpretation of Geh. Crowder's order would have the effect of putting professional base ball out of existence.

Her sioneckness. Why don't y our out as & request your as Daufiet Stock hekeltus TUNEW YORK la ent breasure

Creel for His Baker Eulogy

Illinois Senator Says "Fulsome Praise" Is "Paid Hogwash"

Contrasts It With Attacks on Congress

Much Merriment Follows Rereading of Description of the Secretary

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 12. - George Creel's eulogy of Secretary of War Baker, given out by the Committee on Public Information, was held up to ridicule in the Senate to-day in a biting speech by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois.

The chair had difficulty in restraining merriment both on the floor and in the galleries as the lank Illinois "railsplitter" dissected the article praising

Baker.

"The latest exploit of this public functionary," he said, "is the feature service article, dated July 7, 1918. From proof sheets we learn it was sent out by the Committee on Public Information. The style and familiar nausea remind one of over-indulgence in pawpaws. It identifies unmistakably the toad eater from whence it came. The subject is the Secretary of War. His wearing apparel, gait, how his brain functions, his manner of saying 'yes' or 'no,' of making a complete tour of the brown davenports lining the wall, giving to each occupant a succinct judicial answer, are minutely sketched.

'Without warning the startling information that he thinks clearly under all circumstances and is never ambiguous is hurtled out. He selects his words fastidiously, shading his meaning like one of the old masters mixed his colors. The reader's head buzzes when he is told the Secretary can keep three or four stories told him by as many men up in his dome all at one time. Instinctively we think of the juggler who entranced our boyish attention by keeping up a gorgeous maze of whirling balls with no perceptible effort except a fixed smile.

Baker—as Creel Sees Him

Baker—as Creel Sees Him

"Suddenly he appears, mingling with
the ambassadors, the wise, the good,
fair forms and hoary seers. He turns
aside in the twinkling of an eye to
meditate, while contractors hang in
midair and profiteers wildly clutch
their pocketbooks in deafening silence.

"Yes or no,' comes with a decisive
ring in his voice, and hundreds of millions of dollars gush from the Treasury
at his nod. Then the earth temporarily resumes its customary revolutions. Five stenographers then rush
in. He dictates to nearly all of them
at once. Others linger in hailing distance as a reserve if some, perchance,
should drop dead. Immense bundles of
documents of state appear, in which he
immerses himself, lost in a profound
vacuum of sublimated thought.

"The shorthanders flee madly from
the incarnated human tempest, waving
their notebooks ominously. Now the
landscape fades away in a haze of tobacco smoke. Gradually the scenery
reveals a briar root pipe, with the Secretary of War attached, curled up in a
deep, soft-armed chair, revelling in his
Theocritus and Juvenal or a biography
of Tom Johnson and three-cent carfares.

"From this deep dream of peace this

of Tom Johnson and three-cent carfares.

"From this deep dream of peace this
overripe Boswell blazes a film with
Baker's trip to France. We are permitted to gaze upon the greatest Secretary of War the world ever saw. Stanton struggles dimly into view merely
as a basis of comparison to enable our
staggering mentality to gain a last
look of Baker walking serenely on the
summit of inaccessible grandeur before
we lapse into unconsciousness.

"The peerless strategist and lawyer
finishes the moving picture by remaining four hours in the trenches and dugouts in mortal peril from bursting
shell and scattering shrapnel. Here
the dazed audience dispersed.

Hun Perils Are Nothing

Hun Perils Are Nothing

"After enduring this from Creel the terrors of a Hun invasion are considerably mitigated. We await our fate with calmness and fortitude. Nothing can be worse on either side of the grave. Reason will topple from its throne if other members of the Cabinet are to have anatomical charts of their cerebral cavities made, with a moving picture show of their wardrobe, headgear and lingual activities. And this is published at public expense. It is composed by a man drawing \$8,000 a year from the government to spend some of his time at least compounding such ineffable hogwash.

"In this lamentable condition Congress is stigmatized as a 'slum' by a public officer created and appointed by an executive order and paid by an appropriation made by the body he traduced. This swollen rakehell of depraved newspaperdom regrets his revealed contempt only when asking further appropriations to continue his insufferable arrogance and escapes unscathed.

"Abyssmal humiliation cannot go to Hun Perils Are Nothing

14

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sufferable arrogance and escapes unscathed.

"Abyssmal humiliation cannot go to greater depths or departmental snobbery rise to such dizzy heights of insolence in future years. Each can go no further in either direction. After this any deputy servile candle snuffer is at liberty to revile us at pleasure. Any gangrened egotist afflicted with ingrowing conceit may spurn Congress and demand appropriations to feed him with the complacent assurance that precedent now justifies anything."

ShermanRakes Creel's "1,000 'Planes Prove To Be Non-Fliers

Expert Says Photograph of Baker Taken in France Shows Only Training "Penguins" Borrowed From

Our Allies

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The "thousand American airplanes" photographed with Secretary of War Baker on his visit to France and heralded to the country by the Committee on Public Information are shown by the photographs to have been French training Nieuports and Penguins, the latter so called because they do not leave the ground, except for a few feet at a time, Senator Reed, of Missouri, brought out on the floor of the Senate to-day.

Senator Reed cited from the following testimony given before a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee, of which he is a member, by

Henry Woodhouse:

Henry Woodhouse:

"I may state that I have a positive point from which we can discuss your question. That is, when Secretary Baker went to France at that time a statement was issued about the number of airplanes there. The first report of that kind that reached us came from the 'Paris Herald' and said 'Secretary Baker yesterday saw 1,000 American monoplanes and biplanes in flight.' Well, now, a few weeks passed by and then the photographs of those American monoplanes and biplanes arrived here, and they were issued by Mr. Greel's committee to carry out the report of Secretary Baker having seen 1,000 airplanes—biplanes and monoplanes. The photographs given out by Mr. Creel's committee showed some the photograph, with a great many others, including General Pershing—that probably this newspaper man, hearing that he had seen 1,000 airplanes; and the said battleplanes in stead of just saying 1,000 training machines. I am taking this for granted and have nothing to base it on."

"You say there were photographs of these Penguins and these training planes which were sent out by Mr. Creel's Committee to carry out the report of Secretary Baker having seen 1,000 airplanes in flight."

"You say there were photographs of these Penguins and these training planes which were sent out by Mr. Creel's Senator Reed asked.

"I received them as editor of The Aerial Age,' a weekly, and of 'Flying,' a monthly. We received them and paid for them," was the reply.

French training Nieuport biplanes and some monoplanes that are commonly called penguins, because they do not fly, and do not leave the ground, except for a few feet; and, of course, we were all disappointed with the evidence."

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Senator Reed interjected, according to the testimony:

"You say that the photographs by Mr. Creel showed this type of 'plane; but the ordinary layman—that is, the man who knew nothing about airplanes—could not tell the difference betweer those and fighting 'planes?"

Mr. Woodhouse replied: "He would not know the difference. Of course, you appreciate that perhaps a very enthusiastic newsnaper man, receiving the report that the Secretary had seen them—and the Secretary was there in the photograph, with a great many others, including General Pershing—that probably this newspaper man, hearing that he had seen 1,000 airplanes, might presume he meant battleplanes, and changed it, perhaps, being enthusiastic and wanting to make a good story. He said battleplanes instead of just saying 1,000 training machines. I am taking this for granted and have nothing to base it on."

"You say there were photographs of these Penguins and these training 'planes which were sent out by Mr. Creel? How do you know they were sent out by Mr. Creel?" Senator Reed asked.

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New U. S. Army Tractor Demonstration, Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.



PAGE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

MESSAGE FROM THE

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR
TO THE MEN AND WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS
OF THE

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

URING the past fifteen months Americans have learned to put new significance on the word Independence. Once it meant Independence for Americans; today the People of this country are banded together with the Peoples of three-quarters of the globe, to broaden the meaning to that of Independence for the World. To accomplish this Greatest Ideal of Civilization they have pledged themselves, with Life and fortune. The curature of the pledged themselves, with Life and fortune.

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and fortune. The events of the past month have taught us that Independence is only possible where people are allowed to Think, Speak and Act Democratically, and that this is only possible when they are allowed to Rule themselves without interference. We have come to realize that this Self Determination of Nations is the solution of World Peace; that unless all nations are allowed to enjoy this Right there can be no Peace, and in our new meaning of the word, no Independence.

So on this July 4th we not only celebrate the events of the past that brought Independence to America, but we re-dedicate ourselves to the great task of checking those forces which seek not only to deny Independence to the people ranged against them, but to their own people as well.

Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1918.

My Dear Chaplain Wunder:

Mr. Britton, of the Navy Department, has been good enough to show me several copies of The Holabird Spark. Let me say to you this word of greeting and well wishing. Any agency which assists the men in cur camps to keep more closely in touch with the news of their camp, their homes and the world, and which is so attractively put before them as that in The Spark, is entitled to the commendation and the support of all of us.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Clinton Wunder,
Chairman, Athletic Council,
Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.

The Frening Post

FOUNDED 1801

New York, Thursday, July 11, 1918.

Gen. Pershing is proving every day that he is the right man in the right place. He has just taken an action which will particularly commend him to all right-thinking Americans. He has emphatically denied in a cablegram to the Secretary of War some of the atrocity stories told by one of the "veterans" of his army who have been over here on behalf of the Liberty Loan campaign, and has asked that the sergeant in question be returned to the front at once, presumably for proper disciplining. Among the statements attributed to the sergeant were that he had seen an American soldier with his ears cut off, that he knew the German fed tuberculosis germs to American prisoners, and gave poisoned candy to children to eat and loaded handgrenades for them to play with. "There is no foundation whatever for such statements based on any experience we have had," are Gen. Pershing's words. Anything more cruel to the parents of American soldiers than the circulating of such falsehoods as these we cannot imagine. When they come from a man who has been at the front and is in uniform they naturally take on the aspect of verity. Unfortunately, in every army there are Falstaffian braggarts. They should be sat upon heavily. It is contrary to the American spirit to circulate falsehoods about an enemy whose deeds are black enough in all conscience.

A BOUQUET FOR MR. BAKER.

Among all the curiosities of Congress, nothing is more curious than the marked difference between the attitude of the House Committee on Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs toward the Secretary of War and the War Department.

In the Congressional Record appears the following letter from the Chairman of the House committee to Mr. Baker:

July 3, 1918.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Secretary: Your letter in response to one from me requesting a summary of military achievements since the declaration of war, and particularly during the past twelve months, was read to the Committee on Military Affairs at a meeting this week.

At this meeting there were nineteen out of a total membership of twenty-one pres-

Upon motion of Mr. Kahn of California I was unanimously instructed as Chairman of the committee to extend to you and your department our hearty congratulations upon the remarkable accomplishments as dis-

closed by your very interesting letter.

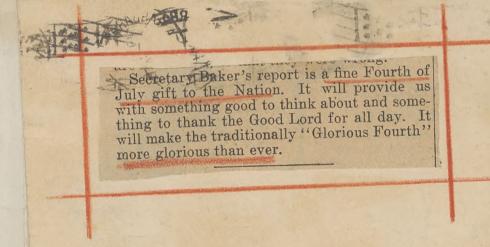
I was further instructed to place these facts in the Congressional Record.

I take great personal pleasure in communicating to you this action of the committee.

With highest regards, I am yours very sincerely,

S. H. DENT JR., Chairman.

In time perhaps even the Senate committee will discover that the conduct of the war has not been altogether a failure.



man, and the last heartbest, and soul, to the last penny, the last We are with you, men and money, hear autocracy, in the dust, where it belong we see this damned thing, Prussian sarn-and they'll keep on coming until and every ton of steel we forge, is com-ing after, along with every penny we every grain of wheat and every pound of cotton we grow, every hog and steer we raise, every gallon of oil we pump, and every ton of steel we force, is commillion, if necessary, and they'll

" And the 'Yanks are Coming' by the " And the 'Yanks are Coming' by the teracting Enemy Propagatanda," it seems to me that we can all formulate our own propaganda, on this phase of the question anyhow. For my own part, every letter I write to the other side of the water contains the following: une.]-Referring to your article " Coun-Chicago, July 4.-[Editor of The Trib-

AGANDA. COUNTERACTING ENEMY PROP.

for everything purchased in pounds, shilling, and pence instead of \$1.98-2 is Boston store." This was written by G. W. Rodine, former time card man of the Santa Fé railway, Chicago, III. n an American store and have to pay you are buying American made goods queer thing about our canteens is that and the steward will see that your inner man is always satisfied. The only make your hair grow. The tailor will alter or patch your clothes any style. is sitting on his improvised chair the barber will do anything to you but from a match to cold cream. "In our canteen we can get anything, diers. I beg to quote from a letter re-celved a few days ago from "over there." plied with many articles desired by solfect that canteens abroad are not sup-Griebahn quoting his brother to the et-Chicago, July 4.—[Editor of The Trib-une.]—In a recent issue of your paper you publish a letter from George H.

A DIFFERENT VERSION.

D. RIVN TWOMET.

war to the end against the Hun. peace between themselves and united in democracies of England and of Ireland at of America and her desire to see the torial I am sure voices the true sentiment ineptifude keep them apart. Your ediposes. They would not be so were it not for the "dark forces" which with fatal and bad for Ireland to be at cross purand liberty loving character of its foun-der. These are bad times for England THE TRIBUNE is living up to the fearless this morning, " Dropping Home Rule," spirit that animates your editorial of Chicago, July 4.—[Editor of The Trib-une.]—Allow me to commend the fine entrit that animates your additional of

"DROPPING HOME RULE,"

PRIVATE H. J. GILMORE.

a godsend to us over here. all back you to the limit, as we do now by reading the "Tiny Trib." It sure is the higher ups at Washington we would you could bring this to the attention of If there is any way at all in which

choice of any branch of the service. now becoming officers and having their Join until conscription went into effect our friends back home who would not nedw meltoring doum os etiup t'absa lls ees bas anders The qu soid ew It sure makes us fellows wish that we

see France. France. And at the time they had hard-ly an idea that our army would ever

rought against him. To ear to be more in accord dgment than the rather

ast Throng Crowds Open A . Alcock. the Amobserve that Mr. Alcock

g degree of unfitness for n for a Chicago superinof John nestly think he can sucled? But the operations en past understanding.

ND MILITARY JING

military training appreovernment, permitting a of that military policy to p in the formation of inistration apparently is y if it does not run vioopinion. If the people the scheme, the governshould have it.

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gence of universal milierican people there was suggestions and plans ng of some civilian purpose.

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jid Glory there, and later went down to

-rem bad odw yab taff to spired raw a ldetatious a thing.

Teach of reach of the part of the part of the part of reach of reach of reach of the part o esemb gailbew off mont two gailed enaites of aniversal military so of mineral militing party, out of pieces if the thirteen white -of the local state of the control of the Declaration of Indead of the Declaration of Indead of the Declaration of the state of the local of the loc

dving Capt, John Paul Jones command vas coupled with a second resolution he continental congress adopting the flag

John Paul Jones' ship, the Ranger, in it had adorned the masthead of Capt. at Fort Schuyler and over a month after waved above the captured British flags ance of the flag, on Sept. II, 1777, was over two months after it had victoriously for George Washington, but that appearwas made by Betay Ross Brandywine, continental congress June 14, 1777. It may be that the first flag to fly over a battlefield, the one that glorified

that Betsy Ross either designed our na-Evanaton, III., July 4.-[Editor of The

roup of thirty men appointed by

tion government to assist in organ

g the work in this country, and of

who has been loaned by the Doliner, vocational secretary of the in-ided soldiers' commission of Can-

nce. In this work they will have benefit of the experience of T. B.

eady have been brought back from

and disabled men, a number of whom

YE BROKEN MEN

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Hew to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

TO ATLEE POMERENE.

(By our staff singer, Poeta Pants.) O Atlee, I have never known A name so sweet as thine As I its syllables intone I would that it were mine!

It makes me think-I know not why-Of far-off southern seas; Of lotus and of lazuli, Grapefruit and ambergris.

O Atlee, I am very keen To carry on this strain; But tell me-is it Pomerene? Or is it Pomerene?

MOHAMMED V., Sultan of Turkey, is dead. He had been sick a long time-so long that he was known as the Sick Man of Europe. It ran in the family. But recently Russia the Strong Man came down with a complication of ailments, and now holds the title of Sick Man of Europe against all comers. At his worst the Sultan was never more than ill, but Russia is sick as sick as a horse that has foundered itself with unlimited oats and water.

Wisdom While You Wait.

[From the New York World.] Summer made its advent with withering heat in the west and killing frosts in the east. But there is the consolation that each section will receive in time the weather now denied it, in the due course of a perfectly normal summer of alternate heat and cold.

HAVING occasion to search the newspapers in order to compile a list of topics of the day, we were, if not surprised, interested to find that there is only one topic-the war. Not only does the news of it take up most of the space in the papers, but it colors almost everything else that is printed. Of course topics of the day exist, and would come to the surface if the war were done. Many who talk about "a changed world" may be disconcerted to discover how quickly affairs will shake back into the old ways as soon as the cannon are silenced.

THE SECRETARY WILL ISSUE CARDS. Sir: I wish to nominate for treasurer of the Immor-

tals, Mr. Cash Gard of Wichita, Kansas. And being as how I have the floor, I would like to submit the name of Mr. John Klock, jeweler, of Belleville, Ill., as a candidate for the office of timekeeper. F. K. H.

"MODERN beer," voxpops the prexy of the Brewers' association, "is the result of long development in the process of brewing which has been handed down to us by the Egyptians." Like the Japs, the Egyptians were a wonderful little people. They made

veries which have not been improved is an even chance that their beer was s most of the stuff that is passed out processes represented in the "long deould probably be put into two hundred

human race assisted in celebrating the ourse at the Red Cross Institute for rth of July. A glorious Fourth indeed!

SHOOM OMI E DEU OARU OUM DIBOQ OU A Wheeze from Punch.

tory is that a Margate gentleman has -serpent no larger than a small worm. ry is that the man had been drinking

aunched an offensive yesterday on this k. It made very little noise, but it was ve none the less.

bridge that arched the flood " has bege of ships, arching Atlantic's waves. oet to sing this greater bridge?

IE PIPESMOKE CARRY.

XIV.

nake pictures when they are shut."

hangs a blueprint, the white rectangles uilding lots; several of these spaces To the principal set in the spaces and sentian. The principal effective in the spaces are specifically spaces and sential spaces are spaces and spaces. The spaces are spaces as a space of the spaces are spaces and the magic presents as a space of the spaces are spaces. Sold." One has only to express approximately spaces are spaces as a space of the spaces are spaces. Sold." One has only to express approximately spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces. Sold. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spaces. The spaces are spac

ash wen that the misto of we related the near the results of the relation of the relationship of the relat It is therefore not surprising to find the Ranger. It is significant that the resolution of Portsmouth harbor.

the present design was adopted by the spiration or even made the first one after tional flag in a moment of patriotic in-Tribune.]-There is no historical evidence

THE BIETH OF THE FLAG.

turned unless the urtier sends postage for that purpose. congres enconcerves to suo or suo words. Uniess they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be re-

BAKER SPEEDS 86TH TO WAR AS 100,000 CHEER

Great Celebration Marks Nation's Birthday at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, July 4.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker gripped the ropes in the Camp Grant arena this afternoon and gave the official "God speed" to the Blackhawk division—the Eighty-sixth—soon to be on its way overseas to the battle lines.

The message which he brought to the 40,000 men and brought home to the 100,000 cheering relatives and friends who gathered for the tremendous day's celebration was that the nation expects them to be fighters. They showed these symptoms a few

minutes after the secretary left the ring. Six hard fisted "Blackhawkers" hanging "haymakers" on six of our Canadian brethren picked as a pride of the maple leaf forces. A seventh was saved through the kindness of the referee, who suspended hostilities. It was a cosmopolitan gathering of

men and women at the ringside to participate in the official adieux. rich and poor, the high and the low, were there, all with an interest in some stalwart son selected to help fight the Hun.

Social Lines Forgotten.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis and the Cyrus McCormicks and the Samuel T. Chases and the countless others fraternized with the scrub women from back of the yards. All lines were obliterated in the parting. And there was no squeemishness from male or female when some of the battlers got messed up with the padded mitts and lost some blood.

But a stone's throw away from the central scene of the day's happenings and within sound of the secretary's voice was the big wire fenced stockade housing about 100 German prisoners of war, and that adjoining, before which paced armed sentries, containing Brent Dow Allinson and others who have indicated hostility towards the war or friendliness to the Hun.

If either were influenced by the big day's demonstration, they made no outward exhibit of it to the thousands who gathered about for a "peek" in their sightseeing trips to the trench systems, the bronco busting, the base-ball games, to the prize fights, and to the other events of the day.
"A Great Privilege."

In his speech to the soldiers, who fairly hid the surrounding hills with a blanket of khaki uniforms, the secretary of war told of the purity of purpose behind our participation in the war; that they are to have "the great privilege of seeing the final vindication of right on the very frontiers of freedom, and that the nation will be waiting with open arms for them both continents." when they return victorious from "the great adventure."

There was a tremendous cheer from the leather lungs of his hearers when he declared:

Have no fears about France. British and the French armies for three long years have withstood the greatest military machine ever contrived. Day by day they have battled back this conscienceless invader. They have held the Germans and now there is a gathering of the forces from the great, free peoples of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces; France is strengthening hers. Italy is strengthening hers, and a panoramic tream of ships is now crossing the Atlantic carrying you and your fellows, until the allied army is becoming triumphantly superior in numbers and in

Excerpts from Speech. The secretary also said:

'It gives me pleasure to greet, on this birthday celebration of our nation, young America in arms. What I have to say is chiefly to these young sol-They are selected out of the body of the citizenship of this great republic. They have assumed the uniform of their country's army and they are about to sail overseas to defend liberties which our fathers acquired for us and transmitted to us for safekeeping and enlargement.

There are reasons why you young soldiers should feel a special sense of inspiration and elation at your call-In ancient times men were summoned into the armies of the countries of the world at the behest of rulers who derived their power from no consent given by those over whom them ruled, and those armies went forth for purposes of national aggrandizement. But you are a different army from that. You are the army of a free people, yourselves free men: you are fighting for a cause which is almost a romance in its purity and freedom from selfishness or taint of any kind.

Speaks to 2,500,000.

"Let me be a little more intimate with you. I am not speaking about any individual in that group, nor to that group, but I am speaking to the whole company of 2,500,000 men, who comprise the army of the United States today. You have been selected by a democratic and free process

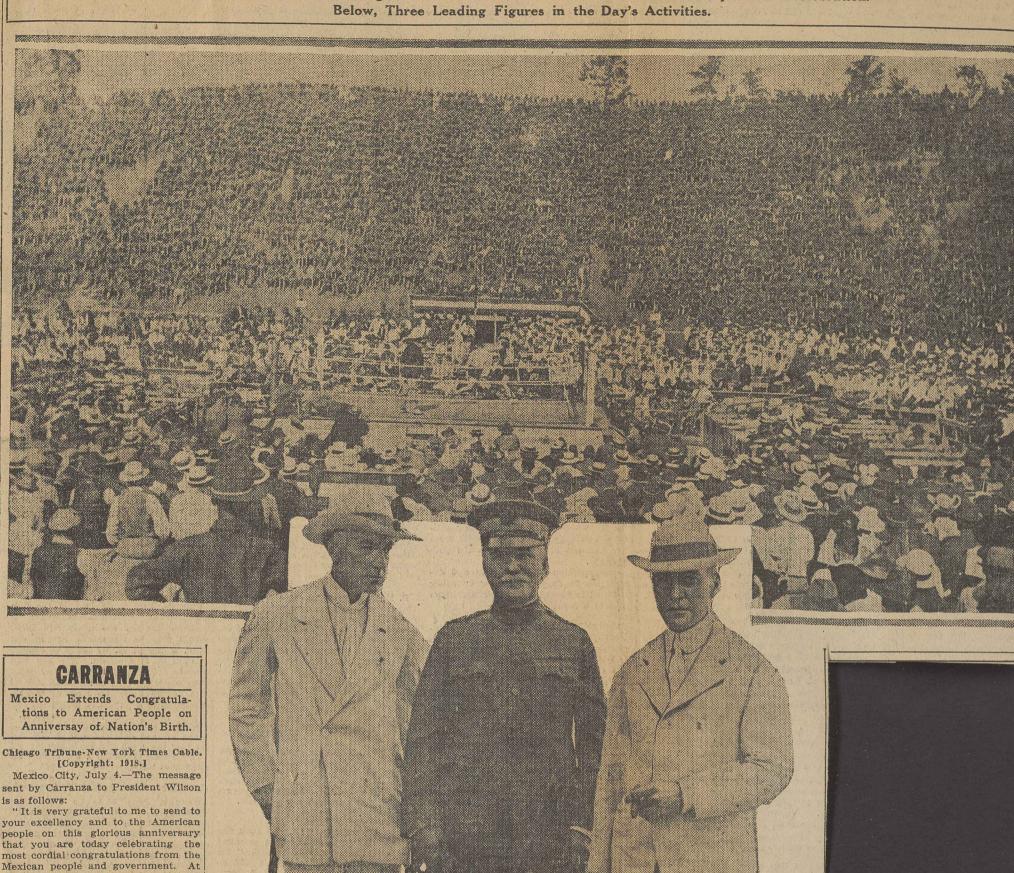
for this service.

"When you get there you will see a country in which the invader has destroyed homes and churches. You will see great stretches of the country a desolation and a ruin. Wherever the German has been able to go or reach with his destructive implements he has utterly destroyed, and back of that line you will find the people of France, after hree years of suffering, every woman in that nation in black; every mother in that nation made motherless of some of her sons by the sacrifices which this cause has demanded. You will find all scattered through France men, women, and children who have been driven out of their homes, and it is your high privilege and calling to take those exiled families and to lead them back to the homes from which they have been driven, to place them again on the soil of their birthplace, and to see France reconquered for liberty and rededicated to freedom.

"I bid you celebrate this Fourth of July. The God that rules nations made this nation, little and despised in 1776 grow great for this purpose and this mission. You are the emissaries of that nation. I bid you Godspeed."

Inspects the Camp. Mr. Baker arrived at Camp Grant from Chicago shortly before noon, and,

Vast Throng Crowds Open Air Arena at Camp Grant as Secretary of War Bids Godspeed to Men Soon to Depart for France. In This Arena Also the American-Canadian Boxing Bouts Were Held as a Feature of the Great Day's Great Celebration.



Judge K. M. Landis, Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

people on this glorious anniversary that you are today celebrating the most cordial congratulations from the Mexican people and government. At the same time, I am pleased to express to your excellency my most sincere

Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguillar attended the celebration of the Fourth here, representing President Carranza. Many government officials were present and a large number of Mexican army officers in full uniform. The American celebration was turned were closed that the allies might at

under the guidance of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin, inspected the rifle range, which he declared was the best he had ever seen; went through a trench system, even descending into a thirty foot dugout. The trenches, he said, were very similar to those he had

The secretary then inspected the stockade, which holds German war prisoners. He asked them if they were satisfied with their food and treatment and was told that they were.

The war secretary's appearance in

the ring came in the middle of the afternoon. Before It the great crowd which had accumulated in Rockford since the night before had poured into the cantonment grounds by jitney, on foot, by every conceivable means of ingress. The tremendous heat-it was the hottest day of the year-and the dust was not enough to deter enthusiasm.

40,000 Soldiers March.

They started it off with a tremendous parade. Seven in the morning saw the Eighty-sixth and Camp Grant organizations, approximately 40,000 men, parading from the cantonment to Rockford, and four hours later saw them return. In Rockford this great procession was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin and staff and a group of dis-

tinguished guests.

Topping off the evening was Rock-Illinois centennial pageant on the hillside near the boxing arena, in which 1,000 citizens of Rockford partici-Starting with 9 o'clock was a tremendous display of fireworks and military aerial activity, centering at five points in the heart of the camp.

ONLY ONE END TO WAR, BAKER **TELLS CHICAGO**

Million Are Fighting Huns; Millions More Ready.

Pride in the American army, pride in its achievements, pride in the nation which it is defending, and abounding confidence that it will prove equal to its task-these formed the dominant note in the speech of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in the Auditorium last night.

At the end of a busy day, and as vigorous as in the morning, Mr. Baker swaved to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm an audience that for size has rarely been exceeded in the history of the Auditorium. Over 5,000 cheering people jammed the building. The stage was filled to the rear wall. And that audience had started to gather in force at 6:30 o'clock, when the doors opened, and waited patiently until 8:15, when the secretary and his party came from a dinner which had been given for him at the Congress hotel.

Two Minutes of Cheering.

A two minute demonstration greeted Mr. Baker upon his introduction by Max Pam, who presided. Demonstration succeeded demonstration as the war secretary proceeded in his address. He was graphic in depicting the work accomplished by the army. He told. after a summary of the nation's reasons for e tering the war, of the increase from "something like 8,000 officers and 200,000 men, to 146,000 officers and 2.500,000 men, including 1,-000,000 overseas," amid cheers.

He told of the "amusement" felt in Germany at our entry into the war, but this, he said, had changed since "we have over 1,000,000 men in France, fighting in the air, on the land, under the land, and on the high seas as brayely as any antagonist the enemy ever met or ever will meet," and also "in the training camps of this country another 1.500,000 just like them," and "in the homes of this country as many millions more as are necessary.'

Mr. Baker's speech, in part, is as fol-

"I have special pleasure in the statement by the chairman of this meeting that there are present tonight representatives of perhaps seventy-five nationalities by extraction, because this war is not a war of grammars, but a battle of principles, and it matters little what language the lips speak if the language of the heart is in harmony with the principles of freedom.

'On the one side was a group of people, who, for forty years or more, have been taught by their government that the will of the prince is the supreme law. On the other side there are those men, the free men of many nations. We have a small group of powers located contiguously to one another in the center of Europe, defying the world, and we have the world answering their defiance by assembling and associating themselves together in the matter of liberty, and when we see that alliance and that allegiance we realize that this war can have but one end.

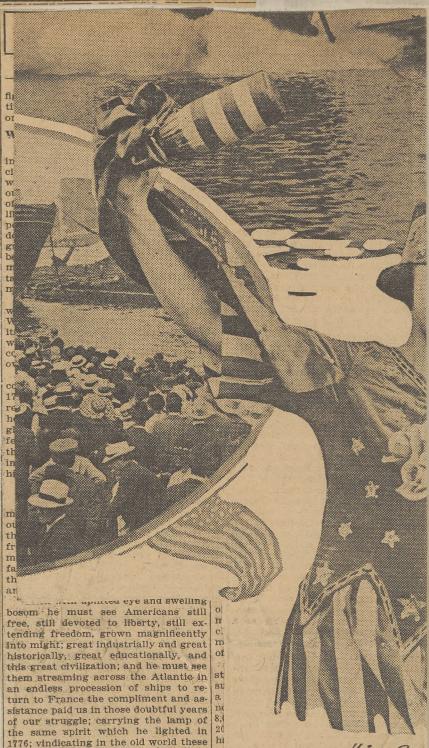
Grim Pictures in Our Memory.

"There are certain grim pictures which are burned into our memory, and which the youngest of us will remember to his dying day, that will always seem to have been casual in that relation. Who is there who can close his eyes and think of the name of Lusitania without seeing on the waves that wash the chalk cliffs of England the wide strewn bodies of men and women and little babies, sent to slaughter, and that by a surprise attack, in violation of the established rules, courtesies, and knightliness of warfare?

"Who is there who can think of the name of Belgium without believing her to be the wronged of all nations in the world? Little, and therefore of no account; feeble, and therefore having no rights; innocent, and therefore fit for the slaughter!

"But these are not, of course, the real causes of American entry into that war. Our own wrongs were grievous and many. Our unquestioned national rights were invaded. We were plainly and obviously up to the place where we had one or the other of two alternatives presented to us. We could either bow in meek submission to the hostile aggression of Germany upon our people or upon our rights, or we could

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)



mighty principles which inspire the Another German Error.

later day civilization.

"So we went into this war, and there was some amusement, I am told, in Germany when we went in. The calculations of the Wilhelmstrassers have always been at fault.

"So long as the chancellor of the German empire believed they could not carry out submarine warfare, he not only was opposed to it, but was willing to give to a friendly government the solemn assurance of the imperial government of the German empire

DR. G. D. STRAYER NOMINATED FOR TEACHERS' HEAD

Miss Cec.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4.—Dr. George th Strayer, professor of educational bodministration teachers' college, Cogeumbia university, New York, was that they would not resume that law- gnominated for the president of the Naless war. But as soon as they felt they lional Education association without had enough submarines built for the Alpposition during a session of the anional Education association without --- have today, but other

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(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

ONLY ONE END TO WAR - BAKER; MILLIONS READY

(Continued from first page.)

fight; and as between those alterna tives. Americans are so made that only one choice was possible.

Washington Watching His Children.

"This day has an especial significance in connection with that choice. In the city of Washington, the very name of which bears the name of the founder of our country, there are many memories of the great men who established the liberties you and I enjoy. It is impossible for me to look out of the window of my office without seeing that great monument which many people believe to be the most beautiful monument erected by human hands; that tall pure shaft called the Washington

"And as I see it daily I cannot help wondering whether the pure spirit of Washington might not have taken up its abode there, in order that he might watch his children and those of his countrymen, the descendants from his

"If his spirit is there it must draw a contrast or draw a picture between 1776 and this Fourth of July. It must remember the little army with which he went from one end of these struggling colonies to the other, believing as few men have ever believed in any thing, believing intensely and deeply in the ultimate right of man to rule himself.

Repaying Debt to France.

"And if his spirit does look from that monument over this great country of ours, if he is there, taking account of the growth and profit which has come from the spirit of his time, he must refayette and Rochambeau coming to the United States to assist us, from the ancient monarchy of France.

"Then with uplifted eye and swelling bosom he must see Americans still free, still devoted to liberty, still extending freedom, grown magnificently into might; great industrially and great historically, great educationally, and this great civilization; and he must see an endless procession of ships to return to France the compliment and assistance paid us in those doubtful years of our struggle; carrying the lamp of he same spirit which he lighted in 1776; vindicating in the old world these mighty principles which inspire the later day civilization.

Another German Error.

"So we went into this war, and there was some amusement, I am told, in Germany when we went in. The calculations of the Wilhelmstrassers have always been at fault.

"So long as the chancellor of the Gerthat they would not resume that law-less war. But as soon as they felt they

good for the army!

Association of Commerce, Chicago As-"The warehouses constructed for the sociation of Credit Men, Chicago Athhad enough submarines built for the American army in France, if placed letic association, Chicago Bar asso

and obligations, and resumed unrestricted submarine warfare.

"And the reason they did that was that they despised America. They thought we were too far away and too busy making money, they thought we knew nothing about militarism, and therefore were not worth counting. They thought the right sleeve of our coat was empty, and now that right sleeve has been disclosed to contain a strong right arm.

"A million men face them in trenches that reach from the channel to the Swiss frontier, faces they never expected to see, faces they said could not by any possibility get to France. But they are not only there in France, but they are not merchants, they are not men in industry, they are not people enfeebled by too much civilization, they are not men who cannot learn to

"They are fighting them in the air, on the land, under the land, and on the high seas as bravely as any antag onist they have ever met or ever will meet!

"And in the training camps in this country there are something like a million and a half more just like them. And in the homes of this country there are millions more, as many as are necessary.

"The next news from the Wilhelmstrassers will not be contempt for America, or despising her possibilities, but they will probably pick out Mosambique the next time.

Sudden Call to War.

"For long years we devoted ourselves to the arts of peace. We cultivated the good will of the rest of the world and established good will among ourselves. We labored early and late to extract from nature her secrets and make them contribute to the comfort of mankind. We spent our efforts in multiplying opportunities so that the children of the humblest among us of those more fortunate.

"Our civilization was growing conthem streaming across the Atlantic in stantly more beautiful, and, when this sudden call came to us, there had to be a complete reorganization. We had not only to increase the army from 8,000 officers to 146,000 officers and from 200,000 men to 2,500,000 men, but we had to reorganize the industry and the commerce of the United States.

"And the fact that our men in France are armed and clothed and fed is due to the American people, to the farmers who grew the foodstuffs and the cotton and the wool. [An interruption from the audience: "And you, too, Baker!"] [Uproarious applause.] And to the man ufacturers and the captains of industry of this country who changed all their man empire believed they could not factories and workshops from one form carry out submarine warfare, he not of operation to another in order that only was opposed to it, but was will- they might be utilized, and to the great ing to give to a friendly government intelligent, free body of American lathe solemn assurance of the imperial bor, which has never allowed a sun to government of the German empire go down without its daily output of

purpose then they cast that promise to | end to end and reduced to a uniform | ciation, Chicago Federation of Labor, the winds, like other treaty promises size, fifty feet in width, would reach Chicago real estate board, University 250 miles. In one vast depot the Unit- of Chicago, City club, Civic federation, ed States has established over there upon a place once unoccupied warehouses large enough to require 120 association, Industrial club, Iroquois miles of railroad sidetracks and switches to supply them. The American army has in operation more than western university, Rotary club, Traf-4,000 miles of electric wires it has fic club, and Union League club. erected for the supplying of intelligence to our own army.
"We have established in France vast

hospitals, with 5,000 bed capacity, and with an ultimate intention to enlarge them to 10,000 beds, and they are manned by American doctors; they are attended by American nurses; they are filled with American orderlies, and in them the most scientific and considerate and helpful medical attention and care is given to wounded American soldiers that can be found anywhere.

The Modern Knights.

"The youngest of the great nations of the earth, growing strong and rich and powerful, and maintaining its belief in its ideals, suddenly coming into this war as the last ally, the powerful aid, the great helper of the assembled free nations-doesn't it sound like the stories we used to read when we were in number, that the army "is not my children, of the knights of King Arthur's court? They went out to pre- army," and saying that "so far as has vent wrong and to establish right in been evidenced it is a great army and

"It will not be necessary to read was then exemplified by individuals is planet. now exemplified by nations, and, for King Arthur and Sir Launcelot, Sir the roll of the free nations of the world and tell our children and our grandchildren, as we sit, free and un- porter afraid by our rescued fireside, when her power in order that we might this victory is won we can tell our children and our grandchildren of the unselfish purpose of the nations who went out and fought and bled and sacrificed and died in order that liberty might have equality with the children might be permanently reëstablished among men."

Mr. Pam's Words of Praise.

In introducing Mr. Baker, Chairman Pam referred to him as "a gentleman whose heart beats for humanity, whose passion is for justice, whose energy is for equality of opportunity for every man, woman, and child, rich or poor out who, like the president, if we could not have peace with honor, will exert every ounce of strength in his being, every drop of blood in his veins, and every breath in his body to win liberty and justice for nations and for peoples.

Guest at Dinner.

After returning from Rockford, Mr. Baker was the guest at a dinner at the Congress, at which the hosts were the Illinois State Council of Defense, National Selective Service as sociation, Advertising association of Chicago, American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago As-

club, Military Training Camps associa tion, National Security league, North

The guests included: Max chairman; Samuel Insull, Capt. W. A. Moffett, Gen. T. H. Barry, Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war H. H. Merrick, Bishop Samuel Fallows Maclay Hoyne, Charles F. Clyne, Julius F. Smietanka, Nelson Lampert, Graham Taylor, J. Ogden Armour, J. W. O'Leary, Maj. Edgar B. Tolman, Alexander H. Revell, H. H. Kohlsaat, James F. Stepina, Peter S. Lambros Otto C. Butz. Horace Nugent, Sigmund Zeisler, John D. Shoop, Lessing Rosenthal, Edgar Bancroft, John W. Thomas, R. E. Belcher, Eugene I. Kimbark, Clarence S. Darrow, W. A. Tilden, Harry Pratt Judson, Joseph E. Otis, and Foster S. Nims.

Greatest on the Planet.

At this dinner Mr. Baker spoke briefly, impressing upon the diners, 100 has justified in every way all our trust and satisfied all our hopes. the tales of King Arthur to our chil- character and personnel it is the dren and our grandchildren. What greatest army ever seen on this

Just before Secretary Baker entered the banquet room in the Congress ho-Percival and Sir Galahad, we can call tel, the news of the capture of Hamel by Australian and American troops was told to him by a TRIBUNE re-

> "That's fine. That's great news for the Fourth of July," was his comment.

Secretary Returns Late To-Day From Camp Grant Review for Auditorium Address.

Secretary of War Baker will arrive in Chicago this morning as the city's Fourth of July guest. He will transfer immediately to a special train, reaching Camp Grant at noon. With a party of Chicago people headed by Max Pam he will have luncheon with Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Martin and then tour the cantonment.

At 3:45 o'clock Secretary Baker will address 20,000 soldiers and civilians in the new stadium, and at 4:07 o'clock his special will start back to Chicago. The secretary will dine with 150 leading citizens at the Congress Hotel.

At 8 o'clock he will address a mass Secretary of War Baker will ar-

At 8 o'clock he will address a mass meeting in the Auditorium Theater, to which the public is invited. The doors will be opened at 6:30.

H. H. Merrick, John W. Thomas, John T. Stockton and Hale Holden will make the trip to Camp Grant.

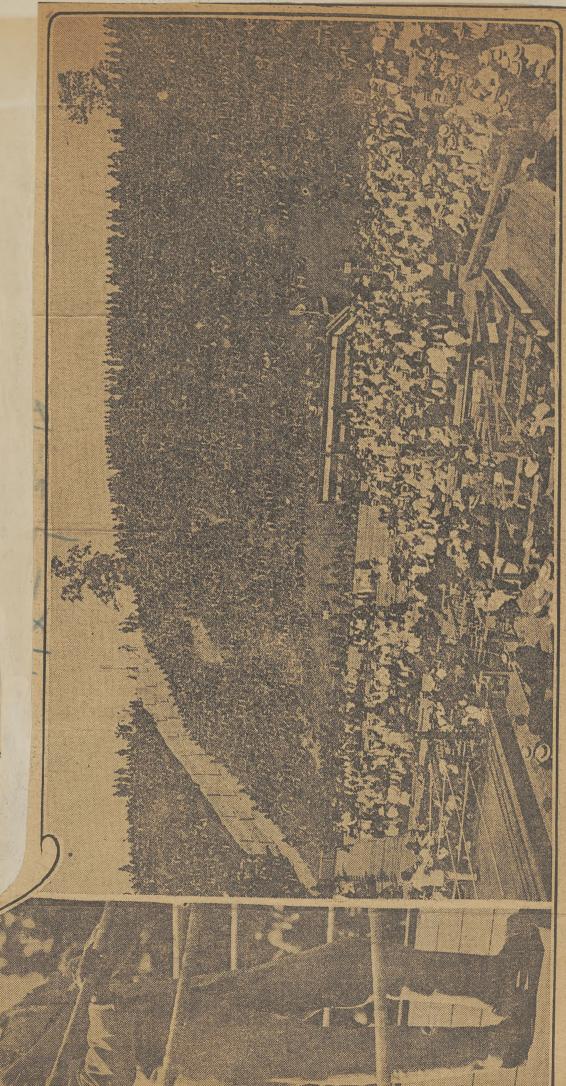
PARADE LASTS ALL DAY.

THE WORLD:

VOLUNTEERS, IN DRAFT, CAN'T SELECT SERVICE

WASHINGTON, July 9.- Instructions have been sent by Provost Marshal General Crowder to all local boards ordering the cessation of the privilege kitherto granted registered men of selecting the arm of the service in which they desire to enlist when volunteering. It was learned officially, however, that no action has been taken to stop the voluntary enlistment in the navy of men of class-

one.
Secretary Baker said to-day he had conferred with Major Gen. Crowder regarding this loss of draft men in the army, but that no decision had been reached to withdraw permission for such enlistments.



MAK A KNOWINIHA

left and is the figure Baker told our boys: army training camp yesterday Secretary secretary Baker is the large figure at the Secretary the for freedom." at ring boxing great victory the SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AT CAMP GRANT-From the seas you the opportunity to I, u

GERMANY FOR "And you are going to join your fellows on the other side, where from the day you touch French soil until you come home victorious you will feel the intoxicating inspiration of a great ideal and the inspiring presence of a population which has been sanctified by sacrifice and by suffering. "Have no fears about France. The British and the French armies for three long years have withstood the greatest military machine every contrived in the history of man. "Day by day they have battled BAKER ARRAIGNS

tion and Religion of Nation to Help Make War.

FORCED BLIND OBEDIENCE

Relates Crime of Lusitania and Belgium; Declares There Can Be Only an Allied Victory.

CAMP GRANT, July 4 .- Twenty thousand soldiers and civilians heard Secretary of War Baker deliver an inspiring address in the stadium here to-day.

He arrived in Chicago early and was driven by motor to a special

train, on which he reached the camp at 11:17 o'clock.

A tour of the cantonment occupied two hours and a half. The Secretary missed nothing. He even inspected the camp where 100 Germans are interned.

The amazed prisoners gazed silently at the trim figure in white flannels, but quickly recognized him as Secretary of War when they saw he was accompanied only by two major general—Charles H. Martin and Thomas H. Barry.

PRISONERS WELL SATISFIED.

Mr. Baker asked the interned men if they were being treated well, whether their food was wholesome plentiful and regular.

"We were somewhat dissatisfied at first because of the lack of variety in the rations," replied a spokesman, "but now everything is all right. Our meals are diversified and we have no complaint."

Mr. Baker walked through the

no complaint."

Mr. Baker walked through the room to the kitchen, where he found two prisoners cooking. He asked them concerning the food and was told it was satisfactory in every re-

INTRODUCED BY GEN. MARTIN. Gen. Charles H. Martin introduced ecretary Baker, who spoke as fol-

lows:
"What I have to say is chiefly to

"What I have to say is chiefly to these young soldiers. They are selected out of the body of the citizenship of this great republic.
"They have assumed the uniform of their country's army and they are about to sail overseas to defend, on new frontiers, liberties which our fathers acquired for us and transmitted to us for safekeeping and enlargement.

"ARMY OF FREE PEOPLE."

"ARMY OF FREE PEOPLE."

"There are reasons why you young fellows should feel a special sense of inspiration and elation, at your calling.

"In ancient times, men were summoned into armies of the countries of the world at the behest of rulers who derived their power from no consent given those over whom they ruled, and those armies went forth for purposes of national aggrandizement, for the accomplishment of some selfish purpose, or to add glory or territory to some ruling house.

ALLIES' NUMBERS GROWING.

contrived in the history of man.

"Day by day they have battled back this conscienceless invader, who has not stopped at any violation of the customary rules of lawful warfare, or of the principles of humanity.

"They have held the Germans and now there is a gathering of the forces from the great free peoples of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces: France is

of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces; France is strengthening hers. Italy is strengthening hers and a panoramic stream of ships across the Atlantic carrying you and your fellows untill the allied army is becoming triumphantly superior in numbers and in force.

and in force.

"You are going to have the great privilege of seeing the final vindication of right, on the very frontiers of freedom. And when you get to France you will find a people who, from the very beginning, will welcome you with a hospitality that you will observe from the beginning.

VALOR ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

"You will be welcomed into their homes. You will be acclaimed on the streets as partners in the liberation of the world.

"You will fight alongside of men who are veterans in this mode of warfare; those who have gone before from America have already established high in the opinion of the world the courage and valor of world the courage and valor of American soldiers.

WILL SEE DESOLATION AND RUIN.

"When you get there you will see a country in which the invader has destroyed homes and churches. You will see great stretches of the country a desolation and a

ruin.

"And it is your high privilege and calling to take those exiled families of old and tottering men and women, and of little children, and to lead them back to the homes from which they have been driven to place them again on the driven, to place them again on the soil of their birthplace and present to the population of France a France reconquered for liberty and rededicated to freedom.

WILL BE WELCOMED HOME.

"And when you have done that you will come home, and all America will be waiting for you. We cannot all be at the pier as your ships come in. We cannot all, even our families, the families of those who are coming, cannot be there to welcome you individually, but while you are in France and when you come, believe me that the heart of your country will be with you, and when you finally return from that field of glory the arms of your country will be spread wide to receive you.

"Young men, this is the great adventure. This is what youth is made for. This calls for and glorifies the qualities of youth.

BAKER ABOLISHES THE WAR COUNCIL

It Was Created to Make Places for Bureau Chiefs Whose Work Was Criticised by Senators and Others.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Secretary Baker to-day announced that the War Council has been abolished.

It was originally created to make places for Major Gens. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Sharpe, Quartermaster General, and Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, when their bureaus were reorganized after the bombardment of criticism from the Senate and elsewhere charging that things were not going well.

On the War Council besides the three general officers were Secretary Baker, Assistant Secretary Crowell, Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and Gen. Goethals, Director of Purchase, Traffic and Storage. The Council did some useful and highly valuable work.

Some time ago Gen. Sharpe was detached from the Council and assigned to command the Southeastern.

Some time ago Gen. Sharpe was detached from the Council and assigned to command the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Secretary Baker has announced that Gen. Crozier will soon be assigned to active line duty. In order that they might know that their work after all has been appreciated, Congress inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill a provision creating two additional Major Generals of the line, to be carried as separate numbers, with the understanding that this rank would be bestowed upon Gens. Crozier and Sharpe.

The room now occupied by the War Council will be given to the statistical branch of the General Staff and, used as at present for the weekly meetings of heads of War Department bureaus, Representatives of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, War Industries Board, Food Administration, &c., and members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The War Council records will be turned over to the War Plans Division, General Staff.

Major Gen. McIntyre to Be Chief Assistant of Gen. March

WASHINGTON, July 8. - Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Insular Bureau and formerly Chief Military Censor, it was learned to-day, is slated to become principal as-sistant to Gen. March, Chief of Staff, succeeding Major Gen. William S. Graves, now Assistant Chief of Staff

and head of the Executive Division, General Staff.

and head of the Executive Division, General Staff.

Gen. McIntyre has been head of the Insular Bureau since 1912. He is an infantry officer. He graduated from West Point in 1882, later becoming honor graduate of the infantry and cavalry school in 1889.

Baker Abolishes War Council; Its Functions Inactive american

War Problems Now Worked Out by Assistants and Gen. March and Gen. Goethals.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Baker to-day formally abolished the War Council. He turned over its principal functions to the Assistant Secretaries of War, General March, Chief of Staff, and Major-General Goethals, Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of purchases, storage and traffic.

The council was composed of the heads of departmental bureaus, the assistant secretaries and staff officers. It was formed to aid the Secretary in dealing with war problems, but reorganization of the staff and various other changes have left little for it

other changes have left little for to do.

The quarters of the council have been turned over to the statistical branch of the general staff and will be utilized for the monthly meetings of the heads of bureaus, the weekly conferences with the representatives of the Shipping Board, War Industries Board, etc., and for the meetings with the Senate and House military committees.

At the meeting with the Shipping Board, War Industries Board and other departments the War Department will be represented by Secretary Baker, Assistant Secretary Crowell, Assistant Secretary Stetinius, General March and General

tary Baker, Assistant Secretary Stet-tinius, General March and General Goethals.

The meetings with the Senate and military committees will be

The meetings with the Senate and House military committees will be under the direction of Assistant Secretary Crowell. When practicable, General March will attend.

MONDAY. IULY 8, 1918.

What Baker Has Done.

R. BAKER'S DEPARTMENT of the government has been subjected to a good deal of criticism, some of which was deserved and some of which belonged more in a discussion of the inaptitude of democracies for war than in a discussion of Baker. The truth probably is that Baker was as efficient a secretary as any secretary the nation could have had that it would cheerfully have endured. A Hindenburg would have got tangible results sooner than Baker did, but to get a Hindenburg into the war office we should have had to get Prussianism into the hearts of the people. Under Baker the preparations for war moved somewhat slowly; that is, they moved no more rapidly than the people could wake up for war and turn the human and mechanical energies heretofore devoted to peaceful industry to the grim occupation of slaughter. A psychical transformation and a physical one went hand in hand, and we can measure the magnitude of the first by that of the second. Before rifles could be made plants had to be constructed to turn out the rifle-making machinery; before such plants could be built foundations had to be dug and steel obtained, and both labor and steel were scarce; before they could be operated coal had to be secured and coal was scarce; before the raw material could be brought and the finished product taken away the transportation system had to be re-organized, and it was badly in need of reorganization.

No wonder there was confusion. It is known that the expansion of the war brought confusion even in Germany, where war had been the occupation or preoccupation of the most brilliant minds for half a century. But now our spiritual transformation and our physical one are well along; we have the apparatus to make war and are in the mood to make war. The people are waked up and Baker is out with a record of progress of which the country may well be proud. Besides the million men in France another million are under arms. The officers of the army now number almost as many as the privates did in 1916. Combat aeroplanes are now being delivered at the rate of eighty a week, and Liberty motors at the rate of 115 a week. Eighteen hundred Browning guns-the best machine gun in the world, or in the solar system-were delivered in May, and the rate is probably increasing. There are plenty of rifles. Our army is probably the most sober army that ever existed, it is getting enough to eat and wear, it has successfully established out of almost nothing a complete system of port and transportation facilities and it insists on calling No Man's Land "Yankee Land." As we go deeper we gather impetus. We shall not hear again from any scrupulous lips the complaints which made so much political and personal capital last spring. And all this has been done with a man at the head of the War Department who is neither a martinet nor a magnate, and who was once suspected of loving peace too well to make war efficiently and liberty too well to command an army. Baker is the type of American idealism bending itself to the stern necessities of war. As he has succeeded without apostacy to old American propples of liberty and mocracy so will the nation succeed.

Sunday Star

Conduct at Race Riots Pronounced Reprehensible by Committee of Congress.

City officials of Fast St. Louis, Ill., were severely criticised and the conduct of Col. Tripp, an Illinois National Guard officer, was characterized as reprehensible in a report on the East St. Louis race riots last year, which was submitted to the House yesterday by Representative Johnson of Kentucky, chairman of the special congressional committee appointed to investigate the outbreaks.

The conduct of Col. Tripp, who was

The conduct of Col. Tripp, who was in charge of the troops sent to quell the disturbances, has been called to the attention of Secretary Baker, with the suggestion of a court-martial, Representative Johnson said. "The conduct of the soldiers who were sent to East St. Louis to protect life and propercy put a blot on that part of the Illinois militia that served under Col. Tripp," the committee reported. Mayor Mollman, city police officials, justices of the peace and minor officials were condemned for alleged failure to enforce the law, and charges were made that the police had connection with gamblers. Chairman Johnson stated he would not ask for the discharge of the committee, as other work for it may develop.

The Work Order is Not Aimed at Draft of Labor.

National officials say the war department has no intention of conscripting labor. Its "work or fight" order must Baker declared, after hearing from labor interests the apprehensive cry that the

suggestion being that this is the beginning of a series of regulations for the purpose of affecting the labor situation not be thus construed, Secretary of War in the country. I want to state in the most positive way that this regulation has nothing to do with the labor situa-



NEWTON D. BAKER Secretary of War

department was apparently starting a series of regulations which would draft labor.

While the recent order forces idlers either to work or fight, and directs men from non-essential lines into essential war tasks, it is not intended as a club above the heads of men who strike, Peker said. In short, Baker's explana-

espives trailim tot belds terried classification." this regulation would be upon persons the reaadmits he did not register, but explains temborating and an objective conscription law. Mr. Decker had refrained from registering under the charged him with being a slacker, as he The regulation is any the intention of the deject, but it is not the sembly read a letter from several of labor, but later the speaker of the asdits of those who favor conscription of Mr. Decker then waited for the plau-

ing the war. under the direction of the Governor durto private employment and state work between 18 and 55 years" to be assigned would conscript all "able-bodied males in the New York State Legislature which Assemblyman Decker introduced a bill

tion of the country and it is no part of the intention of the war department, either in this regulation or any other, to undertake to affect the labor situation of the country by military regulation. The sole purpose of this order is to guide exemption boards in their duty to apply the provisions of the law affecting occupations as a reason for exemption and de-

The secretary, asked what the effect of

partment to permit the draft regulations to be used to affect any such labor controversy and unemployment by reason of strikes will not be regarded as such unemployment as will cancel either exemption or deferred classification. The whole question of the relation of the government to labor is for administration by the labor department, and the war department does not intend any indirect interference in it."

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While the recent order forces idlers either to work or fight, and directs men from non-essential lines into essential war tasks, it is not intended as a club above the heads of men who strike, Baker said. In short, Baker's explanation meant that the war department does not seek to take useful labor and put it on military pay under the army.

Though the provost marshal general's work or fight regulation might be interpreted as indirect conscription, it was suggested that labor need have no fear of any general direct conscription. The war department's policy toward labor is to give it adequate wages, and fair treatment, and it was said there is no plan to govern the labor situation in a military way.

American laboring men, forced from non-useful pursuits, will find ample work under proper conditions in war plants.

This was the view of American Federation of Labor officials in dicussing the new army draft rules sweeping draftable man power from nonessential trades.

Union organizations in the war plants, it was explained, will at once take in the newcomers; and there is not such great discrepancy in union hours and wages that any great hardships will be wrought in the transfer. The same processshifting man power away from unimportant work—has been in progress, it was pointed out, for some time under the gradual curtailment of non-essential industries by the war industries board.

The secretary of war made the following statement on the new regulations:

"My attention has been called to the possibility of some misunderstanding of the order issued through the provost marshal general affecting persons engaged in less essential industries, one

the intention of the war department, either in this regulation or any other, to undertake to affect the labor situation of the country by military regulation. The sole purpose of this order is to guide exemption boards in their duty to apply the provisions of the law affecting occupations as a reason for exemption and deferred classification."

The secretary, asked what the effect of this regulation would be upon persons temporarily out of employment by reason of strikes growing out of labor disputes, said:

"The regulation is silent on that subject, but it is not the intention of the department to permit the draft regulations to be used to affect any such labor controversy and unemployment by reason of strikes will not be regarded as such unemployment as will cancel either exemption or deferred classification. The whole question of the relation of the government to labor is for administration by the labor department, and the war department does not intend any indirect interference in it."

man



pression and murmur an occasional

It was almost twelve before the party broke up. Warren had ordered a taxi and Helen sank into its cushioned depths without a protest. Just then the heat and glare of the subway would have been unendurable.

"Ripping good dinner, that," as with yawning relaxation he lit a cigar and stretched out, his feet on the seat op-"Everything served cold-that's

the wheeze for hot weather."
"Well, it was fortunate tonight," but Helen's comment was drowned by the honking of their taxi at a leisurely

"Wonder where they got that Cheddar cheese—that was the real thing."
Then noting Helen's unresponsiveness, "What's the matter? All in? No

wonder after that scurry to find the

"Oh, it was ghastly! The whole thing was-

"Yes, had us on the run there for a while," carelessly. "But your double blunder sort of evened things up."

"Double blunder?" "Well, we'd have felt pretty awkward getting there at seven—an hour too early." Then staring at her, "Great guns, didn't you find that out?"

"You mean it was an eight o'clock dinner—and we weren't late at all?" "Think that bunch would have been

so pleasant—if we'd kept 'em waiting an hour for the eats?"

A dazed moment, as this explanation of the hostess' amiability and evident surprise at her effusive apologies now

"Why—why didn't you tell me? Oh, I had a perfectly wretched evening—and all for nothing!"

"Thought you knew," with a shrug. we got there. work. "I was w

der plant at Doulsvine, m.r. Barel near than the seks them to wait for a few minutes. He goes on to the thought for a few minutes. He goes on to the next, Suddenly he wheels around and goes back to he will be wheels around and goes back to he will be with the mext. There in his mind at once. Two stories in his mind at once. Two men in the corner of the room paddots once to ask, let us say, for a pownary plant at Louisville. Mr. Baker hears after ment it requires more than

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In Mind at Once. Can Keep Two Stories

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Millions Hang On "Yes" or "No" of Busy Secretary of War

retary leaves "- affice and a machine he has dinner engagements to fulfill, takes him ho takes him hor Baker and Betty, aged 1 and Peggy,

Hundred Hang or VERY

Luncheon is

forty-seven years," he told Camp. fully, shading his meaning so as to say in the ... I don't think, at this time of life, exactly what he wants to say in the within fortyback at the v listening to evory story, and giving to each a succinct and judicial answer. He has a rare faculty of thinking clearly under the circumstances. When he may be successed in a words page. the afternoo he finds his guests seated about on the brown davenports that line the walls. He makes a complete tour of the room, listening to every story, and giving to beato: Hours, source of the standard of the st Lyber come the cases the secretary the come the come the come that office, through the cases the case that the cas The interference of the day are usualTo and it. 30. The sessions on Capitol
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VVE been a stationary engine for

Not a Locomotive. A Stationary Engine,

Mr. Baker listened pulitely, he went around to Mr. Baker and tried to entice him into a class in gymnastics. He explained the perils of ill-health, and the partiotic duty of a public official to awing clubs and pull chest weights. Mr. Baker listened politely, but he was not enticed.

With the thoroughness which marks everything he does. When the last severything he does. When the last severything he does. When the littered does, the nest severything he does, when the littered desk. About 10 o'clock, he walks into his office in the state, war, and navy building, with a manner as serene as equivalent of a day's work.

Unlike the president, Secretary of Baker does not begin his day with a round of golf or some other variety of the form of the come other variety of exergise. Some months ago, Walter of mind full of anxiety for the health of the capinet officers. He went around to the cabinet officers. He went around to the capinet officers. He went around to the cabinet officers. He went around to the cabinet officers, he went around to the cabinet officers. He went around to the cabinet officers, he went around to the cabinet officers. He went around to the cabinet officers and tried to entice him into Mr. Baker goes through this session

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Job Than Stanton. Has Bigger War

There he goes in Palm Beach Suit, w that little old soft On his head"



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DRAMATIC SECTION, TARRING BEEF and PHOTOPLAY

'Round the Clock With Secretary Baker

NO TIME TO READ GREEK, AND VERY LITTLE TO SLEEP, THESE HOUR-DEVOURING WAR DAYS

Has Hidden Office to Lock Himself in for Overflow Work

From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

HERE he goes now," remarked one of the office force who sit working in the room outside Secretary Baker's office.

"There he goes, in his Palm Beach suit, with that little old soft hat on his head. Just as friendly and natural. Nothing pompous about him. I should say not. Just as easy and democratic as an old shoe!"

It is a good sign when a man is liked by his employer. It is even better when he is unaffectedly respected by the men who work for him. And the secretary of war has, in an unusual degree, the genuine and sincere esteem of everyone connected with his organization.

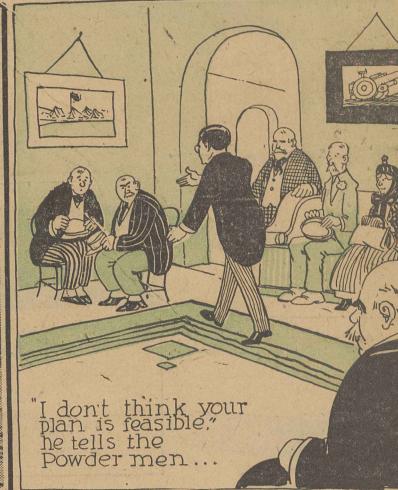


From 10 to 1, the Secretary is available for all regular appoint ments.





Secretary of War/ Newton D. Baker



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Has Bigger War

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long letter has been read and an answer dictated, he rises from the littered desk. About 10 o'clock, he walks into his office in the state, war, and navy building, with a manner as serene as if he had not already finished the equivalent of a day's work.

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'A Stationary Engine, Not a Locomotive.

T'VE been a stationary engine for forty-seven years," he told Camp. "I don't think, at this time of life, wants to say in the



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equivalent of a day's work.

Unlike the President, Secretary hill convene at noon, and the senators Unlike the President, Secretary Baker does not begin his day with a round of golf or some other variety of exercise. Some months ago, Walter Camp came down to Washington with a mind full of anxiety for the health of the cabinet officers. He went around to Mr. Baker and tried to entice him into a class in gymnastics. He explained the perils of ill-health, and the patriotic duty of a public official to swing clubs and pull chest weights. Mr. Baker listened politely, but he was not enticed.

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Mr. Baker listened down to Washington with a day representatives are obliged to be back in their respective halls at that time. Following the legislators come the civilians and business men in private life. Frequently there are so many callers that it seems probable that some of them will have to be slighted. In such cases the secretary comes out of his private office, through the stenographic room, into the outer reception room about 12 o'clock. There he finds his guests seated about on the brown davenports that line the walls. brown davenports that line the walls. He makes a complete tour of the room, listening to every story, and giving to each a succinct and judicial answer. He has a rare faculty of thinking

of day, and his seclusion was invaded. The only way to achieve absolute concentration was to arrange for another place of foregathering "somewhere in Washington," where telephones would not ring, and the knock of the bright and-early visitor would not be heard upon the door.

Mr. Baker goes through this session with the thoroughness which marks everything he does. When the last long letter has been read and an anlong letter has been

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The astonishment of the powder men sistant secretaries of war, there are turns to admiration when they discover that he is fully equipped with all the taries, clerks, and so on. Mr. Baker asfacts concerning powder establishments in the Ohio valley, and that he ment heads. They keep him informed

has actually thought over their propo- and constantly call on him for decisition in the few minutes that have sions. clapsed. He has this ready store of facts at his command because, by his

As soon as possible after 1 the sec-

Official Statistics Reveal Phenomenal Work of Transport Service in Shipping Over Million Soldiers, With Loss of 291

Here are some of the facts regarding the phenominal work of Here are some of the facts regarding the bhenominal work of the war department and the transport service in shipping over 1,000,000 fighting men to France in one year, as revealed officially yesterday by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker:
Total number of men transported, 1,019,115.
1,718 men shipped in May, 1917; 48,840 in December, 1917, and 276,372 in June 1918.
Only 300,000 Americans in France when first great German drive began last March; more than 700,000 Americans since rushed to fighting fronts.

fighting fronts.
Supplies, arms and equipment 100 per cent adequate for all men

Output of all war industries showing marked improvement, and entire war program now expanding at a remarkable rate.

Total number of American troops, out of more than 1,000,000 shipped, who have been returned from abroad, lost at sea or wounded or killed in battle, 8.165.

OF THIS NUMBER ONLY 291 HAVE BEEN LOST AT SEA.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—"No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge."

This was the message received from General Pershing in reply to Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, informing the American fighting men in France that the shipbuilders at home would launch 100 merchant shys July 4th.

"The laurching of 100 ships on the France to Tally."

"The launching of 100 ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us," General Pershing said. "All ranks of the army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail American ship-

builders."
Chairman Hurley's message to the army said:
"Not by delaying a single ship, but by speeding to the utmost, the American shippards will launch nearly one hundred ships on July 4th. On this one day, celebrating nation's independence and backing up boys in the trenches, the men in the shipyards will launch 450,000 dead weight tons, as much as was launched in six months last year. Your inspiring leadership of the American army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard men ovr there, they will go to the last man. We want you and the boys in the trenches to know that men in the yards are going the limit to provide in record breaking time, the ships that will carry more men, food and munitions to the intrepid American expeditionary forces."

NEWTON C. BAKER



Secretary of War of the United States

BALLADE OF NOTHING TO IT. HEY said it was "a wasted year," And made the halls of Congress ring With what to them was very clear Respecting how to do the thing. Incompetents were fashioning Our war ends, said the sycophants, Having their momentary fling-Their day of prophecy, their dance. Friends, was there anything to that? We have a million men in France!

They said there was no sadder mess Than we had made of training troops; In shame and grief did they confess How sadly all of us were dupes. They sought to rouse us with their whoops, That something might perhaps be done With those poor, inexpert recruits Who would be easy for the Hun. Friends, was there anything to that? We have the Germans on the run!

They said the motor we devised By pooling many knowing brains Had never fully realized The expectations of our pains. It would not do for battle planes; It would be obsolete by Fall: And much in other mournful strains, Some part of which we don't recall. Friends, was there anything to that? It is the kingpin of them all!

They said we were not building ships Enough to meet the allies' need; And prophesied a sure eclipse By submarine for lack of speed. They drew their cruel, deadly bead On all those who had led the way And helped the country to proceed Instead of talk in this affray. Friends, was there anything to that? We launched a hundred yesterday!

They said we were too late-too slow; The war had been already won. The time had passed when Freedom's foe Might have been put upon the run. They told us nothing had been done The right way—all had gone to pot; Of all our principals not one In truth was Johnny-on-the-spot. Friends, was there anything to that? Our grateful allies all think not!

A Puff for Baker

By the Committee on Public Information

THE following article in proof sheets, just as it is, head and all, was received last week by The Tribune in the post from Washington:

0 I

For Release in Morning Newspapers, Sunday, July 7, 1918, or any Date Thereafter.

[From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.]

SPECIAL-FEATURE SERVICE.

'ROUND THE CLOCK WITH BAKER.

"There he goes now," remarked one of the office force who sit working in the room outside Secretary Baker's office. "There he goes, in his Palm Beach suit, with that little old soft hat on his head. Just as friendly and natural. Nothing pompous about him. I should say not. Just as easy and democratic as an old shoe!"

It is a good sign when a man is liked by his employer. It is even better when he is unaffectedly respected by the men who work for him. And the Secretary of War has, in an unusual degree, the genuine and sincere esteem of every one connected with his organization.

Secretary Baker is one of the busiest men in the whole world. No other Secretary of War has ever had so big a job. Stanton, the Secretary under Lincoln, is his closest rival. But the size of this war makes it even a greater administrative task than the Civil War.

Each night a stenographer packs a brief case full of letters to be answered and documents requiring action. This package represents the overflow of work—work which is unfinished because the conferences of the day left no time for it.

Somewhere in Washington

Next morning, at an unknown meeting place outside the State, War and Building, Mr. Baker meets one of his stenographers and together they plunge into this sea of papers. In former days they used to do this at an early hour in the Secretary's office in the War Building. But soon it became known that the Secretary could be found in his private room at that time of the day, and his seclusion was invaded. The only way to achieve absolute concentration was to arrange for another place of foregathering "somewhere in Washington," where telephones would not ring, and the knock of the bright-and-early visitor would not be heard upon the door.

Mr. Baker goes through this session with the thoroughness which marks everything he does. When the last long letter has been read and answer dictated, he rises from the littered desk. About 10 o'clock he walks into his office in the State, War and Navy Building, with a manner as serene as if he had not already finished the equivalent of a dav's work.

Unlike the President, Secretary Baker does not begin his day with a round of golf or some other variety of exercise. Some

at this time of life you'll be able to make a locomotive out of me."

From 10 until 1 the Secretary is available for all his regular appointments. He makes it a rule to see every one who has legitimate business, no matter who he may be. Practically every day he receives delegations from all parts of the country on scores of subjects. He listens courteously and always impresses people with his sincere interest in what they have to say. He uses the same tone in talking with the mother of a private that he uses with an ambassador. In his conferences with the newspaper men, which he holds daily, he treats all the correspondents alike, talks with them frankly, listens to their opinions, and tries to cooperate with them in the important work of telling the people what is going on in military circles, both here and

The first callers of the day are usually Congressmen, who come in between 10 and 11:30 o'clock. The sessions on Capitol Hill convene at noon, and the Senators and Representatives are obliged to be back in their respective halls at that time. Following the legislators come the civilians and business men in private life. Frequently there are so many callers that it seems probable that some of them will have to be slighted. In such cases the Secretary comes out of his private office, through the stenographic room, into the outer reception room about 12 o'clock. There he finds his guests seated about on the brown davenports that line the walls. He makes a complete tour of the room, listening to every story, and giving to each a succinct and judicial answer. He has a rare faculty of thinking clearly under all circumstances. When he speaks he selects his words carefully, shading his meaning so as to say exactly what he wants to say in the precise way he wants it to be understood. He is never ambiguous. People leave him with a definite idea of what he thinks about the subject they have just presented to him.

Brain Functions Rapidly

Occasionally he has to keep two stories in his mind at once. Two men in the corner of the room have come to ask, let us say, for a powder plant in Louisville. Mr. Baker hears their argument. It requires more than a brief answer. He asks them to wait for a few minutes. He goes on to the next caller and then the next. Suddenly he wheels around and goes back to the powder men. There is a decisive ring in his voice.

"I don't think your plan is feasible," he tells them, and explains exactly why they cannot have their Louisville powder plant.

The astonishment of the powder makers turns to admiration when they discover that he is fully equipped with all the facts concerning powder establishments in the Ohio Valley, and that he has actually thought over their proposition in the few minutes that have elapsed. He has this ready store of facts at his command because, by his system of delegating tasks, he is relieved of much detail, but is kept fully informed by assistants, so that he always has a general knowledge of what is going on in each division of the department. In addition to

meal, and within forty-five minutes Mr. Baker is back at the War Building and ready for the afternoon engagements.

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He holds frequent conferences with the Allied military commissions and frequently talks with ambassadors and representatives of foreign governments. Military as well as civil questions come to him daily for final decision. His "yes" or "no"/decides the spending of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Yet, with all these important duties, he always has a little time to listen to details of small matters which call for democratic adjustment—cases that even in normal times might be considered too trivial for the attention of a Cabinet officer. It is the knowledge that Mr. Baker can be counted on for a square deal that wins for him the support of every one with whom he comes in contact.

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days to the year, this gives an average of one age for American chipysrds of one ship of more than 13,000 tons per day. It leaves the submarine hopelessly behind in the race upon which

of dishonest dollars while our sons are giving their lives in the shot-swept trenches is a damnable traitor, a disgrace to the name American, and well deserves a traitor's fate, "We cannot understand the hearts

A Puff for Baker

By the Committee on Public Information

THE following article in proof sheets, just as it is, head and all, was received last week by The Tribune in the post from Washington:

OI

For Release in Morning Newspapers, Sunday, July 7, 1918, or any Date Thereafter.

[From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.]

SPECIAL-FEATURE SERVICE.

'ROUND THE CLOCK WITH BAKER.

"There he goes now," remarked one of the office force who sit working in the room outside Secretary Baker's office. "There he goes, in his Palm Beach suit, with that little old soft hat on his head. Just as friendly and natural. Nothing pompous about him. I should say not. Just as easy and democratic as an old shoe!"

It is a good sign when a man is liked by his employer. It is even better when he is unaffectedly respected by the men who work for him. And the Secretary of War has, in an thusual degree, the genuine and sincere esteem of every one connected with his organization.

Secretary Baker is one of the busiest men in the whole world. No other Secretary of War has ever had so big a job. Stanton, the Secretary under Lincoln, is his closest rival. But the size of this war makes it even a greater administrative task than the Civil War.

Each night a stenographer packs a brief case full of letters to be answered and documents requiring action. This package represents the overflow of work—work which is unfinished because the conferences of the day left no time for it.

Somewhere in Washington

Next morning, at an unknown meeting place outside the State, War and Navy Building, Mr. Baker meets one of his stenographers and together they plunge into this sea of papers. In former days they used to do this at an early hour in the Secretary's office in the War Building. But soon it became known that the Secretary could be found in his private room at that time of the day, and his seclusion was invaded. The only way to achieve absolute concentration was to arrange for another place of foregathering "somewhere in Washington," where telephones would not ring, and the knock of the bright-and-early visitor would not be heard upon the door.

Mr. Baker goes through this session with the thoroughness which marks everything he does. When the last long letter has been read and answer dictated, he rises from the littered desk. About 10 o'clock he walks into his office in the State, War and Navy Building, with a manner as serene as if he had not already finished the equivalent of a dav's work.

Unlike the President, Secretary Baker does not begin his day with a round of golf or some other variety of exercise. Some months ago, Walter Camp came down to Washington with a mind full of anxiety for the health of the Cabinet officers. He went around to Mr. Baker and tried to entice him into a class in gymnastics. He explained the perils of ill-health, and the patriotic duty of a public official to swing clubs and pull chest weights. Mr. Baker listened politely, but he was not enticed.

A Stationary Engine

"I've been a stationary engine for fortyseven years," he told Camp. "I don't think at this time of life you'll be able to make a locomotive out of me."

From 10 until 1 the Secretary is available for all his regular appointments. He makes it a rule to see every one who has legitimate business, no matter who he may be. Practically every day he receives delegations from all parts of the country on scores of subjects. He listens courteously and always impresses people with his sincere interest in what they have to say. He uses the same tone in talking with the mother of a private that he uses with an ambassador. In his conferences with the newspaper men, which he holds daily, he treats all the correspondents alike, talks with them frankly, listens to their opinions, and tries to cooperate with them in the important work of telling the people what is going on in military circles, both here and

The first callers of the day are usually Congressmen, who come in between 10 and 11:30 o'clock. The sessions on Capitol Hill convene at noon, and the Senators and Representatives are obliged to be back in their respective halls at that time. Following the legislators come the civilians and business men in private life. Frequently there are so many callers that it seems probable that some of them will have to be slighted. In such cases the Secretary comes out of his private office, through the stenographic room, into the outer reception room about 12 o'clock. There he finds his guests seated about on the brown davenports that line the walls. He makes a complete tour of the room, listening to every story, and giving to each a succinct and judicial answer. He has a rare faculty of thinking clearly under all circumstances. When he speaks he selects his words carefully, shading his meaning so as to sav exactly what he wants to say in the precise way he wants it to be understood. He is never ambiguous. People leave him with a definite idea of what he thinks about the subject they have just presented to him.

Brain Functions Rapidly

Occasionally he has to keep two stories in his mind at once. Two men in the corner of the room have come to ask, let us say, for a powder plant in Louisville. Mr. Baker hears their argument. It requires more than a brief answer. He asks them to wait for a few minutes. He goes on to the next caller and then the next. Suddenly he wheels around and goes back to the powder men. There is a decisive ring in his voice.

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The astonishment of the powder makers turns to admiration when they discover that he is fully equipped with all the facts concerning powder establishments in the Ohio Valley, and that he has actually thought over their proposition in the few minutes that have elapsed. He has this ready store of facts at his command because, by his system of delegating tasks, he is relieved of much detail, but is kept fully informed by assistants, so that he always has a general knowledge of what is going on in each division of the department. In addition to the three Assistant Secretaries of War, there are three special assistants, private secretaries, clerks, and so on. Mr. Baker assumes responsibilty for all the department heads. They keep him informed and constantly call on him for decisions.

As soon as possible after 1 the Secretary leaves his office and a machine takes him home to luncheon with Mrs. Baker and the three youngsters—Betty, aged twelve; Jack, aged eleven, and Peggy, who is six years old. Luncheon is a very informal

meal, and within forty-five minutes Mr. Baker is back at the War Building and ready for the afternoon engagements.

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Does he ever take any recreation? It is said that he scarcely relaxes at all these days. He gets worlds of comfort out of his old briar pipe. If he has a spare moment to himself, he would probably like to curl up in a deep, soft armchair, with a book. Since his boyhood in Martinsburg, W. Va., that has been his favorite pastime. And the books that he chooses are real books, not the ephemeral fiction of the day. When he was a lawyer in Cleveland, Mr. Baker used to be seen reading Latin or Greek on the streetcars. Hardly the average lawyer's notion of the way to pass an idle half hour. But the Secretary of War gets very little time nowadays for his Theocritus or his Juvenal. If you talk to him about the necessity for relaxation, he will probably tell you that there will be time for that by and by. Besides, has he not lately been in the war zone? If there were any danger of mental cobwebs, he has averted that by remaining for hours in the trenches and dugouts, close by the bursting shell and scattering shrapnel. No; take one consideration with another, it is unlikely that Mr. Baker has found or will soon find his round of duties dull or lacking in variety.

Court Puffery

On this page we print, exactly as it reached us, an article of some 2,000 words from the Committee on Public Information entitled "'Round the Clock with Baker."

It is a personal article about the Secretary of War, who is a member of the Committee on Public Information. It is meant to be extremely laudatory. The intent obviously is to produce a popular impression favorable to him and to enlist the emotions of interest, awe and sympathy on his behalf. It is, in short, a piece of praise bought and paid for.

The Committee on Public Information hires a man to write it; therefore the Committee on Public Information buys it. Who pays for it? After the Committee on Public Information has hired it written it has to be put into type and printed on scarce white paper and then distributed by means of an already congested postal service. Who pays for all of this? Mr. Baker? No, indeed. He couldn't. The public pays.

The Committee on Public Information thinks it knows what the public ought to have. It sincerely thinks it is good for the public to hear the Secretary of War praised by a press agent, and has, therefore, no compunctions about spending the proceeds of Liberty bonds for that purpose.

We are now hardened to all that, and too weary of it to complain. But of this particular performance it amuses us to say that we think it sheer waste and worse than nothing, even from the false and dangerous point of view of court ipuffery. It is so because the Committee on Public Information does not know what kind of man a Secretary of War ought to be nor the kind of man the public wants him to be.

The thought of this war being run by a man who likes "to curl up in a deep, soft armchair with a book" will not make a very robust appeal to the readers of country newspapers. The "curlup" stuff is fatal. It might go in "The Ladies' Home Journal," but not in the rural American press.

And Mr. Baker still wonders why his case is so misunderstood!

MR. BAKER TELLS SOLDIERS NATION'S HEART IS THEIRS

ROCKFORD, Ill., Thursday.-Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, delivered a message to the 2,500,000 men who compose the American army to-day in an address to the soldiers of the Eighty-sixth division, at Camp Grant.

"You are the army of a free people," he declared, speaking from a roped arena prepared for boxing contests and addressing thousands of men grouped on a hillside before him. "Our country is sending you to rescue France from the heel of an invader who represents, we hope, the last principle of the autocratic and despotic upon this earth of ours."

otic upon this earth of ours."

Mr. Baker declared that the war was for the men in the army "the great adventure" which called for and glorified the qualities of youth.

"When you go," he added, "the heart of your country will be with you, and when you finally return from the field of glory, the arms of your country will be spread wide for receive you."

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In concluding his speech Mr. Baker declared that the thing which distinguishes the United States is that the American army realizes that the rescue of the principles of freedom and liberty "counts more than life, counts more than any other thing and that whatever the cost or sacrifice, it must be made."

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Mr. Baker arrived at Camp Grant from Chicago just before noon, and under the guidance of Major General Charles H. Martin, inspected the rifle range, which he declared was the best he had ever seen, and went through the trench system.

The Secretary then inspected the stockade, which contains about one hundred interned enemy aliens. He asked them if they were satisfied with their food and treatment and was told that they were.

When he descended in the arena to speak he was greeted with the Black Hawk Indian yell of "Kiak-Kiak!" repeated from thousands of throats.

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Loyalty to country follows the flag of our country wherever it flies.

SECRETARY BAKER'S VISIT

It is unfortunate that there is not enough time in the day for a big man to meet more people. If Secretary Baker could have addressed more people while in this city he would have impressed thousands more as he did in his short address to the soldiers at Camp Grant. He is an unusual orator. He has a fine literary sense. He uses the language beautifully, shows scholarship and a most liberal reading of history. To be a war secretary is a great peril. If he wins his way, as he has up to this time, he will set a new record of success. A year ago it was all very dark with Baker, so the opposition said. Fretful critics of the war saw no chance of success with Baker in the cabinet. They did not know Baker and Baker could not have known his job as he knows it today. But the outstanding fact is that he has shown the ability to affiliate with the job, and with such speed, that the war department has about everything with it that could have been possible in the preparation for a war.

His visit to Rockford had a local interest to it. When the idea of establishing training camps was adopted, he set himself firmly in favor of places which would supply the best possible conditions for the men, with the moral side quite as much in mind as the physical side.

He never was a partisan for Rockford, so far as anyone knows.

But he was a partisan for the kind Baker's of a city that Rockford is. vision of a wholesome place to train an army made the Rockford location possible.

He undoubtedly made a profound impression upon the men at Camp Grant. It is to be hoped that he can be invited here again, when he will have an opportunity to see the city, to which he so cordially referred, as having "adopted the division into its homes."

2,170,400 MEN NOW IN ARMY **BAKER REPORTS**

Secretary of War Informs Congress of Big Results Achieved Since United States Hun.

nouncement that more than a million American troops have embarked for France, Chairman Dent retary Baker. there are now 160,400 officers and had been delivered. 2,010,000 men with the colors com-2,010,000 men with the colors compared with a total of 9, 524 offi-fitting an army is the manufacturing of cers and 202,510 men in the regulars and national guards 14 months ago.

Combat Planes

The statement shows that 286 combat airplanes had been delivered up to June 8th and that the production rate of this type was 80 per week. More than 2,000 Liberty Motors have been delivered and the weekly production rate was 115 during the first week

Browning Guns

More than 900 heavy Browning machine guns were delivered during May and the delivering that month of light Brownings totaled 1,800.

Shoulder Arms

"Sufficient rifles are now being received," the statement says," to equiq an army division every three days. More than 1,300,000 rifles had been produced and delivered up to June 1." "Rear" Doesn't Suit.

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"In France it was necessary change the name of the zone behind the armies from 'The Service of the Rear,' to "The Service of the Supply," because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shell proof connotation of the word

"Even at the actual front where there is something of a tradition in the use of the name, 'No Man's Land,' our men prefer to call it and to make it 'Yankee land.'

They Seek Danger.

Mr. Baker said the commission of classification of personnel reports that a surprisingly large proportion of recruits asked to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military ser-

vice, and added:
"Consensus of opinion, is that drunkeness in the army is in control both in the United States and France. You may travel for weeks in France and not see an intoxicated American sol-

"There is no permanent military camp in the United States with a red light district in its vicinity.

Lowest Death Rate.

The statement shows that the death rate per thousand among all troops in the U.S. for the week just ended was 4.14, as against a rate for 20.14 in the regular army in the United States in 1898 and 5.13 in 1916.

On June 5 the capacity of the hos-Started After the pitals in the United States was 72. 14,677 beds under construction. France hospital facilities are being provided from 5 to 10 per cent of the whole expeditionary force, while the WASHINGTON, July 3.—Sup-plementing President Wilson's an-24,000 officers and 148,000 enlisted men exclusive of the sanitary corps and the army nurses.

Aeroplanes.

Deliveries of elementary training of the military committee laid be-planes up to June 8, Mr. Baker said, fore the house today a review of totalled 4,495 and advanced training war preparation during the fifteen months of war prepared by Secplanes totalled 820. The weekly production rate of advanced training planes was 78 on June 8. On that It showed that date also, 37,250 airplane machine guns

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Supplies.

To illustrate the enormous work of the quartermaster department the fol-lowing purchases were noted: 2,567,600 lowing purchases were noted: 2,567,000 hammers; 5,121,000 axes; 10,870,000 files; 1,700,000 halters; 129,000 escort wagons: 26,000 combat wagons; 339,593 norses and mules; 27,249,000 pairs of shoes, 2, 340,000 pairs rubber hip boots; 103,028,000 yards of demin cloth; 104,333,009 pairs stockings.

Railroads.

There are now 45,000 Americans engaged on railroad construction and operation in France, and 22,000 standard gauge freight cars and 1,600 locomotives have been produced in this country.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PATRIOTS CHEER FOR BAKER AND HIS BOYS

Secretary of War Delivers Impressive Address as Feature of Greatest Patriotic Celebration in the History of Illinois---Camp Grant Welcomes "Home Folks" of the Blackhawk Division.

One hundred thousand "home folks" of General C. H. Martin's Blackhawk division, helped their fighting men yesterday to make the greatest Independence Day celebration in the annals of the state. From dawn until midnight the type of patriotic activity that wins battles, welds a nation to mighty purposes and creates splendid ideals for state and army, swung in a stirring, irresistable march to give tribute to America's foundation principles, honoring the past and making new promise for the future.

Finds Inspiration Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, stepping into the heart of the mammoth

demonstration, found it as inspiring as his own speech and presence was inspiring to Rockford and Camp Grant. He arrived in the army city well ahead of schedule detraining from his special on the Burlington at the camp station at 11:20 a.m. when he was supposed to arrive at 12.30 p.m. .

The change in program failed to dismay military authorities. General Martin, just returned from his review of the division, was rushed to the station to meet the department head and Captain William Kenney's cavalrymen in Headquarters troop appeared on the gallop to form a bodyguard for the distinguished party. Judge K. M. Landis, Major General T. H. Barry, and other prominent Chicago men were included in the secretary's party. After a short tour of the camp which gave the visitors a general idea of the work done here, the visitors enjoyed lunch at General Martin's residence, with member of the Godspeed Carnival committee. The secretary requested that he be taken on another inspection of the trench area and rifle range after lunch, and returned in time to receive the memorable ovation which greeted him at the boxing arena.

Rush Into Camp.

The rush of civilians into Camp Grant began when the last mule in the pack train had passed over Rockford streets, and both roads to the cantonment were black with cars until late afternoon. Thousands of visitors reached the camp via rail and by one p. m. even the long reaches of the reservation seemed none to large to hold the crowd. They packed Five Points, after attacking thousands of box lunches, to enjoy the broncho busting and flying automobile exhibition.

They turned from the wild west performance to find the baseball game in full swing and then lost all interest in matters on the ground when the whir of motors centered all attention in the sky where Lieuts. Gardner and Byerly calmly performed aerial thrillers that in peace times would bring one hundred dollars a minute to feature avia-

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The two planes after circling over the parade in the morning mounted again early in the afternoon and sailed over the camp. They played tag and a game of follow the leader which took the breath from the multitude on th ground and formed one of the best features of the day. Lieut. Gardner led the game by suddenly sending his plane climbing upwards, turning completely over and flying up-side-down for several seconds. Lieut. Byerly immediately looped the loop to keep the pot boiling, and then both machines went into nose dives and spirals. tail spin, corkscrew, and all other stunts known to air pilots were demonstrated easily by the two military pilots during the afternoon. They ended their daylight demonstration by taking Judge Landis and Captain W. I. Shuman on trial flights.

Biggest Ovation

spie for Camp work, Built body on Smith Form-A truck. Call at Majestic Garage, North Church St. 4-6-14 FOR SALE CHEAP-AUTO BUS, SUIT-

FOR SALE MARION BOB-CAT speedster. In good condition. Four good lives. One extra. Very reasonable. Call Hutchin's garage, 120 Mulberry St. 7-8-3t

FOR SALE—1917 FORD TOURING CAR fine condition, 1916 Ford, new 18 block and pistons; rest all gone over. Can be seen until Sunday, I p. m., back Bast Side Walting room. 7-5-2t

FOR SALE—MITCHELL ROADSTER,
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The two planes after circling over the parade in the morning mounted again early in the afternoon and sailed over the camp. They played tag and a game of follow the leader which took the breath from the multitude on th ground and formed one of the best features of the day. Lieut. Gardner led the game by suddenly sending his plane climbing upwards, turning completely over and flying up-side-down for several seconds. Lieut. Byerly immediately looped the loop to keep the pot boiling, and then both machines went into nose dives and spirals. tail spin, corkscrew, and all other stunts known to air pilots were demonstrated easily by the two military pilots during the afternoon. They ended their daylight demonstration by taking Judge Landis and Captain W. I Shuman on trial flights.

Biggest Ovation

Twenty thousand people were waitreached the camp via rail and by one ing in the mammoth arena when Secretary Baker made his appearance at 3:30 p. m. The fight fans, including Rockford and Chicago political, commercial and social leaders, had listened with delight while the close packed thousands in khaki covering the arena hill had given a series of cheers and songs under the direction of "Zip" Waller and while the massed band had played its concert. The Blackhawk war cry was a feature of the session. When General Martin and the secretary appeared, former attempts at enthusiasm seemed mild in comparison. Two trench mortars, hidden at the river side of the arena, opened with a salute of hombs which, bursting high over the heads of the crowd, scattered the colors to the National anthems of the Allied nations were played while the secretary and his party descended the long tier of steps to the arena and every hand came to salute when the Star Spangled Banner concluded the entrance demonstration. Speaking from the ring with an earnestness that swept his hearers before him and brought their minds and hearts to understand the deep meaning of the war both to the United States and ner Allies, the secretary outlined the nation's policy and ideals. His voice was heard in every corner of the great stadium and although involuntary

1= CHINA SHIPS GOODS WHICH MAY AID HUNS

New Danger to Eastern Blockade—Bolshevik

people of United States are games to colebrate the signing 142 years ago

At the Hospitals

St. Anthony.

St. Anthony.

Admitted — Mrs. F. I. Weir, 430
Kishwaukee street; Mrs. Howard
Brown, 507 Walnut street; Mrs. Alma.
Pommering, Oshkosh, Wis., Mrs. Jas.
Swanson, 1311 Fifth avenue; Oscar
Carlson, 1527 Seventh street; C. C. Doctor, 2308 North Main street.
Dismissed — Mrs. Gilbert Bloom and
baby, Mrs. H. Lindstrom and baby, Mabel Garrett, Martin Youngren, Elsie
Frederickson.

Arrest Duma of ArchCunningham street; Gunnard Sundstreem, Cherry Valley; Miss Laura Parson, Guilford Road; Mrs. Jennie Cline,

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M.y. Terrer

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Their sons have hundreds since th





NEWTON D. BAKER



BAKER TO NAME NEW **BOMBING PLANE TODAY**

July 6, 1918,

Secretaries of War and Navy Will Attend Acceptance of Handley-Page Machine.

Special to The New York Times. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 5.—Secretary of War Baker will name the first. American built bombing plane de-veloped from a British type which is expected to be the forerunner of a big fleet of similar machines and which is to have its final public flight here tomorrow afternoon in the presence of Secretaries, Baker and Dan-iels and aviation experts and some 500 other guests at the field of the Standard Aircraft Corporation.

Work was started on the airplane ninety days ago, and it is the first to be developed here from drawings of the Handley-Page bomber, which has been such an important factor in the British air service on the western front. of the first of these British machines fell within the German lines, but the type has been much improved and developed since, and what the enemy may have learned of the mechanism possesses little advantage to him today. However, it is believed that at least one of the newer German types originated in this source.

This airplane, which the Standard Corporation obtained special permission to construct for the United States Government only, measures 101 feet of wing, ernment only, measures 101 feet of wing, weighs four tons, and is equipped with two Liberty engines, each capable of 400 horse power. It is not designed so much for speed as for strength in flight and lifting power, thus providing for a crew of five persons and bombs aggregating 6,000 pounds or more.

In three trial flights the plane is said

to have functioned perfectly and met successfully the tests required by the head of the Aviation Division. It has head of the Aviation Division. It has been accepted by the Government representatives, so that the ceremonies to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, will be merely a formal view by the Secretary of War and others, at which the wife of the President of the building corporation, Mrs. Harry Bowers Mingle of Llewellyn Park, will name the flier when Mr. Baker makes known the name he has chosen for it. Mrs. Mingle will break a bottle of champagne in bestowing the name, the first time that this naval custom has been observed in naming aircraft here.

New Citizens

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bodine, 1641 Fifth avenue, Wednesday, at the St. Anthony hospi-

ALLIES CELEBRATE WITH US TODAY

ONLY PEOPLE WHO MADE PREV IOUS RESERVATIONS HAD ROOMS LAST NIGHT.

Rockford last night to attend the cele-WASHINGTON, July 3.—American Independence day will be observed to- from one hotel after another, being inmorrow as never before. While the formed by the night clerks that all people of United States are gathering rooms had been reserved for the last

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THE AGE LIMIT FOR THE DRAFT.

An example of the reckless and haphazard method of service legislation was afforded by the attempt to incorporate in the Army appropriation bill the amendment extending the draft age. It was well on its unhindered way toward adoption when, almost by chance it seemed, the proposition was checked by the military authorities, who had not been consulted and with whom the project did not, of course, originate-if we except the admission on the part of the provost marshal general upon inquiry by the Senate military committee that it was desirable to make this change in the law in order to anticipate the need of an increased list of those eligible for military service.

The discussion in the Senate on the subject finally had less to do with the merits of the age extension and more with the right of Congress to take action independent of executive recommendation or, indeed, in the face of the wishes of the President or the office of the Secretary of War and the general staff. Those who were in favor of the adoption of Senator Fall's amendment were inclined to take issue with the attitude of the War Department, the representatives of which were careful to exclude the President from any prsentation of reasons for refraining from action or for postponing action, which latter seemed to be regarded as the circumstance that justified the rejection of the age-extension amendment.

The incident has not escaped the violence of criticism which it does not merit in any aspect of the case that is imaginable. Among the most flagrant of the offenses in this connection is an editorial in the Boston Transcript entitled "Secretary Baker Balks Again," the first paragraph of which is as follows:

Our pacifist Secretary of War is again balking at an adequate mobilization of man power for fighting service overseas. Every expansion of our military program has found him forced into acquiesence under pressure of circumstances. He was against any preparation for war in advance of our declaration of hostility, and he has been against the adequate preparation urged by experts ever since. He is for the minimum instead of the maximum mobilization—the minimum which the country will tolerate instead of the maximum which the country can sustain. As a witness before the Senate committee on military affairs he presented the sorry spectacle of an opponent against an extension of the draft age, and in the place of a plan he offered only promises and pleaded for postponement of legislation which the committee was ready to recommend, the Senate eager to enact, and the people willing to support. He confessed he was not ready and that he had no plan at present. He never has been ready, and he never has had a plan in time. When it comes to calling fighting troops to the colors he seems to be able to see only difficulties in the way where he ought to see what others see, ways and means to overcome difficulties. His defective vision is due to the fact that he is a pacifist by nature and never will be anything else. He lacks the military mind which the nation so sorely needs at the head of the War De-He is probably gambling upon the possibility that we shall not need so many fighting troops as the best experts say we shall. He is probably hoping that a revolution in Germany or starvation in miracle in Russia will save the day for the allies. he is allowed to have his way the country may be called

This is quite consistently in the line of the policy of contempt and condemnation with which the Boston Transcript discusses the Secretary of War. In this particular instance, of course, the critic overlooks the fact that the Secretary of War was sustained in his position by the chief of staff and by the general staff, and, presumably, by the President, although, as we have remarked, all possible caution was exercised for some reason not to quote the President or to convey to the Senate military committee, for its guidance and as a means of influencing senators and representatives generally, any notion of where the President stood on this subject. But it may be assumed that Mr. Baker and General March would not have gone to the capitol with

upon to pay the cost of his emulation of Micawber in

a recommendation for delaying action on age extension = without the knowledge and sanction of the head of the opportunities for exemption, will help the situation as Government. Secretary Baker, therefore, is not responmuch as might be imagined, although it is proposed to sible for the situation that has been created. It might apply both selection and exemption with greater care ir fairly be assumed that in so vital a matter of this kind the extension of the age for the draft. Experience has he is not controlled by the pacifist tendencies of which shown that men who stand the chance of being drafted he stands accused or by the alleged failure to compre- do not wait to be called into service, but anticipate that hend the seriousness of the whole war situation. In action by volunteering. This, under the unjust provision justice to Mr. Baker it might be taken for granted that of the statute, does not relieve the community of the he has the support of his military advisors and that quota assigned to the draft; no state gets credit for its when he makes a communication to Congress on a sub-volunteers, with the result that many states, mostly ject of grave import he is fortified by the judgment of those of the north and west, are found producing a dis-

haste in legislation that will extend the age limit of undiminished by that circumstance. There will, thereregistrants now that there was failure, in the first fore, be in many communities the double burden upon instance, to register all male persons between the ages industry, and the effect may easily be distress in many of 15 and 50 years, which we remarked at the time lines of commercial and agricultural activities. That is would have been a useful proceeding. By that process a point that was not touched upon in the Senate debate it would have been possible to acquire a year ago a list on the subject, but it may have been one of the condiof eligibles that would suffice for the period of the war. tions that the administrative officials took into con-If the age of the draft were lowered to 18 years, such a sideration. list would have been available for three years as qualified registrants reached the minimum age, and it would postpone its adoption of legislation extending the age correspondingly at the other end have produced without for the draft. delay or difficulty the names of those required for service, as the maximum age was raised from 31 to 50 years. That, however, was not done, and it is stated that there are sufficient names on the present list and those coming of age not to require any precipitate change in the law. That is a condition that should have been recognized by Senator Fall or any other senator or representative who was disposed to do something of special significance at this particular time. It was a simple matter to have acquired information from the War Department and to have come into possession of the plans of the administration before introducing an amendment that might interfere—as Mr. Fall's amendment evidently did-with the project for military ex-

It turned out that there was no occasion for immediate action in the direction contemplated by the proposed amendment, and the question has been allowed to go over until the War Department is in the position of presenting definite plans for military increase. That is as it should be. There should be no important proposal relating to the military-naval establishment that does not have careful consideration and, indeed, that does not at least receive comment from the executive branch. There was at one time a very good chance that the Fall amendment would have gone before the Senate and would have been adopted in all probability without obtaining the views of the War Department.

Aside from the question of the need of men and the allied problem of their equipment, training and transportation, there should be taken into consideration by Congress, in passing upon the proposal for the extension of the age limit of the drafted force, the effect upon the industries of the country. It is hardly fair to dismiss that factor as of no consequence because this is a period of war, for it is upon the industries of the country that the source of public revenue is based. The existing draft age drew heavily upon the producing plants, the shipyards, and the farmers and led to much protest from representatives and senators whose districts or states were regarded as adversely affected. But the ages of the young men involved represent a time of life wherein the individuals were of less importance, on the average, in any line of activity than will be the case when the draft is extended above 30 years. A great many more people of technical and highly specialized training will be lost to important industries between the ages of 31 and 45 years than was the case under the existing draft limitation.

When it is, the selective feature of the draft, with its

experts and not swayed by personal prejudice or whim. proportionate number of men for military service, the As a matter of fact, there should be no particular volunteers having been numerous and the draft being

At all events, it was wise and prudent that the Senate

THE ROCKFORD MORNING STAR, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

It Was a Sane Fourth



It Was a Sane Fourth





NEWTON D. BAKER

"This Nation Grew Great for This Purpose and This Mission"

-Says-

Secretary of War Baker

Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce to you the Secretary of War."

Secretary's Speech.
Secretary Baker said: "L Gentlemen: Men of the 86th Division. It gives me pleasure to greet, on this

they are about to sail overseas to defend on new frontiers, liberties which our fathers acquired for us and transmitted to us for safe keeping and en-

Spirit of '76.

largement.

"In the early days of this republic we believed that it was enough for us to set up an example of freedom, and by establishing free institutions among our selves, so to win men to their attractive ness and value, that the mere force of our example would democratize and liberate all the peoples of the earth, and we were not much wrong about that The spirit which was kindled in 1776 has in fact conquered the earth and one after another of the great autocracies and ancient and traditional empires of this world have given way before the spirit of 1776. And yet here at the be-ginning of the 143rd year of our republic, we find that the American spirit and the American principle requires new vindication on fields far away from home, and we are obliged to take the youth of our country, the young manhood of our country and join it with the heroic manhood of Great Britain and France and Italy. And to carry that young manhood for that purpose, to a country, which in many ways is the mother of liberty, and the very founder of the romance of freedom.

Reasons for Inspiration.

"There are reasons why you young soldiers should feel a special sense nspiration and elation at your calling. n ancient times, men were summoned nto the armies of the countries of the world at the behest of rulers who deived their power from no consent given y those over whom they ruled, and hose armies went forth for purposes of national aggrandisement for the accomplishment of some selfish purpose, or to add glory or territory to some ruling house. But you are a different army from that. You are the army of a free people, yourselves free men; you are fighting for a cause, which is almost romance in it, purity and freedom from selfishness or taint of any kind. To Rescue France.

"Your country is sending you to rescue France from the heel of an invader who represents the last—we hope last principle of the autocratic and despotic principle upon this earth of ours, in order that when your victory is final ly won, it will mean no acres or square miles filled with servient populations to e governed by victors, but it will be a victory which rescues from the clouds the very essentials and vital principles of liberty themselves, for common dis ribution over the sons of men every where, and that future generations your children, the children of France he children of Great Britain and of Italy and of all peoples everywhere, may be baptized with the new spirit and have the new opportunity, which means the greatest possible development for each individual, under institutions of his own fabrication and his own power to

General Charles H. Martin introduced | individual in that group, nor to that Secretary Baker at Camp Grant yesterday and spoke as follows:

Grant Fitter and the state of the whole company of two and a half million men, "Men of the 86th Division, Ladies and who comprise the army of the United States today. You have been selected by a democratic and free process for of War." this service. You have been brought into training camps where every facility for your training and for your comfort, which could be supplied, has been supplied. The communities near the birthday celebration of cur nation, camps have responded with marvelous young America in arms.

"What I have to say is chiefly to these young soldiers. They are selected into the hearts and homes of the people into the hearts and homes of the people. out of the body of the citizenship of this of Rockford and Chicago. And you are great republic. They have assumed the uniform of their country's army and side, where from the day you touch French soil, until you come home victorious, you will feel the intoxicating inspiration of a great ideal and the inspiring presence of a population which has been sanctified by sacrifice and by

Superiority Assured. Have no fears about France. British and the French armies, for 3 long years, have withstood the greatest military machine every contrived in the history of man. they have battled back this consciousless invader, who has not stopped at any violation of the customary rules of lawful warfare, or of the principles They have held the of humanity. Germans and now there is a gathering of the forces from the great, free peoples of the world. Great Britain is strengthening her forces; France is strengthening hers. Italy is strengthening hers and a panoramic view of ships across the Atlantic, carrying you and your fellows, until the allied army is becoming triumphantly superior in

numbers and in force.

Vindication Of Right. You are going to have the great privilege of seeing the final vindication of right, on the very frontiers of free-And when you get to France dom. you will find a people who, from the very beginning, will welcome you, with a hospitality that you will observe from the beginning. You will be welcomed into their homes. will be acclaimed on the streets as partners in the liberation of the world. You will fight alongside of men who are veterans in this mode of warfare; those who have gone before from America have already established high in the opinion of the world, the courage and valor of American soldiers.

An Invaded Land.

When you get there, you will see a country in which the invader has destroved homes and churches. will see great stretches of the country a resolation and a ruin; wherever the German has been able to go or reach with his destructive implements, he has utterly destroyed, and back of that line you will find the people of France, after three years of suffering, every woman in that nation in black; every mother in that nation made motherless of some of her sons by the sacrifices which this cause has demanded you will find all scattered France, men, women and children who have been driven out of their homes, and it is your high privilege and calling, to take those exiled families of old and tottering men and women, and of little children, and to lead them. back to the homes from which they have been driven; to place them again on the soil of their birthplace and to present to the population of France, France reconquered for liberty and rededicated for freedom, and when you have done that you will come home, and all America will be waiting for "Let me be a little more intimate you. We cannot all be at the pier as with you. I am not speaking about any your ships come in. We cannot all

even our families, the families of those who are coming, cannot be there to welcome you individually, but while you are in France and when you come home, believe me that the heart of your country will be with you, and when you finally return from that field of glory, the arms of your country will be spread wide to receive you.

A Great Adventure.

Young men, this is the great adventure. This is what youth is made for. This calls for and glorifies the qualities of youth. In France, on the highways, from one end of it to another, I saw American soldiers singing as they marched to the front and I frequently thought of the noble words of a song which I have heard sung about Pershing's men in Picardy: They are very young men, and brave men and free, and they know why they are marching, marching into Picardy.

We Know Why. The thing that distinguishes us, that makes this celebration of our Fourth of July an era in the history of the world is that our army, young and brave and free, knows why it is entering this contest, and realizes that the rescue of the principles of liberty and freedom, upon which our country has in these years grown so great and so strong, counts more than life, counts more than any other thing, and that whatever the cost or the sacrifice, it must be made. It will not be long until you go. I wish you a safe journey across the seas. I wish you a full measure of the uplift and inspiration which comes from seeing this conflict in that great place. envy you the comradeship of the veteran armies with which you are to be associated. I envy you the privilege of showing, as you will show, what America is and why it is. I envy you the opportunity to win this victory, and bring its fruits home with you, but those of us who must stay in this country, watching your progress, know in advance the heroism with which you will meet that struggle. know the high character which you will carry from this country to France, and we will welcome the victorious conclusion of this war, and the return of our army home, in order that we may begin to add new duties and new glories to the civilization, based on freedom, which has made America great and which now promises to make her the final element of strength among the free peoples of the world, which will put an end to the nightmare and abomination of autocracy and meer

America's Divine Mission.

I bid you celebrate this Fourth of uly. The God that rules nations, July. made this nation, little and despised in 1776, grow great for this purpose and this mission. You are the emissaries of that nation. I bid you God speed.

Please rad this

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, New York Corporation. Ogden Reid, President; G. Fernor Rogers, Vice-President; Richard H. Lee, Secretary; Suter, Treasurer. Address, Tribune Bullding, 154 associations, New York, Telephone, Beekman 3000.

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The Record

This is the day on which, by long established custom, the greatest democracy on earth makes its yearly effort to be conscious of itself, to esteem its own works, and to consider its significance in the scheme of human affairs.

It is the Fourth of July.

Hitherto we have kept this anniversary in a spirit of proud and selfish isolation. We have had until now almost nothing to do with the quarrels of the world. Two years ago to-day we were officially neutral toward the struggle between efficient barbarism and democratic civilization in Europe. A year ago we were in it, but still unadjusted to the tremendous physical, political and moral implications of that fact. A year ago those who said that by the end of another twelve months we should have a million American soldiers overseas to fight were thought unbalanced and visionary. It seemed to many an impossibility. Where were the ships to send them in? Where were the arms to arm them with? There was no plan for doing it. The government was still undecided whether our contribution to the war should be of an industrial or a military character.

Yet it has been done. On Tuesday the President announced the fact.

It is an achievement without parallel n military annals.

It is a record, the President thinks, which "must cause universal satisfaction." So it must.

It will be celebrated to-day in Great

It will be celebrated to-day in France. That a million men have gone from America to fight in the cause of freedom is not only an extraordinary physical feat. It is a momentous historical fact, the consequences of which no one can adequately imagine.

So, on this day traditionally reserved for that emotional purpose, shall the American Eagle not let himself go?

The impulse in that direction is very strong. We dare say there is a good deal of what nowadays we call "propaganda value" in spreading the thrill of national achievement. The news of what has been done may well spread dismay in Germany. It is the requiem of the U-boat.

Nevertheless, we are constrained to say that we are all more in danger of overpraising our part than of failing to appreciate it. We are in danger, besides, of claiming too much. We shall try to speak our reservations gently.

From the statement made by the Secretary of War to the President, and by the President published at the White House Tuesday, the impression is easily derived that WE have sent an ARMY of a million men to fight on what Mr. Baker has called the frontier of democracy. That is not exactly the case.

A million American soldiers have been sent overseas. It is not fair to say that we sent them. Mr. Baker does not say that we sent them. He says only that they "have sailed from the ports of this country." But he makes no mention of the British assistance, without which the performance would have been quite impossible.

Nor is it exact to think that we have sent an army of a million men. Mr. Baker does not say that. He says only that "more than one million American soldiers" have gone. But, again, there is nothing to qualify the impression upon the casual mind that what WE have sent is an ARMY of a million men, thereby confirming the Bryan idea of Americans springing out of the confusion of unpreparedness into a sudden and miraculous fighting machine.

The facts are that when the German drive started the Allies called upon America for men in great haste, many more than we had been sending-men above everything else; men above food or ammunition. They would find the

ships to take them in, feed them if necessary, and undertake to complete their training and equipment. / America responded. The men were forthcoming. The British diverted ships from the carriage of food and ammunition and loaded them with men instead. Troops had priority over anything else. It was a great risk; England might have to go hungry. But the emergency was tragic. Six-tenths of all the American soldiers that have gone went in April, May and June, at an average rate of 7,000 a day, and very little else was going at all. When it is imperatively necessary for the British ships to return to the carriage of food, the rate at which men go will suddenly fall.

We recite the facts for the sake of

the record. What is to-day acclaimed an American achievement was an Allied achievement, and this may be said without belittling at all our exact share therein.

Let us defer the pleasure of self-satisfaction. What we have done is nothing to boast of. If our allies are astonished, as the correspondents report, it is only because they expected too little. Thus in their astonishment there is for us a tinge of humiliation,

The war has touched us but lightly as yet.

We have just decided not to widen the age limits of the draft, because, for one reason, men above thirty should not have a premature sense of insecurity. Great Britain, with less than half our population, raised 2,000,000 men the first year by volunteering, and is now combing the "essential" industries, even farming, for fighting men up to fifty. "Out of all the males in England, from the cradle to the grave," writes our correspondent P. W. Wilson, "one out of every four is or has been fighting Germany, either on land or sea."

This country is only at the point of great beginnings. What it has achieved is intrinsically large, and too easily beguiles the feelings into a sense of satisfaction which ought not to be encouraged. Let us put that emotion away and ask ourselves two questions:

Are we sure we shall win the war by the efforts we are making?

Are we doing all we can?

The answer is No to both of them. No one can say what the victory will cost. Every one knows we are not doing our most. And this is the Fourth of July!

n. y. World Jaly

SECRETARY BAKER'S "BLUFF."

Last January when Senator Chamberlain said that, so far as the war was concerned, the military establishment of the United States had almost stopped functioning, Secretary Baker modestly responded that before the end of the year he expected to have 1,000,000 men overseas.

To this the rejoincers of the constructive critics who were intent upon the creation of a War Cabinet were ribald in tone. One of their chief spokesmen, Senator Hitchcock, in the course of a speech in the Senate on Feb. 4, said he was "thunderstruck" by the Secretary's words, which conveyed "exaggerations of the wildest sort." "Where were the ships necessary for such a troop movement to be had?" he asked. The promise, he continued, was "absolutely preposterous" and must have been "intended as a gigantic bluff."

The end of the year has not been reached; in fact, the year is only half gone; yet we have an official announcement from the President and Secretary of War that on June 30 the number of United States troops landed oversea was 1,019,115. In the presence of a fact so momentous, without a parallel in the military history of the world, cannot American rejoicing be stimulated by an honest confession of error on the part of Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, to say nothing

of Col. Roosevelt?

For a military establishment that had almost stopped functioning and by its super-critics was to be supplanted by an unconstitutional dictatorship, it will have to be admitted that the old system has worked admirably. Is there enough real Americanism in the chronic fault-finders to acknowledge the truth and applaud it?

> Ten More U. S. Soldiers Are in German Prison Camps

> WASHINGTON, July 3.- Names of ten more American soldiers who have been located in German prison camps

been located in German prison camps were received to-day by the War Department. They are:
Capt. R. M. Deming of Burlington, Vt., and Lieut. A. J. Gordon of No. 244 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., who are interned at Hesepe, and Lieut. Philip W. Hunter of York, S. C., interned at Rastadt; Corpl. Arthur F. Johnson of No. 75 East Main Street, Middletown, Conn.; Privates Arthur S. Johnson, No. 377 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., and Clifford M. Markle, No. 358 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, interned at Limburg, and Private Burnett A. Herdman, No. 635 North High Street, Middletown, Conn., interned at Darmstadt; Privates J. Horton, address unknown; Effin Lehnckey, address unknown, and Edward McGrath of New Bedford, Mass., interned at Bayreuth, Probably is Private Effin Lehnckey, interned at Bayreuth, Probably is Private Effi

N.y. World

Morale of Men in France.

Going on to tell of the morale of en. Pershing's men the Secretary

says:

"In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies, from the 'Service of the Rear' to 'Service of Supply,' because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shell-

proof connotation of the word 'rear.' Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term 'no man's land.' Our men prefer to call it—and to make it—'Yankee Land.'"

Of the men in camp he declares:
"A surprisingly large proportion of recruits ask to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military service. If a reply is needed to those who say that the men of the National Army are in camp because they have to be, it is this: That those men are going over the top because they want to go." He adds:
"There is no prominent military camp in the United States with a 'red light' district in its vicinity."

His letter reads that 45,000 Americans are engaged in rallroad construction and operation in France and 22,000 standard guage freight cars and 1,600 locomotives have been produced here for service on the double track railroad from the French coast to the battle front. In addition, purchases of cars and locomotives have been made abroad.

A statement issued from the Ordnance Department shows the rapid increase in making rifles and ammunition. It says:

Rifles and Ammunition.

"American records for daily pro-

Rifles and Ammunition.

Riffes and Ammunition.

"American records for daily production of ammunition for rifles and pistols were broken on June 27, when approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of every description were produced in plants manufacturing for the United States Government. This figure includes no cartridges manufactured commercially or for other Governments. The 27,000,000 should not be regarded as an average production figure—only as a high record.

"The daily average for the production of United States Army rifles of the models of 1917 and 1903 was broken in the week ending June 29. An average of 10,142 rifles of these types—the modified Enfield and the Springfield—was maintained, 55,704 rifles being produced, together with spare parts, equivalent to several thousand rifles. Russian rifles to the number of 3,280 were manufactured."

By NEWTON D. BAKER,

When the Imperial German government undertook to dominate the world by the power of military conquest it brought a new challenge to the United States of America. We had learned under Lincoln that this nation could not endure "half slave and half free." The aggressions of Imperial Germany have warned us that the world cannot continue "half slave and half free," that we cannot preserve our peace and freedom unless we help to bring peace and freedom to the other peoples of the earth, that we cannot maintain our own rights and liberties if we allow even little Belgium to be deprived of hers.

In that sense this Independence

even little Belgium to be deprived of hers.

In that sense this Independence Day of 1918 is the promise and augury of an Independence Day for all mankind. We are fighting for our own national life, but the victory in which we share will save the life of democracy in Europe and in Africa and in Asia no less than in America. We have declared for the self-determination of all peoples, for their freedom and independence. And on this Independence Day we celebrate that declaration as much as ours of 1776.

SECRETARY NEWTON D. BAKER.

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IN SUPPLYING ARMY DETAILED BY BAKER

Enough Rifles Produced to Supply a Division Every Three Days-2,000 Liberty Motors and 5.315 Planes Delivered and Artillery Coming Fast, He Tells Chairman Dent.

202,510 MEN IN RANKS IN 1917, NOW 2,010,000.

Heavy Artillery, Shells, Powder and Explosives Turned Out in Record Time - Our Army Ports in France Could Take 750,000 Tons of Ships in Month—Praises Army Morale

By Charles Michelson.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, July 3.—The development of the American war machine since we became a belligerent

is emphasized and outlined in a letter sent by Secretary Baker to Chairman Dent of the House Military Af-

fains Committee.

In his letter to President Wilson yesterday the Secretary revealed we had sent more than a million men abroad. In his letter to Chairman Dent he tells of the arming and equipment of this army and the larger army yet to go. It is a tale in which a million is the common unit of measure, and deals in everything from harbors created to soldiers' socks and from airplanes to undershirts. It is the first real review of what has been accomplished.

Big Work Accomplished.

1-The army has increased in fourteen months from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men.

2-On July 1 the number of men overseas was more than 1,000,000.

3-The death rate in the army in 1916 was 5.13 in each 1,000 as compared with 20.14 in 1898

QUICK WORK OF U.S. QUICK WORK OF U.S. IN SUPPLYING AR

4-The number of base army hospitals has increased from 7 to 72, and the number of medical officers in the Medical Corps has increased from 900 to 24,000.

5-Up to June 8, 4,495 elementary and 820 advanced training planes were delivered, and the average weekly production of advanced training planes has increased from 22 in April to 78 in the week ending June 8.

6-The weekly average of combat planes delivered in April was 5, and in the week ending June 8, 80. The average weekly production of Liberty engines for April was 96 and for the week ending June 8, 115.

7-Sufficient rifles are being received now to equip an army division every three days.

8-Artillery production "is now approaching a point where quantity production is beginning."

9-The army is gradually getting on the water wagon; drunkenness in the army is under control.

One Great Clothing Store.

The enormous quantity of supplies necessary to equip and maintain an army of 1,000,000 is demonstrated by Secretary Baker. He shows that the Quartermaster's Corps purchased, from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918, 104,333,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 43,922,000 cotton undershirts, 27,249,000 pairs of shoes, 2,340,000 pairs of hip boots and 4,010,000 pairs of Arctic overshoes.

The number of horses and mules needed was 339,593. Hardware was well represented in the matter of

supplies, as 10,870,000 files, 5,281,729 axes and 2,567,000 hammers were bought for the new army.

It is pointed out that more than 2,000 Liberty engines have been delivered to the army and navy. There were delivered, for use on airplanes before June 8 last, 37,250 machine guns.

More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in America and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1, of this year. Deliveries of the new United States model 1917, the so-called modified Enfield, have passed the million mark. In the two weeks preceding June 1, more than 66,000 rifles were delivered. Ordnance Was Hard Task.

"Heavy Browning machine guns for instruction purposes" the Secretary says "are in every National Guard camp and National Army cantonment in this country where troops are in training. During May more than 900 of these heavy machine guns were delivered. More than 1,800 light Browning machine guns were delivered in May."

Taking up the question of ordnance, Secretary Baker says:

"Probably the most difficult undertaking in the outfitting of an army is the manufacture of heavy artillery. Not only are the forging and machining processes extremely difficult but it has been necessary to create manufacturing facilities for the vast proportion of the programme.

"Sixteen plants had to be provided for the manufacture of mobile cannon. In practically all cases the plants had to be re-tooled, and in some cases they were built from the ground up. The same difficulty is met in the design and manufacture of artillery carriages, but the artillery programme is now approaching a point where quantity production is beginning.

Making Shells and Powder.

Making Shells and Powder.

"The first of four Government-owned shell-fitting plants has been completed and is beginning to pro-duce. In addition, a number of private plants are at work loading

wast as were the privately owned facilities for the manufacture of powder and high explosives, the Government has provided additional facilities which are very much larger than those which private enterprise had

those which private enterprise had created.

"Ordnance engineers, it seems, are well on the way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery. The problem of motorization of light artillery has been a constant factor in slowing up the advance of troops to await the bringing forward of their supporting guns. Tractors have been used by all nations, of course, to haul heavy pieces along good roads, but they have been unable to develop tractors for hauling light pieces over shell-shattered ground.

for hauling light pieces over shell-shattered ground.

"On June 3, the Ordnance Department demonstrated a five-ton armored artillery tractor which proved capable of negotiating the most difficult terrain, hauling a 4.7 howitzer which weighed approximately 9,000 pounds."

Army on the Water Wagon.

1 It is shown that approximately \$90,000,000 is being expended to provide for the manufacture of nitrates, which are essential in making explosives, but which heretofore have been brought from Chile. These plants "will add to our powder output, will save large amounts of cargo space and it is supposed after the war will produce nitrate for fertilizing American farms."

American engineers and enterprises, Secretary Baker says, have developed port facilities in France. "It would be possible," he declares, "to handle during the month of July a maximum of 750,000 tons at the ports of the American Army in France."

Referring to the morale of the army Secretary Baker says. Army on the Water Wagon.

France."
Referring to the morale of the army Secretary Baker says:
"The concensus of opinion is that dunkenness in the army is completely under control, both in the United States and in France. Gen. Pershing states: 'As there is little beer sold in France, men who drink are thus limited to the light native wines used by all French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way."

2,170,400 in U.S.Army Now Asserts Baker

Reviews 15 Months of War: Shows 80 Combat 'Planes Being Built a Week

900 Heavy Browning Guns Made in May

1,300,000 Rifles Completed; Over 5,000 Training Machines in Air Service

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- Supplementing President Wilson's announcement that more than 1,000,-000 American troops have embarked for France, Chairman Dent of the Military Committee laid before the House to-day a review of war preparations during the fifteen months 2, 170,400 Men of war prepared by Secretary Baker. It showed that there are now 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 men with the colors, compared with a total of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men in the regulars and National Guard fourteen months ago.

The statement shows that 286 = combat airplanes had been delivered camp in the United States with a up to June 8, and that the produc- red light' district in its vicinity. tion rate of this type then was The statement shows that the eighty a week. More than 2,000 death rate a thousand among all Liberty motors have been delivered, troops in the United States for the and the weekly production rate was week ended June 7 was 4.14, as

1,300,000 Rifles Delivered

"Sufficient rifles are now being equip an army division every three June 1."

May, and the deliveries for that posed of 24,000 officers and 148,000 month of light Brownings totalled

Speaking of the morale of the army in France, the statement says:

"In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies from the Service of the Rear' to 'Service of Supply,' because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the

Men Want to "Go Over Top"

something of a tradition against the ture of heavy artillery, the stateuse of the term 'No Man's Land.' ment said. Sixteen plants had to be Our men prefer to call it—and to provided to make mobile guns, most make it-'Yankee Land'!"

Mr. Baker said the commission of of recruits ask to be placed in the tion is beginning." most hazardous branches of the Gives List of Purchases military service." And added:

"If a reply is needed to those who to be it is this: That those men are noted: 2,567,000 hammers, 5,121,going over the top because they 000 axes, 10,870,000 files, 1,700,000 want to go."

for weeks in France without seein ings. an intoxicated American soldier.

In Army Now, Declares Baker

Continued from page 1

115 during the first week in June. against a rate 20.14 in the regular army in the United States in 1898 and 5.13 in 1916.

On June 5 the capacity of the received," the statement says, "to hospitals in the United States was 72,667 beds, with new hospitals with days. More than 1,300,000 rifles had 14,677 beds under construction. In been produced and delivered up to France hospital facilities are being provided for 5 to 10 per cent of the More than 900 heavy Browning whole expeditionary force, while the machine guns were delivered during army hospital corps is now comenlisted men, exclusive of the sanitary corps and army nurses.

Over 5,000 Training 'Planes

Deliveries of elementary training planes up to June 8, Mr. Baker said. totalled 4,495, and advanced training planes totalled 820. The weekly production rate of advanced training planes was seventy-eight on shell-proof connotation of the word June 8. On that date also 37,250 airplane machine guns had been deliv-

The most difficult undertaking in "Even at the actual front there is outfitting an army is the manufac-

of them built from the ground up. "But the artillery programme," classification of personnel reports Mr. Baker added, "is now approachthat a "surprisingly large proportion ing a point where quantity produc-

To illustrate the enormous work say that the men of the National of the Quartermaster Department Army are in camp because they have the following purchases were halters, 129,000 escort wagons, 26,-"Consensus of opinion is," con 000 combat wagons, 339,593 horses tinued the statement, "that drunk and mules, 27,249,000 pairs of enness in the army is completely un shoes, 2,340,000 pairs of rubber hip der control both in the United boots, 103,028,000 yards of denim States and France. You may trave cloth and 104,333,000 pairs of stock-

There are now 45,000 Americans "There is no prominent militar engaged on railroad construction and operation in France, and 22,000 standard gauge freight cars and 1,600 locomotives have been produced in this country for service on the double-track railroad from the French coast to the battle front. Additional purchases of both cars and locomotives have been made

WAR REVIEW BY MR. BAKER SHOWS WEIGHT OF BLOW AMERICA'S ARMY IS PREPARED TO DEAL TO GERMANY

Combat Airplanes Now Are sification of Personnel reports that a surprisingly large projection of recruits Eighty a Week.

ARMY INCREASED

Enough Rifles Produced Every Three statement, "that drunkenness in the Ermy Days to Arm a Whole Division, He Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.— in the United States with a 'red light' Supplementing President Wilson's announcement that more than a million

American trops have embarked for The statement shows that the death American trops have embarked for France, Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, laid before the House to-day a review of war preparations during the fifteen months of war, prepared by Secretary Baker. It showed that there are now 160,400 officers are 2,010,000 men with the colors, compared with a total of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men in the regulars and National Guard fourteen months ago.

"Sufficient rifles are now being received," the statement says, "to "The statement shows that the death rate per 1,000 among all troops in the United States for the week ended June 7 was 4.14, as against a rate of 20.14 in the regular army in the United States in 1898 and 5.13 in 1916.

Gn Jime 15 the capacity of the hospitals in the United States was 72,667 beds, with new hospitals with 14,677 beds under construction. In France hospital facilities are being provided for from five to ten per pent of the expeditionary force, while the army hospital corps is now composed of 24,000 officers and 148,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the sanitary corps and army nurses.

received," the statement says, "to equip an army division every three days. More than one million three hundred thousand rifles had been produced and delivered up to June 1."

The statement shows that 286 combat airplanes had been delivered up to June 18. On that date also 37,250 cirplanes had been delivered up to June 18. On that date also 37,250 cirplanes had been delivered up to June 18. On that date also 37,250 cirplanes machine guns had been delivered. The most difficult undertaking in outfitting an army is the manufacture of heavy artillery, the statement says. Sixthan 2,000 Liberty motors have been delivered and the weekly production rate was 115 during the first week in June.

Quantity Production Regun

the use of the term 'no man's land.' Our men prefer to call it—and to make it—'Yankee Land.'

Mr. Baker said the Commission of Clas-Being Delivered at Rate of ask to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military service," and

"If a reply is need to these who say that the men of the National Army are in camp because they have 10 be, it is TENFOLD IN 14 MONTHS this:- Thase men are going over the top because they want to go."

"Consensus of opinion is," continued the is completely under control, both in the United States and France. You may travel for weeks in France without seeing an intoxicated American soldier.

"There is no prominent military camp

livered and the weekly production rate was 115 during the first week in June.

More than 900 heavy Browning machine guns were delivered during May and the deliveries for that month of light Brownings totalled 1,800.

Speaking of the morale of the army in France, the statement says:—

"In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies from the 'Service' Service' (103,028,000 yards Dewin cloth, 1/4,333,-000 pairs stockings.)

boots, 103,028,000 yards Dewin cloth, 164,333,-000 pairs stockings.

There are now 45,000 Americans engaged on railroad construction and operation in railroad construction and operation in the word 'rear.'

"Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term 'no man's

HEAVY GUNS AND **BROWNINGS NOW** GOING OVERSEAS

Secretary Baker Tells Congress Army Production Is "Around Corner."

COMBAT PLANES 285

Four Government Owned Ordnance Factories Already Turning Out Explosives.

2,000,000 MEN IN ARMS

Says Nearly Every Man in Training Camps Is Anxious for First Line Service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

Washington, July 3 .- American production of battle planes and heavy and light artillery for the fighting forces in France has at last "turned the corner" and these powerful and necessary weap-ons of offence are now being turned out in quantity. Nearly a month ago combat planes for the American army were being delivered at the rate of 80 a week. This became known to-day when a letter from Secretary Baker to Representater from Secretary Baker to Representa-tive Dent (Ala.), chairman of the House Military Committee, describing in detail the development of the army since the declaration of war and its present condi-tion, was made public. The letter was in reply to a communication from Mr. Dent asking for the information.

To June 8, the letter stated, 285 combat planes had been delivered, in addition to 4,495 elementary training planes and \$20 advanced training planes. More than 2,000 Liberty motors had been delivered to the army and navy. The average weekly production of flying machine motors in April was 96, in May 143, and for the first week of June 115. Machine guns for airplanes to the extent of 37,250 had been delivered on June 8.

Heavy Ordnance Coming Through.

Deliveries of the Browning machine Deliveries of the Browning machine guns, both light and heavy, are highly satisfactory, some 900 of the heavy type having been delivered in May and twice as many of the light type. Quantity production in the artillery programme is beginning, the letter stated, despite the enormous difficulties which had to be overcome in greating facilities for a vast overcome in creating facilities for a vast amount of the programme.

The first of the four Government owned factories for making powder and high explosives has been completed and is already turning out munitions. Ameris already turning out multitudes. After ican ordnance engineers, the letter pointed out, are "well on their way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery." This had been considered impossible for light artillery except over good roads and has slowed up advancing troops while their supporting guns were brought forward. On June 8 the Ordnance Department demonstrated a five ton armored artillery tractor, the letter said, which proved capable of hauling a 4.7 inch howitzer weighing about 9,000 pounds over the most difficult terrain.

The letter follows:

June 28, 1918. MY DEAR MR. DENT: I have received your letter of June 27, reminding me that just a year has elapsed since the first American troops were landed in France, and suggesting that I furnish the Committee on Military Affairs of the House a summary of the developments of the military establishment in the fifteen months since Congress de-clared war against the Imperial Ger-man Government. Any such report might go into almost limitless detail. I am happy, however, to have an opportunity to comply with your request and will do so as fully as the compass of a letter will permit.

Expansion of Army.

Expansion of Army.

1. Since April 6, 1917, the Regular Army has increased from 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men to 11,365 officers and 514,376 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service from 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to 17,070 officers and 417,441 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in actual service has increased from 4,000 enlisted men; the National Army has been created with an enlisted force of approximately 1,000,000 men.

The army has increased in fourteen months from 9,524 officers and 20,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men.

The number of men in France or enroute to France, including combatants, medical service, service of supply and all the units which go to make up an entire army, is, on July 1, practically 1,000,000 men.

Supplies for Soldiers.

Supplies for Soldiers.

The size of this undertaking may be best understood by taking typical purchases by the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918.

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HARDWARE AND METALS.	
Quantit	V.
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	00 1
Flammers. 5,121,7	29 1
Hammers, each 5,121,7 Axes, each 10,820,6 Files, each 7,700,820,6	100
Files, each	1000
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1,700.0	000
	non
a morone each	200
Escort Wagons, each 26,	HU
Combat wagons, each 26,	
ANIMALS.	
mules each 339,	593
Horses and mules, each 339,	000

BROWNINGS AND BIG GUNS GOING OVERSEA

Continued from First Page

CLOTHING AND MATERIAL FOR CLOTH

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Shoes, pairs	00
There stath works	, TUV
Stockings, wool, pairs104,333,0	100
Stockings, wooi, pans	

Health of Men in Cantonments.

The deaths per thousand from all causes in the Regular Army of the United States has been as follows: 1898, 2.14; 1900, 7.78; 1901, 6.90; 1916, 5.13.

"The death rate per thousand among all troops—Regulars, National Army and National Guard—in the United States for the week ended May 31 was 4.39 and for the week ended June 7. 4.39 and for the week ended June

4.39 and for the week entired state 5.4.14.

"The death rate from disease only among all troops in the United States for the week ended June 7 was 3.16, which is still lower than that of the preceding week (3.21), which was then the record low rate since that of November 2, 1917.

Hospital Accommodations.

The bed capacity on June 5 in all department hospitals in the United States was 17,667. New construction now under way will provide for a total of 87,344 beds. The number of base and general hospitals in this country has increased from seven to seventy-two and will be further increased. Vast hospital facilities have been organized and are being organized in France providing beds numbering from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the number of men in the American Expeditionary Force.

Psychological examinations, of which more than 500,000 have been made, resulted in a weeding out of about one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the men examined.

examined.

Nutritional surveys in 270 messes in fifty camps have resulted in a readjustment of rations and conservation of

The number of officers in the Medical Corps has increased from 900 to 24,000; the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,000. These figures, of course, are exclusive of the Sanitary Corps and the

Transportation in France.

With the completion of the organization of five new regiments and nineteen battalions of railway engineers there will be over 45,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France. Nine regiments of railway engineers have been in France since last

August.

There have been produced for the railroad operations of the War Department
in France more than 22,000 standard
gauge and sixty C. M. freight cars and
more than 1,600 standard gauge and C.
M. locomotives. In addition to this, purchases of both cars and locomotives have

chases of both ears and locomotives have been made abroad.

A double line of railroad communication has been secured from the French by army engineers, extending from the coast of France to the battle front, including the construction of hundreds of miles of trackage for yards and the necessary sidings, switches, &c.

Aircraft Production.

Deliverles of elementary training planes to June 8 were 4,495.

Deliveries of advance training planes to June 8,820.

The average weekly production of ac-vanced training planes during April was 22; during May 45; week ended June 8, 78.

8, 78.

To June 8, 285 combat planes were delivered. The weekly average of this type of machine in April was 5; in May 38 and for the week ended June 8, 80.

Six thousand eight hundred and eighty training engines were delivered to June 8.

June 8.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three advanced training engines were delivered to same date.

More than 2,000 Liberty engines nave been delivered to the army and navy. The average weekly production in April 1992 96. in May 143 and in the first week. vas 96; in May 143 and in the first week

was 36; in May 143 and in the first week in June 115.
Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty machine guns were delivered for use on aeroplanes before June 8.

Rifles and Ammunition.

More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in America and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of

this year.

Deliveries of new United States model 1917, the so-called modified Enfield, have passed the million mark. In the few weeks preceding June 1 more than 66,000 rifles were delivered. Sufficient rifles are being received to equip an army division every three days.

Ordnance Supplies.

As to machine guns: Heavy Brownings for instruction purposes are in every National Guard camp and National Army cantonment in this country where troops are in training. During May more than 900 of these heavy machine guns were delivered.

More than 1,800 light Browning machine guns were delivered in May.

Probably the most difficult undertaking in the outfitting of an army is the manufacture of heavy artillery. Not only are the forging and machine processes extremely difficult but it has been necessary to create manufacturing facilities for a vast proportion of the programme. Sixteen plants had to be provided for the manufacture of mobile artillery. In practically all cases these plants had to be retooled and in some cases they were built from the ground

up. The same difficulty was met in the up. The same difficulty was met in the design and manufacture of artillery carriages, but the artillery programme is now approaching a point where quantity production is beginning.

Shell Plants in Operation.

The first of four Government owned shell fitting plants has been completed and is beginning to produce. In addition a number of private plants are at

tion a number of private plants are at work loading shells.

Vast as were the privately owned facilities for the manufacture of powder and high explosives the Government has provided additional facilities which are very much larger than those which private enterprises have created.

Ordnance engineers, it seems, are well on their way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery. The problem of motorization of light

on their way to a solution of the prob-lem of the motorization of field artillery. The problem of motorization of light artillery has been a constant factor in slowing up the advance of troops to await the bringing forward of their supporting guns. Tractors have been used by all nations, of course, to hauf heavy pieces along good roads, but they have been unable to develop tractors for hauling light pieces over shell shal-tered ground. On June 3 the Ordnance Department demonstrated a five ton armored artillery tractor, which proved capable of negotiating the most difficult terrain, hauling a 4.7 howitzer, which weighed approximately 9,000 pounds.

Approximately \$90,000,000 are being spent to provide for manufacture of nitrates which are essential in the manufacture of explosives but heretofore have had to be procured in Chile. The building of these plants will add to our powder output, will save large amounts of cargo space and it is supposed after the war will produce nitrate for fertilizing American farms. ing American farms.

Port Facilities in France.

Among the most dramatic stories of the war is that of the development by American engineers and American enterprises of port facilities on the

enterprises of port facilities on the French coast. It is not permissible to say where this development has taken place, but the scope of it may be judged by the fact that it would be possible to handle during the month of July a maximum of 750,000 tons at the ports of the American Army in France. It was necessary before troops of the American Expeditionary Force could be landed to send an organization of foresters into the woods of France, to send sawmills after them, to cut down trees, to shape them into timbers and to build them into docks in order that our troops might leave their ships. Large as this work was and fast as the flow of troops has been accelerated the facilities for dockage have kept pace with the shipments of troops and supplies.

Morale of the Army.

Consensus of opinion is that drunkenness in the army is completely under control, both in the United States and in France. Gen. Pershing states: "As there is little beer sold in France men who drink are thus limited to the light native wines used by all French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way."

You may travel for weeks in France without seeing an intoxicated American soldier. In the Congressional Record on or about March 31 there is reprinted the statement of a journalist in France, beginning:

"Every one is on the water wagon at the American front. During the past month I have been at the front daily and often twice a day, seeing thousands of American soldiers. In that time I saw exactly one man drunk and one other who was under the influence of liquor."

The Third Assistant Secretary of War in ten days at a National Army camp adjacent to "Chicago saw two men intoxicated.

There is no permanent military camp

men intoxicated.

There is no permanent military camp in the United States with a red light district in its vicinity.

The Commission on Classification of

Personnel reports that a surprisingly large proportion of recruits asked to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military service. If a reply is needed to those who say that the men of the National Army are in camp because they have to be, it is this: That those same managements. same men are going over the top because they want to go.

All Want to Go to France.

A desire among the men in the military service to get to France and to the front is universal. The Secretary of War stated before the Senate Military Committee that he had seen grizzled men of the army turn away from his desk to hide their tears when they were asked to do organization work in America rather than go to France, where the glory of their profession lies. When the Secretary of War started for Europe and was on the ocean he was approached in a number of instances by seamen requesting transfers to the army in order that they might see service which seemed more active and closer to the front. A desire among the men in the mili-

In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies from the "Service of the rear" to "Service of supply" because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shell proof connotation of the word "rear." Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term No Man's Lahd. Our men prefer to call it—and to make it—Yanked Land.

I have written the above in a somewhat intimate and free way both because I know that as to many of these statements full and ample details are in the hands of the committee, and also because I am deeply grateful to the committee for its sympathy and cooperation during all these months, and I wish to express to them in some degree my own happiness and satisfaction as to the results which the War Department has been able to achieve with the cordist support it has received from Congress. Cordially yours, Newton D. Baker. Secretary of War

MSm.

BAKER SEEKS TO END STRIKES IN MILLS

Soldiers for France Must Be Equipped—Asks Endicott to Arbitrate.

BOSTON, July 5.—Secretary of War Baker wrote to Henry B. Endicott, Executive Manager of the State Committee on Public Safety, to-day, say-

mittee on Public Safety, to-day, saying:

"Will you be good enough to use your good offices to adjust the dispute between employers and textile workers in Lowell, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Pawtucket, R. I., in order that soldiers, who are so rapidly being sent to France, may be properly equipped. It is vital that maximum production in New England textile industries be resumed at the earliest possible date."

The suggestion of Mr. Endicott as arbitrator was made by the Executive Committee of the textile union and was approved by the general council at a meeting in Lowell to-day. John Golden, President of the union, said this was final and represented the position of union leaders and employees.

C. P. Baker, Chairman of the Lowell Mill Treasurers' Association, said the association had formally requested the National War Labor Board to take charge of the situation, and that it could take no action in reference to Secretary Baker's request while this was before the board.

SENATORS SAY SOLDIERS' MAIL IS BEING NEEDLESSLY DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.-The Senate to-day adopted a resolution by Senator Sutherland of West Virginia, Republican, asking the Secretary of War and the Postmaster General to war and the Postmaster General to advise the Senate regarding the movement of mail to and from American troops abroad and the steps being taken to improve the service. Senator Johnson of California, Republican, characterized the present service as "shameful" and said that transportation of mail to the front now requires a month.

More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in the United States and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of this year.

During May more than 900 heavy Browning machine guns and more than 1,800 light Brownings were delivered.

American engineers have so increased the port facilities of France that during this month it will be possible to handle 750,000 tons at the ports used by the American army.

These are some of the more striking accomplishments in war preparations during the last fourteen months. They are enough to demonstrate the efficiency that has been reached and to dispel any gloom which the troubles of the earlier period of the war may have created. America has struck her stride, and will go forward swiftly and surely to victory. The resolution of congratulations to the War Department, which the House committee on military affairs passed upon consideration of Secretary Baker's letter, will be approved by the public generally.

Growth of the Army.

In compliance with the request of Chairman Dent, of the House committee on military affairs, Secretary Baker has written a letter sketching what has been accomplished since the advent of the United States into the war toward organizing, arming and equipping the American army. It is a splendid record, encouraging to every patriotic citizen and inspiring the conviction of triumph.

In fourteen months the army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men. As has been shown in previous official statements from the Secretary of War, practically half of the present military force is now in France.

The stupendous task of providing supplies for the army is indicated by the purchases made by the quartermaster corps. Some of these are: Horses and mules, 339,593; shoes, 27,249,000 pairs; cotton undershirts, 48,922,000; denim cloth, 103,028,000 yards, and wool stockings, 104,333,000 pairs.

The health of the American soldiers has been conserved and protected most efficiently. In 1898 the death rate per thousand in the army was 20.14, in 1900 it was 7.78 and in 1916 it was 5.13. For the week ended June 7 of this year the death rate per thousand among all troops -regulars, national army and national guard-in the United States was 3.16.

Army hospitals in the United States on June 5 contained 72,667 beds, and new construction now under way will increase this capacity to 87,844 beds. In France hospital facilities have been and are being organized which will provide beds equal to 5 to 10 per cent of the number of men in the American forces. The number of officers in the medical corps has been increased from 900 to 24,000 and the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,000.

American engineers have constructed hundreds of miles of railway in France. More than 22,000 standard gauge and 60 C. M. freight cars and 1,600 standard gauge and 60 C. M. locomotives have been sent to France.

The aircraft program is proceeding most encouragingly. Up to June 8 6,880 elementary training planes and 2,133 advanced training planes were delivered, more than 2,000 Liberty engines have been delivered to the army and navy and 37,250 machine guns have been delivered for use on aeroplanes.

25,000 STUDE

Nation Asks Its Young Women to Enroll for Training in American Hospitals.

WASHINGTON. July 3.—With the nation's reserve of trained nurses depleted through the calling of thousands for service in military and naval hospitals both abroad and in the United States, it has become necessary to call immediately for 25,000 student nurses for training in American hospitals.

The following call for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five was issued to-day jointly by Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, of the United States Army; Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service; H. P. Davison, chairman War Council American Red Cross; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, and Anna Howard Shaw, chairman Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense:

"Across the sea, from France, with every closing day of the heroic struggle of our fighting men, there comes a more imperative call to the women of America to assume their full share of responsibility in winning this world war for the right of men, women and nations to live their own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme

own fortunes.

own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme necessity for at least 25,000 women of character, intelligence and education to fill the gaps in our hospital staffs caused by the calling of many thousands of skilled nurses to the fighting front.

"The Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board and the Women's Committee of the Council of antional Defense therefore unite in an earnest appeal for 25,000 young women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five to enroll in what shall be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

"The enrollment will begin on

serve. "The enrollment will begin

"The enrollment will begin on July 29, 1918. Those who register in this volunteer body will engage to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to be assigned to training schools in civilian hospitals or to the army nursing school and begin their course of study and active student nursing.

"Acting on the urgency of the need, the State divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, are requested through their local units, to enroll the 25,000 women needed. We ask the women of America to support us in our further effort not to lower American hospital standards, and to give us the practical assurance of their support by going to the nearest recruiting station established by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense on or after July 29 and enrolling in the United States Student Nurse Reserve."

american U

By Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

When the Imperial German Government undertook to dominate the world by the power of military conquest it brought a new challenge to the United States of America. We had learned, under Lincoln, that this nation could not endure "half slave and half free."

The aggressions of imperial Germany have warned us that the world cannot continue "half slave and half free"; that we cannot preserve our peace and freedom unless we help to bring peace and freedom to the other peoples of the earth; that we cannot maintain our own rights and liberties if we allow even little Belgium to be deprived of hers.

In that sense this Independence Day of 1918 is the promise and augury of an Independence Day for all mankind. We are fighting for our own national life, but the victory in which we share will save the life of democracy in Europe and in Africa and Asia, no less than in America.

We have declared for the self-determination of all peoples, for their freedom and independence. And on this Independence Day we celebrate that declaration as much as ours of 1776.

FAVOR U.S. OWNERSH

Baker, Daniels and Burleson Cal for Telegraph Control.

BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEI

Recommend Immediate Enactment Albed , vneblst , busil bedquests Sni of Law as War Measure.

Committee to Prepare Report Today. Fight to Be on Time Limit-Not Much Delay Expected—Burleson

Most of the small explosions were tanks of oleum, ing slow headway toward the glant

to the picric acid plants and were mak-At midnight the flames had eaten in-

railroad tracks. tered together on the south side of the acid is handled. All of these are clusaway are four plants in which pictic Beyond them only a hundred yards plants in which nitric acid is handled. orlginated. Next to them are six plants, in the first of which the flames There are three of the "T N T"

and laboratories. fifteen buildings, including the offices the plant, which is made up of about jury, were confined to the east side of to workmen who escaped without in-Both fire and explosions, according

the way. a delay before the ambulances were on had tied up all the phone lines, causing the explosion, a few minutes earlier, who could be spared. The shock of the ambulances and all the policemen ters in the form of a request for all to the city. It reached police headquarbrought the first word of the accident A telephone message from Split Rock

Calls for Ambulances.

faces." go. It knocked us both down on our the foot of it when the big blast let lives down the hill. We were just at coming, and we turned and ran for our "We knew that a big explosion was

enough water to be of any use. but could do little good. There wasn't inside the building. We tried the hose and little explosions kept letting go thick it was impossible to see much, ed to help him. The smoke was so "Russo grabbed's hose. I endeavor-

Goodfellow said: Of their efforts to subdue the flames

them to building No. 1. plant, when the cry of "fire" called low were analyzing samples in the James Russo and Arthur C. Goodfel-

breast. carrying a tiny kitten clutched to her Workmen and their families fled

Flee Across Fields.

the plant in half, across the railroad tracks which divide were blown to the roofs of buildings

The request was granted. make motions to quash the indictments. the attorney saked time in which to placed on the "after the war" calendar, ed eseso rish and rather sint rot tent Big Camps for In reply to a suggestion by the court

Story, indicted for conspiracy, neither for her two sons, Sterling and Allen Pleas of not guilty were also entered with the collection of war relief funds. larceny and conspiracy in connection

dictments pending against her, charged not guilty today to the four intional Emergency Relief Society, plead-Cumming Story, president of the Na-Mew York, July 2.-Mrs. William

to Be Asked. Quashing of Charges Sons Plead Similarly.

BY MRS. STORY NOT GUILTY, PLEA

bombardment raid." his brilliant conduct in "a distant night Jacques de Lesseps is mentioned for

pilot who has downed three enemy day. Parsons is cited as "an excellent were printed in the official journal tois mentioned in official citations which a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, Edwin Parsons, of Springfield, Mass.

distinguished service," Aero Club of America "for valor and the foreign service committee of the have been awarded a war medal by Brookline, Mass., American aviators, Paris, July 2.—Sergt. Frank L. Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., and First Lieut. David E. Putnam, of

American Fliers Honored.

John McArthur, Buffalo, N. Y. William J. Hoover, of Hartsville, S. C.; Alfred A. Grant, Denton, Tex., and bringing down the German planes are The American pilots credited with

was like a sieve. another cut a strut, while the fuselage times; one bullet grazed the gas tank, One of these had been struck thirteen holes in the machines which returned. was evidenced by the numerous bullet far. The nature of the engagement and they have not been heard from so machines of the patrol were missing, their field they found that two of the When the Americans returned to

mans made off hurriedly. brought into play. Finally the Ger-The fighting was fast and furious and all kinds of maneuvers were

crashing earthward. minutes of each other, the planes three enemy machines within a few tracers go through the fusilage of disappear, but three American pilots across fields in indescribable confus-have reported that they observed ion. A woman, hysterical, was seen American pilot, go into a dive and one of the Mieuports, driven by an Was stotsiva nacitican aviators saw

Enemy Planes Seen to Fall.

distance of a mile.

sevelt Urges ste in government service, it was ex-

ted Conversion to Need Should Be Adopted Says—Foresees -Germanism.

y Star publishes the following editorial: A GREAT PUBLIC DUTY. ROOSEVELT.

be a year, so as to avoid super-ficiality.

Urges Giving of Credits.

Credit should be given the graduates of certain scholastic institutions or individuals who speedily attain a high degree of proficiency, and for them the time of service could be shortened. All officers or other candidates for officers' training schools would be chosen from among the best of the men who had gone through the training, without regard to anything except their fitness.

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This would represent the embodiment in our army of the democratic principle which insists upon an equal chance for all, equal justice for all, and the need for leadership, and therefore for special rewards for leadership. The industrial training could be so shaped as to emphasize the need that hard workers who are efficient should become in a real sense partners in industry and that insistence upon efficiency should be accompanied by a fair division of the rewards of efficiency and by insistence that the work should be made healthful and interesting so that its faithful performance would be a matter or pride and pleasure.

Wants Camps Made Permanent.

Wants Camps Made Permanent.

At this moment our training camps are huge universities, huge laboratories of fine American citizenship. Let us make them permanent institutions. They develop both power of initiative and power of obedience; they inculcate self-reliance and self-respect. They also inculcate respect for others and readiness for discipline, which means readiness to use our collective power in such shape as to make us threefold more efficient than we have been.

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To make these camps permanent training schools for all our young men would mean the greatest boon this nation could receive. (Copyright, 1918, the Kansas City Star.)

not believe they will strike if there is necessity for continuous operation of these lines. The Western Union Telegraph Company does 75 per cent of the telegraph service and as the Secretary of War says it would be disastrous if a strike occurred. The mere suggestion of it ought to move us all to take whatever step we can to prevent it."

"Why is there an emergency now for taking control?" asked Representative Hamilton, of Michigan.

"There are two reasons," answered uoisiaip seques equipment of the second of the s

land States, in whose ranks were rep- two miles, drove the Germans down a plant collapsed, and burning timbers

Baker, Daniels and Burleson Call for Telegraph Control.

BEFORE

Recommend Immediate Enactment of Law as War Measure.

Committee to Prepare Report Today. Fight to Be on Time Limit-Not Much Delay Expected—Burleson Opposed to Any Union Affiliated With Outside Organizations—Calls Strike Compelling Reason.

Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines was advocated yesterday by three cabinet members before the House interstate commerce committee, in a hearing upon the Aswell resolution authorizing President Wilson to assume immediate control of these agencies of communication. Secretaries Daniels and Baker and Postmaster General Burleson strongly recommended immediate enactment of the resolution as a war measure and went on record in favor of government ownership as a permanent policy.

With the exception of Postmaster General Burleson, the cabinet officers said they were not impelled by the thought of preventing the strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph company in recommending government control at this time. Mr. Burleson, however, said the prevention of the strike was a compelling reason for immediate action. All denied that the subject had been discussed by the cabinet or that any concerted action had led to the introduction of the resolu-

Some Opposition Expected.

Leaders in both houses expressed the opinion that the legislation could be passed without great delay, though some opposition from members opposed to further grant of power to the executive branch was to be expected.

The House committee after hearing the three cabinet officers arranged to meet today to prepare a report on the Aswell resolution, which has been indorsed by President Wilson. The prineipal fight is expected over the question of a time limit for government operation. A limit was suggested in the committee yesterday and was opposed by all three of the witnesses.

Hitch in the Program.

What promised to be a hitch in the program for expediting the legislation developed in the House during the day, but later was cleared up.

Representative Gordon moved that the Aswell resolution be taken from the commerce committee and referred to the military committee, since it was proposed as a military necessity. The motion was carried without opposition, but upon hearing a statement by Chairman Sims, of the commerce committee, the House reversed

The military committee considered a resolution by Representative Lunn of New York, similar to that of Representative Aswell, but providing specifically for the operation of the communication systems as far as possible under the plan applied to railroads.

Attitude of Republicans.

Pronounced opposition to government ownership and considerable opposition to government control at this time was shown in the committee yesterday. Representative Esch, Republican, ranking minority member of the committee, indicated that the Republicans will stand as a unit in favor of limiting government control to the war They took the same position on the bill for government control of the railroads.

Undoubtedly the threat of a strike Monday by the Western Union operators is a strong inducement for early action upon the resolution by the commerce committee. It cannot be stated definitely now, however, that favorable action will be taken on the resolution. There are several members on the committee who think the matter was brought up at this time for no other reason than to force government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines, and they will insist that this should not be done under the guise of a war measure.

Baker Heard First.

All these phases of the matter were brought out in the hearing given to the three cabinet officers, Secretary Baker appearing first, and then being followed by Secretary Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson.

Mr. Burleson flatly expressed opposition to permitting telegraphers to join a union if the lines are taken over

by the government. "It goes without saying that the President ought to have power to take over and operate these lines," said Secretary Baker, "in order that nothing foreseeable or unforeseeable may arise to interrupt operation. This applies not only to telegraph lines but with equal force to telephone lines. Any in-

"Do you think that the control should be permanent," he was asked by Repre-sentative Doremus.

"If I had my way about it," replied

FAVORUS OWNERSHIP Theodore Roosevelt Urges Retention of Big Camps for Universal Military Training

HOUSE COMMITTEE Lauds President's Reported Conversion to Need of Such Training-Should Be Adopted Once, He Says-Foresees Revival of Pro-Germanism.

> Kansas City, July 2 .- The Kansas City Star publishes the following editorial: THE PERFORMANCE OF A GREAT PUBLIC DUTY. By THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is announced from Washington that the President has been converted to the need of universal military training of our young men as a per-manent policy. This is excellent. If this policy is forthwith incor-porated into our laws it will rep-resent an immense national ad-

resent an immense national advance.

In the first place, it will guarantee us against a repetition of the humiliating experiences of the last four years, when our helpless refusal to prepare invited Germany's attack upon us, and then forced us to rely entirely upon our allies to protect us from that attack, while for over a year we slowly made ready to defend ourselves. In the next place, it will immeasurably increase the moral and physical efficiency of the young men who are trained and fit them both to do better for themselves and to perform in better fashion the tasks of American citizenship. Finally, it is essential that the policy should be adopted now while we are at war, and therefore while our people are awake to the needs of the situation.

Fears Revival of Pro-Germanism

Fears Revival of Pro-Germanism

As soon as peace comes there will be a revival of the pro-German or other anti-American leaders and of the silly clamor of the pacifists, all of whom will with brazen folly again reiterate that preparedness ends with war and that anyhow all war can be averted by signing scraps of paper. The adoption at once o fthe policy of obligatory universal military training will be the performance of a great public duty. For three years the foremost advocates of this policy have pointed out that it can be advantageously combined with a certain amount of industrial training.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this element of industrial training will be incorporated in the law. Of course, in such case the length of service with the colors in the field, aside from preliminary training in the higher school grades, ought to

be a year, so as to avoid super-ficiality.

Urges Giving of Credits.

Credit should be given the gradu-

Credit should be given the graduates of certain scholastic institutions or individuals who speedily attain a high degree of proficiency, and for them the time of service could be shortened. All officers or other candidates for officers' training schools would be chosen from among the best of the men who had gone through the training, without regard to anything except their fitness.

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This would represent the embodiment in our army of the democratic principle which insists upon an equal chance for all, equal justice for all, and the need for leadership, and therefore for special rewards for leadership. The industrial training could be so shaped as to emphasize the need that hard trial training could be so shaped as to emphasize the need that hard workers who are efficient should become in a real sense partners in industry and that insistence upon efficiency should be accompanied by a fair division of the rewards of efficiency and by insistence that the work should be made healthful and interesting so that its faithful performance would be a matter or pride and pleasure.

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than we have been.

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Secretary Baker, "I would put no time limit on the period of government control."

He said that in his judgment questions of compensating the companies for the use of the lines could be settled by subsequent legislation.

by subsequent legislation.

"Do you think you can control the loyalty of employes better under government control than under private control," he was asked.

The Secretary said he was certain the loyalty of operators could be better determined under government than under private control.

Secretary Daniels took a decided stand in favor of permanent government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines.

"Would you have Congress fix a definite period in this bill within which this control should end in this emergency," persisted Representative Winslow. "What I am trying to get is whether we are being asked to consider one subject of legislation or two."

Of Importance in War.

"I think the period should be left to Congress," replied the Secretary, "al-Congress," replied the Secretary, "although I think personally that government control should last forever."

Discussing the question merely as a war measure, Secretary Daniels said:

"In time of war it is of the highest importance that communication of all

Importance that communication of all kinds should be a government monopoly, including mail, wireless and wire communication. It is the only safe way the government can insure the prompt and secret dispatch of its messages. There have been no serious leaks in our messages, but we are always anxious about it.

"The process of wakes it is the contract of the process of the contract of the process of the contract o

about it.

"The presence of submarines in our waters has increased the necessity for control of all communication. We do all we can to prevent leaks, but we can never be sure that our wireless messages are not being picked up somewhere so that information reaches the enemy."

"Have you ever experienced any difficulty in this regard because of the proximity of Mexico," asked Mr. Esch.

No Positive Proof of Leaks.

"No," said the Secretary. "There have been suggestions to that effect, and that wireless was being used in other coun-tries to give military information, but there has never been any positive proof

of it."
"Do you think Congress should provide for compensating the companie when the government takes them over, he was asked.

he was asked.

"I think that could be left to the future," said Secretary Daniels.

Postmaster General Burleson made a preliminary statement giving his reasons for advocating a permanent policy of government ownership of the telephone and telegraph as a postal function, and in this he was uninterrupted by questions. He said because of his well-known views on this matter, he had refrained from insisting upon such a policy as a purely war measure. But a policy as a purely war measure. But since some one else had brought it up, he said he felt free to bring his in-fluence to bear upon its adoption.

Burleson Director General.

Burleson Director General.

"The President would probably appoint you as director general of communication, would he not?" asked Representative Esch.

"I hope so," said Mr. Burleson, "because I think the postal establishment could conduct it better than any department in the world."

"Would that carry the power of censorship?" asked Mr. Esch.

"Not necessarily, and I will say that I would be opposed, and always have been opposed, to censorship of domestic mails," said Mr. Burleson.

Representative Cooper, of Ohio, a strong union labor man, referred to the threatened Western Union strike and asked the witness if he would favor unionism, which is the issue in the

asked the witness if he would favor unionism, which is the issue in the threatened strike.

"That is a fair question," replied the Postmaster General. "I have never opposed the government employes organizing, but if the telegraph and telephone lines are taken over the employes should not be affiliated with any outside organization. The sole affiliation should be with the government and no outside organization should be allowed to influence their

should be allowed to influence their action." Right to Unionize Denied.

"If the government does take them over," insisted Mr. Cooper, "and the government does not concede their right to unionize, how can the government avert a strike?"

ment avert a strike?"

"I don't attempt to answer that question," the Postmaster General replied,
"but we do not have strikes in the postal service. The telegraph and teletal service. The telegraph and tele-phone employes are patriotic and I do

not believe they will strike if there is necessity for continuous operation of these lines. The Western Union Telegraph Company does 75 per cent of the telegraph service and as the Secretary of War says it would be disastrous if a strike occurred. The mere suggestion of it ought to move us all to take whatever step we can to prevent it."

"Why is there an emergency now for taking control?" asked Representative Hamilton, of Michigan.

"There are two reasons," answered Mr. Burleson. "The first is, I believe, that the telegraph service is breaking down, as evidenced by the sending of important messages, including those of the government, by train messenger. The other reason, and I don't know whether it is true, is that a strike is threatened."

"WHO IS LOONEY NOW?"—AMERICA AT THE FRON

One week ago General March, chief of staff of the American army, publicly, and on his official responsibility said: "We now have 800,000 soldiers in France.'

One week later General March publicly, and on his official responsibility said: "We now have 900,000 soldiers in France."

Six months ago Secretary Baker told the senate "investigating" committee that in 1918 we would have a million men on the firing line. Because he made that statement he was ridiculed by the "constructive critics," some implying that he was deliberately attempting to lull the American people into a sense of false security, and others, more polite on the surface, contenting themselves with the insulting answer that the secretary is such a nincompoop that he didn't know how impossible it would be. "Where are you going to get the transports?" shouted the constructive genius, going off on another tirade against our failure in ship building. And when Secretary Daniels replied that he would be responsible for the transports, the critics ignored the answer and shouted in a chorus—"A million men before 1919? Piffle."

One week ago-800,000 soldiers in France. One week later 900,000 men in France. That means 100,000 sent last week!

And now comes the report from responsible quarters that we will be able to send 200,000 a month henceforth.

And then General March, chief of staff, adds: "We are five months ahead of our schedule!"

We will have a million and a half in France by 1919.

And yet it has not been two months since Nick Longworth, son-in-law of his father-in-law, declared with a sneer on the floor of the house that we did not have the number of troops in France the secretary of war, on his official responsibility, had said we did.

What does this mean?

It is not now necessary to brigade American soldiers with the armies of our allies, and the American troops will be kept together as a unit. an American army in the field holding thirty-nine miles of the line.

Is Lloyd George still "disappointed?" We doubt if he said it but if he did-why? Because we are five months ahead of the schedule agreed upon with his government?

There is probably considerable manufacturing of comments from English leaders for purposes of "constructive criticism" in this country. Within the week we have noted an interview with an English peer in which he conceded that we are doing very well, but insisted that we do not have enough men in France to count. Since when did an army of 900,000 men become a contemptible army?

And General March said something else in his officially authorized statement. He declares that the "most striking" thing that has been accomplished on the western front has been the unified command. That is now generally conceded, outside a few miffed gentlemen like General Robertson in England. "It is the greatest single military achievement of the allies," adds General March.

To whom is the cause indebted for this unified command which is the "greatest single military achievement of the allies?" General March in an official statement which will go to London and Paris, answers:

"This was first advocated by President Wilson and carried through under the president's pressure until unity of command was realized in the appointment of General Foch.

Really those Americans who are ashamed of the record their country has made during the last fifteen months may well take heart and gradually raise their heads from the ground, and stand erect and look the sun in the face and thank God for America. We are sick and tired of these puny "Americans" who spend their time trying to belittle the marvelous, unparalleled achievements of their country.

"900,000 Americans in France to-day."

One million over there before the fourth of July.

And so Baker was an ass when he said six months ago we would have a million there by January 1, 1919. Was he?

Please say it again.

Under the general deficiency passed by the House and expected to be reported to the Senate with no delay by the Appropriation Commitdelay by the Appropriation Committee, the Secretary of War, for official purposes of the War Department, may requisition and take over any building space in any building in the District other than a dwelling house occupied as such or a building being used by another branch of the Government service.

Just compensation is to be paid for such use.

Teachers Allowed Other Work

The committee put into the bill a provision under which public school teachers may accept other Government service from July 15 to Septem-

The bill carries a total of \$992,000,-000.

A feature of it is an additional authorization and appropriation for general housing for war needs of \$50,000,000,

\$50,000,000,
The military establishment receives \$926,000,000, of the total carried in the bill. The District of Columbia has appropriations of \$119,703. The limitation of pay of \$2 per day of skilled laborers and laborers at the Botanic Garden is removed.

For the Bureau of Engraving, the limitations as to the number of delivered sheets of checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work to be executed is increased from 6,000,000 to 6,100,000.

Congress to Authorize Raises.

The committee put into the bill a clause to the effect that no salary or wage in the Government Printing Office shall be increased except on express authority of Congress.

An allowance of \$15,000 is made for a free dispensary to be maintained by the Health Department of the Dis-trict for the treatment of persons suf-fering from tubreculosis and other

diseases.

Provision is made that volunteer services may be accepted for the treatment of patients in this dis-

TUESDAY, JULY 2. 1918.

LIGGETT HEADS NEW FORCE

Three of His Divisions in Cantigny and Chateau-Thierry Sectors.

CAN MEET DRIVE AT PARIS

Washington Believes That the Greatest Blow by the Germans Is Imminent.

NO FEAR FELT BY ALLIES

Announcement That We Have Sent a Million Men Abroad Expected on the Fourth.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-Just as signs are multiplying that a new German offensive is imminent on the west front, it has become known that a complete army corps of American troops is ready to take its place in the line with the French to block any thrust at Paris through the Compiègne region.

Secretary Baker disclosed the fact today that the organization of the first corps under Major Gen. Hunter Liggett had probably been completed, although he made no formal announcement.

"I suspect," the Secretary said in reply to a question, "that several of our divisions are operating together as an army corps under command of General Liggett. Whether any other divisions have been created into an army corps and a tentative army corps com-mander chosen, I have not heard."

Has Three Divisions of Regulars.

It was learned that the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions, all composed of regulars,) commanded by Major Gens. Robert L. Bullard, Omar Bundy, and Joseph T. Dickman, respectively, were included in the 1st Corps and were all in the Chateau-Thierry region or near Cantigny.

The organization plan for a corps calls for six divisions (four combatant and two replacement) with artillery units and other troops. With those the strength of a corps would be nearly 220,-000 men. Undoubtedly, General Liggett has all the elements necessary for his corps, if his organization is complete.

Secretary Baker had no advices today o show that formation of the First Field Army under General Liggett had been completed. General Liggett is regarded as the logical organizer and commander of the First Army, as he was General Pershing's selection for com-mander of the First Corps. The rank of Lieutenant General will probably go with the command.

Resumption of the German offensive now expected momentarily by army officials. General Pershing's reports as well as French and British advices from the front have shown increasing enemy activity day by day, indicating that the Germans are preparing for another

Great Stir on Our Front.

There is a great stir among the Germans before the American lines around Château-Thierry. Part of the drive may be directed against this front in a renewal of the thrust at Paris.

Wit the army corps in the theatre where great events are believed to be impending the expected German thrust assumes new significance. The opinion is general among officers here that the blow now in preparation will be the heaviest yet struck. Unless they mistake the signs, the Germans are getting ready for the crucial stroke in their effort to gain victory by force before the full American fighting power can be brought to bear against them.

The belief of General March, Chief of Staff, that the allied situation is "extremely favorable," as expressed in a carefully weighed statement Saturday, is thought to be shared by the allied leaders.

The speed with which American troops have been rushed to France has proably played a large part in the confidence felt here and abroad, that this new thrust of the Germans will fail of its full objective, as have those that preceded it.

by the Fourth of July more than a million American troops will have been dispatched to Europe, an official announcement to that effect as a part of the Fourth of July celebration is to be

The fact that five American divisions have completed training with the Brit-ish and been restored to General Pershing since March is another sign of the speed with which General Foch is being supplied with fighting man power.

The recent stabbing thrusts of the French and British at the German lines in Flanders and southwest of Complegne are regarded as showing the confidence of the allied leaders in the outcome, although weeks or months of bitter fighting may be ahead.

Our Widening Sectors.

Presumably General Liggett's corps is regarded now as a part of General Pershing's mobile forces as distinct from troops in the army organization which is being built up to take over definite sectors of the battlefront.

The appearance of American troops at five points along the line between St. Mihiel and the Swiss border indicates that this stretch of 150 to 200 miles of front is rapidly becoming Americanized.

The American sector from the vicinity of St. Mihiel to the Moselle River is at present the left flank of the whole sector, which the Americans seem destined to hold when they come fully into posi-tion on the right of the line. If these indications are correct, the

positions on both sides of Château-Thierry and near Montdidier, where the French and British lines join, are held by the American mobile units, thrown in to meet the emergency, created by the German offensive.

M.M. World

CAN'T GIVE LIOUOR TO SOLDIER GUESTS

New Regulation Forbids Host to Furnish Drinks to Army Men in the Home.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Furnishing of liquor to officers and men of the army in private homes is prohibited under new regulations formulated by President Wilson and Secretary Baker and made public tonight by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Dry zones around every camp where as many as 250 men are stationed for more than thirty days also are established.

Oh, It's Tea, Tea, Tea! Writes Meade's Poet In Plea to Baker

CAMP MEADE, Md., July 2.—Lieut. Robert Garland, of the hospital supply depot, has been acclaimed poet laureate of camp. He has written a poetic appeal to Secretary of War Baker for tea. Garland has written vaudeville sketches, plays and many poems. His appeal for tea, however, has made him popular, for the steady coffee diet is not to the liking of all the men. His war-time wail includes six verses, the final one being—

being—
Oh, it's tea, tea, tea—
Please, oh, please, Mr. Baker,
serve us tea;
We will hold your front line

we will rigid, Backed by tea, hot, cold or frigid, For nothing really matters but

For nothing really matters but our tea: From Hamburg to Vienna We will give the Huns Gehenna If at 5 you let us have a cup of tea.

Wash Leviers 7/2/18

PRESIDENT ASKS POWER TO CONTROL ALL WIRE SYSTEMS

Calls on Congress for Emergency Authority Over Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

RESULT OF STRIKE DANGER

Drastic Action Unlikely, However, Unless an Actual Tieup Is Imminent.

RESOLUTION BEFORE HOUSE

Backed by Burleson, Baker, and Daniels-Western Union Head Defies Operators' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1. - President Wilson is determined to prevent a strike on the telegraph systems of the country and is seeking authority for Government control and operation of the telegraph and telephone lines. This authority would be exercised by him should the strike of Western Union operators make such a course necessary.

to a joint resolution for Government control and operation offered by Representative James B. Aswell of Louisiana, and indications are that Congress will be requested to adopt the resolution without delay, so as to clothe the President with full authority to act if a strike

The President has given his approval

ered the advisability of obtaining legislation empowering the President to take control of telegraph and telephone lines in the event that an emergency should arise where such a course was considered necessary to assure prompt communication during the war. Officials of the Department of Justice advised him only recently, when the Western Union controversy began, that there was no low under which he could seize the lines.

While this situation was under discussion Representative Aswell intro-duced a bill aimed to give the President this authority and defining under what terms the controlled companies should be managed by the Government. After he had presented his bill in the house he conferred with President Wilson and members of his Cabinet. At a con-ference last Thursday the bill was altered into a resolution merely giving the President authority to take over the lines, if he desired to exercise such authority, and was introduced by Mr. Aswell at the request of the President.

Will Act Only in Emergency.

At that time it seemed apparent to President Wilson that it wight become necessary for the Government to act promptly to prevent paralysis in wire communication. The Administration, it isunderstood, does not desire to actually take over the lines and operate them, unless there should be a strike, and an uncompromising dispute between employes and employers. The attitude of the President is to obtain legislation which will give him full power to deal with such a situation, and whether he exercises it depends, according to his advisers, upon developments in the dispute now pending over the refusal of the Western Union to permit its telegraph operators to join the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

The resolution, which has the President's approval and that of members of dent's approval and that or memoers of his Cabinet, merely provides the en-abling machinery. While it might be properly employed as the preliminary legislative move to assuming control and operation of the nation's telegraph and telephone systems, such a course is not fully decided upon. It is understood that the President does not desire to exercise the authority sought in the resolution unless conditions force him to

The resolution reads as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

To insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems, to guard the secrecy of war dispatches and prevent communications between public enemies:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President, if in his discretion it is deemed desirable, in order to insure their continuous operation, or to guard the secrecy of military and Governmental communications, or to prevent communication by spies and other public enemies thereon, or for other military or public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems, and operate the same subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under Federal control.

Prepare for Quick Action.

In the face of the impending strike the House Committee on Interstate and cannot be avoided. A strike of union operators employed by the Western Union has been ordered for July 8.

The Administration has long considthe resolution. Members of the commit tee had not been advised of the President's atitude in advance of the meet ing, and after two sessions the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning. Members of the committee declined to act upon it until interested persons, the author of the resolution, Posmtaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Baker had appeared and justified the need of such legislation. The disposition in the committee was not to oppose the President if he actually desired power to take over the lines, but many members of the committee were clearly opposed to Government control at this time. They said that such a step now would seem to be resorted to chiefly to settle a labor dispute.

Letters approving the resolution writ-ten by Presient Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson, an Secretaries Dan-iels and Baker, were read to the com-mittee by Chairman Sims. Presient Wilson wrote the following letter to Chairman Sims:

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The White House,
Washington, June 29, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Sims:
Thank you for consulting me about the inclosed. I indorse entirely the inclosed letter from the Postmaster General, which I herewith return and think that the reasons are stated by him truly and comprehenvisely.
Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
To Hon. Thetus W. Sims.
Postmaster General Eurleson's letter.

Postmaster General Burleson's letter follows:

Office of the Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1918.

Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Chairman,

Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce, House of Representa-

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

My Dear Mr. Chairman:

Answering your inquiry requesting my opinion as to the desirability and advisability of the immediate passage of the Aswell joint resolution H. R. 809, giving the President power "If in his discretion it is deemed desirable" to assume control of the communicating systems by electricity "in order to insure their continuous operation" during the occasion of the war, and "to guard the secrecy of military and Governmental communications, or to prevent communication by sples and other public enemies." I beg to say that such power and discretion to act seems imperative to safeguard public interests.

At this moment paralysis of a large part of the system of electrical communication is threatened with possible consequences prejudical to our military preparations and other public activities, that might prove serious or disastrous. We are reminded that there is not a nation engaged in the war that entrusts its military or other communications to unofficial agencies.

I deem it therefore my duty not

communications to unorricate countries.

I deem it therefore my duty not merely to approve but to urge the passage of the resolution, in order that the President may act, if necessary to safeguard the interests of the country during the prosecution of the war.

Respectfully.

(Signed) A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Indorsed by Baker.

Secretary Baker wrote as follows:

War Department,
Washington, July 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Sims: I thought it both expedient and wise that the President schould have conferred upon him the powers which he is given under the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 309. Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

To the Hon. Thetus W. Sims,
House of Representatives.

Secretary Daniels sent this letter to Chairman Sims:
The Secretary of the Navy.

exercised in a srious emergency, there will be no opposition to granting it. On will be no opposition to granting it. On the other hand, judged by the present attitude of some members of the committee such authority will be granted most unwillingly if it is the first move in the direction of taking over and operating the telegraph and telephone companies during the war.

It is generally believed that the latter policy is in the minds of certain members of his Cabinet. Postmaster General Burleson, who might be expected to be the Director General of the systems, appeared in the House after the resolution had ben considred by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The best information available tonigh is that the President himself merely wants emergency authority, but radical members of his party and Mr. Burleson are eager to have the lines brought under Government control and operation during the war as a forerunter to a fixed peace policy. Mr. Burleson has recommended such a policy for the last two years, arguing that these organizations are an integral part of the postal systems and should be controlled by the Government in the United States as they are in other countries.

The exact intention of the Administration could not be definitely learned. But the outstanding thing is that President Wilson conferred for more than an hour with Representative Aswell and advised the pressing of his resolution, going so far as to recommend it, which course was followed by members of his Cabinet. This gives the resolution the approval of the President, but even the author of the resolution is unable to say whether the President desires to exercise the authority sought in the resolution and follow it up immediately with other legislation empowering him to make contracts with the companies, as was dope when the railroads were taken over.

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Opinion was divided as to the policy of the Administration. Republicans for the most part were inclined to believe that the Government did not desire to that the Government did not desire to assume another burden at this time, and they argued that the President wanted legal power only to act if a strike should make it necessary to do so. Democrats who are regarded as close to the Administration suggested that it was the first step to taking over the systems during the war, and they were very much depressed, because if the President desired immediate action the recess of six weeks, which Congress was about to take, would go a-glimmering.

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"My purpose in introducing the resolution was to give the President full authority to act in any emergency that may arise," said Mr. Aswell. "The emergency. I think, has now arisen. The Executive of every country at war has control of the telegraph and telephone systems, and our systems should be taken over immediately to assure the

taken over immediately to assure the proper conduct of the war. The calling of the strike accentuates the necessity of taking over the lines.

Sees Increase of Service.

To the Hon. Thetus W. Sims, House of Representatives.

Secretary Daniels sent this letter to Chairman Sims:

The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, July 1, 1918, My Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have received your letter of June 28 asking my opinion as to the desirability and advisability of the immediate passage of House joint resolution No. 309: "To insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems to guard the serecy of war dispatches, and prevent communications between public energies," I believe that such a resolution is of high military importance, and that during this period of war the Commander in Chief of the Army and any ought to have the power to takeguals of lines, can release most of the graph, telephone, marine cable, or radio systems, and operate the same subject to those conditions of law, so to steam railroads while under Federal onto.

It was found absolutely necessary early in the war to take control of radio systems, and I think it is almost as important that the President should have the power to control all methods of communication. Sincerely ours. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

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Must Fly Them Across.

build this year. 000,000 tons more than this country will by shipping them across the ocean. I meant 5,000,000, for 2, 50,000 motors by Jan. 1, 1915, and nave them darkening the skies of Berlin before this year's Summer was over. I gropped to think what it meant to put this number of airplanes into Europe by shipping them across the ocean. It

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Prepare for Quick Action.

In the face of the impending strike the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was suddenly called together by Chairman Sims to consider the resolution. Members of the committee had not been advised of the President's atitude in advance of the meeting, and after two sessions the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morn-Members of the committee declined to act upon it until interested persons, the author of the resolution, Posmtaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Baker had appeared and justified the need of such legislation. The disposition in the committee was not to oppose the President if he actually desired power to take over the lines, but many members of the committee were clearly opposed to Government control at this time. They said that such a step now would seem to be resorted to chiefly to settle a labor dispute.

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The exact intention of the Administration could not be definitely learned. But the outstanding thing is that President Wilson conferred for more than an hour with Representative Aswell and advised the pressing of his resolution, going so far as to recommend it, which course was followed by members of his Cabinet. This gives the resolution the approval of the President, but even the author of the resolution is unable to say whether the President desires to exercise the authority sought in the resolution and follow it up immediately with other legislation empowering him to make contracts with the companies, as was dope when the railroads were taken over.

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taken over immediately to assure the proper conduct of the war. The calling of the strike accentuates the necessity of taking over the lines.

Sees Increase of Service.

"The economic significance of the step proposed by this resolution is astounding. If I were to say that putting the flag on the railroads of the United States, as the President has done, enables him to move twice as many tons of freight without additional employes, I should be making a gross misstatement of the Possibilities, great as the possibilities of improvement actually are. But when I make the same statement as to the results of the unification of the telegraph and telephone wires, I am making an understatement of the facts. The Government, by the unification of these lines, can release most of the employes of the telegraph companies by sending telegrams over the telephone wires, as is done successfully in other countries where these facilities are under Government control. Telephone wires are better than telegraph wires, and are susceptible of use for both telephone and telegraph communication simultaneously.

"The War Department is in grave need of trained telegraphers, telephonists, and electrical men. If the telegraph and telephones be combined, at least 10,000 telegraphers would be released at once for the military service. Moreover, it is necessary to control the wires in order to prevent their use for traitorous purposes, as all other helligerents are now doing. At present there is nothing to prevent a spy sending a telegram to El Paso, Texas, which, being received by a confederate there, can be carried across the river into Mexico and then transmitted to Germany. The Imperial German Government prevents this sort of thing by controlling its own wires and furnishing its own employes who censor all code and doubtful matter. At present in this country there is no check whatever on theraitorous use of the telegraph wires, which in other belligerent countries are postal instrumentalities of communications.

"The Postal Telegraph Company, with few exceptions, duplicates the Western Union and could give all of its employes immediately to the Government for its service, and the Western Union, when its messages have been shifted to the military service. It is an understatement tounding. If I were to say that putting the flag on the railroads of the United States, as the President has done, en-

Yearly Cost \$450,000,000.

Officials said today that there were about 500,000 miles of telephone and telegraph lines in the country and that the cost of operation under private management was about \$450,000,000. Those who have investigated the subject for the Government say that under a unified system and Government control both systems could be operated at a saving of from 25 to 35 per cent. It is estimated that the capital involved exceeds \$14,000,000,000.

Fear was expressed by members of Congress that if the Government took over the telephones farmers' lines and mutual telephone companies operating in rural districts would be injured as the short-line railroads have been since by the Government. agement was about \$450,000,000.

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STAR, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918. THE INDIANAPOLIS

Baker Friendly to Hearst.

Dr. James A. Scherer, chief field agent of the state councils section of the Council of National Defense, has resigned from that body rather than to comply with Secretary Baker's order that all representatives of the national council shall refrain from further criticism of the loyalty of the Hearst newspapers, and his letter of resignation, addressed to Secretary Baker, chairman of the council, is a scorcher.

The Council of National Defense was created by act of Congress nearly a year ago, and Dr. Scherer, who is president of Throop College of Technology and also a member of the industrial service department of the emergency fleet corporation, anxious to be of further service, volunteered to render aid (at a dollar a year) under the council, and was made field agent. As a Californian he had previously condemned the course of the two Hearst papers in that state for their effort to endanger the relations of this country with Japan.

In his recent work he has seen evidences of their influence and has repeatedly denounced them publicly, for though Hearst professes to have changed his attitude since the United States entered the war, Dr. Scherer declares, as Col. Roosevelt and many others do, that' he is still pursuing with his string of papers a subtle and insidious propaganda for impeding our winning of the war and for the promotion of an inconclusive peace in Germany.

A few days ago Dr. Scherer was visited by one Kellogg, a representative of a Hearst paper, to ask, at the request of Mr. Hearst, why Scherer disliked him and to urge that since Hearst now supports the administration, he is wholly loyal. Scherer informed his visitor that the only way he could be shut up as a member of the council would be to have him put out. Kellogg then went to the War Office and Mr. Scherer and others who have offended in the same way have been informed officially that they must not indulge in discriminatory remarks as to the relative value of newspapers.

Dr. Scherer reviews all these facts in his letter of resignation addressed to Secretary Baker, as chairman of the council, and says in commenting on the order:

order:

The language is diplomatic, but there can be no doubt as to its meaning. Mr. Hearst, who, for the sake of scandalmongering pennies, habitually assails individuals in his great group of Examiners and other peep-Tom newspapers—Mr. Hearst now seeks to creep under the skirts of the administration when an individual assails his newspapers for disloyalty, not to the administration, indeed, but to the government itself as involved in the greatest war in our history; and, apparently, the skirt is uplifted to receive him. I resign and so retain my freedom of speech and my right to keep the oath I took on entering the council—to give absolute allegiance to the government.

In the course of his letter Dr. Scherer

In the course of his letter Dr. Scherer refers to the dangers of an inconclusive peace - a subject on which he has frequently spoken publicly in warning. He predicts that some time Germany will make a plausible peace proposal. It will of course be a camouflage war move, he declares. Germany may offer to yield Belgium and even to pay some indemnity and will indeed yield anything ex cept the Pan-Germanic empire which she now holds, extending from the North Sea to Bagdad. Germany's policy will be elastic in the West and adamant in the East. "When this hour comes," says Scherer, "every England - hater, every secret or open pro-German, every

half-baked Socialist, every weak-kneed sister in trousers or petticoats will clamor for the acceptance of the German proposal; or, at least, for a council of the nations at which Germany can get the powers about the table and juggle the cards. At the same time the twelve or fourteen great dailies, owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst, will let out a strident blast for stopping bloodshed - in other words, a peace 'made in Germany.' "

This letter of Dr. Scherer's was "open" and given to the public by him, as was proper. Doubtless it will have no effect on the chairman of the Council of Defense, but it shows plainly enough if the facts are as alleged, that the Hearst papers, with their pretended loyalty, have a strong pull with the administration. An organization of New York women whose purpose is to act as an auxiliary body to the Council of Defense, has as one of its purposes the fighting of the disloyal press by the simple feminine process of refusing to buy goods of the persons who advertise in such papers, but if the disloyal press is sacred to the administration these women may find it safer to act as individuals rather than as an organized society.

activitive (N /a) SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1918

Political Significance Attached to Reception in Home of Chiltons

CAPITAL CITY CHIT CHAT

Regular Fight on Between the Municipality and Public Utilities

Charleston, W. Va., July 13 .- Secretary Baker's visit to Nitro and this city Thursday was the excuse for a gathering of the democratic clans and there was a large number of the faithful here from the southern section of the state, while the central and the northern section, as far as Parkersburg, were also repre-

It did not appear to be for any other purpose than to meet with the cretary and have a pleasant with him, yet every one of them were guests at the reception given for Mr. Baker at the Chilton home in ginia street, and it was noticed dur-ing the day and evening that several hotel conferences were held during which matters of moment in the campaign now going on are supposed to have been discussed.

Of course the visit of Secretary Baker had no significance other than

he was to make an inspection of the big smokeless powder plant but there is no doubt but that hi accepting of the hospitality of Set ator and Mrs. Chilton will show the so far as he is concerned the admit istration is not averse to the forme senator as a candidate. Later may be that something more significant will come out.



EVENING DAILY

The St. Louis Times

THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME.

Published by The American Press (Incorporated).

President G. A. BUDER Vice President OSCAR E. BUDER

Secretary GEO. S. POLLARD Manager HOMER BASSFORD

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SECRETARY BAKER

Here and there, from time to time, we hear discussion of the next presidential prospect, generally beginning and ending with Mr. Wilson and Mr. McAdoo. We want to make an early prediction that when the Democrats begin to talk of the next nomination they will include the name of Secretary Baker. This thought is based on the certain assumption that the war will be won and the likelihood that Mr. Wilson will want a well-earned rest. In this highly probable event, the name of Baker will loom among the Democrats. His efficiency, in the face of doubt and criticism, has been little short of wonderful. His ability to move one million soldiers to Europe in one year without losing a man by sea peril, his feeding of that force and his accomplished preparation for more men, has been the marvel of the war, an event filled with marvels.

RESIDENT'S SPEECH

MOUNT VERNON, July 4 .- The text of President Wilson's address at the Fourth of July exercises here

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and my fel-

I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our Nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held lefsurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure

It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiriting associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies around us and to conceive anew the purpose that must set men free

"Spoke for All Mankind."

It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting acoot-that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not for themselves and of the material interests which centred in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accoustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose; desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men.

"We Take Our Cue From Them."

And we take our one from them, do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the trustage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation in what shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done

group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which mone can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power-governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and Present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

The Ends We Are Fighting For.

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be

- 1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.
- 2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

Must Enforce Rule of Right.

- 3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracles hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.
- 4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

Cannot Be Achieved by Debate.

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TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

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Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and my fellow citizens:

I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our Nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held leburely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure.

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"Past and Present in Grapple."

This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless

group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and Present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

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There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

- 1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.
- 2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

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These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

Cannot Be Achieved by Debate.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debuting and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority. but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak-speak proudly and with confident hope -of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little offorces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

THE NEW YORK

ARMY HAS PASSED 2 MILLION MARK; 160,400 OFFICERS

Baker Discloses Also That Artillery Production Is Near Quantity Basis.

RUSHING COMBAT AIRPLANES

__2,700 Browning Guns Delivered in May.

115 LIBERTY MOTORS A WEEK

Secretary Lifts Curtain on Many Features of the Department's Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. - Secretary Baker lifted the curtain further today on the achievements of the War Department when he sent a letter to Chairman ment when he sent a letter to Chairman

1. Since April 6, 1917, the regular

Dent of the House Military Committee

army has increased from 5,791 officers disclosing that there were now 160,400 and 121,797 enlisted men to 11,365 officers and 2,010,000 men in the army, as compared to 9,524 officers and 202,510 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to men fifteen months ago.

The Secretary's letter covered nearly every phase of the progress of war preparation, and he produced figures to show the National Army has been created that enough rifles were being turned out to equip a division every three days. A total of 1,300,000 rifles had been produced up to June 1.

He said that 286 combat airplanes had been delivered to June 8 and that these machines were being produced at a rate of 80 a week. Of Liberty motors, more than 2,000 have been delivered, and the weekly rate of production was set at 115.

An interesting section of the report deals with machine guns and artillery. The Secretary says that 900 heavy Browning machine guns and 1,800 of the light type were delivered in May. On June 8 a total of 37,250 airplane machine guns had been turned over to the army

The Secretary said that the artillery program was approaching a point where quantity production was beginning. Sixteen artillery plants had to be built from the ground up after the United States entered the war. Motorizing of fired artillery to minimize delay in getting guns up to the front to support advancing troops is a problem that is being met.

Hundreds of miles of railway for the trasportation of troops and supplies has been constructed in France by army engineers, and 22,000 freight cars and 1,600 locomotives have been produced in this country for use on the doubletrack railroad from the coast to the battlefront.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918. TIMES, THU

in France, Secretary Baker said:

of the zone behind the armies from the 'Service of the Rear' to 'Service of Supply' because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shellproof connotation of the word 'rear.' Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term 'No Man's Land.' Our men prefer to eall it—and to make it— Yankee Land.'

The Secretary defended the morals of the army, saying "one may travel in France for weeks without seeing an in-toxicated American soldier."

Secretary Baker's report was sent to Representative Dent in response to a request from the committee early last Secretary Baker's answer was received this morning and was inserted in the Congressional Record by Mr. Oent. At the same time he sent to Secretary Baker a letter of thanks, accompanied by a message of congratulation from the Output of This Type 80 a Week committee upon the year's accomplish-

Text of the Report.

Following is the report in full: War Department, Washington, June 28, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Dent: I have received your letter of June 27, reminding me that just a year has elapsed since the first American troops were landed in France, and suggesting that I furnish the Committee on Mil-tary Affairs of the House a summary of the development of the military establishment in the fifteen months since Congress declared war against the Imperial German Government. Any such report might go into almost limitless detail. I am happy, however, to have an opportunity to comply with your request and will do so as fully as the compass of a letter will permit.

17,070 officers and 417,441 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in actual service has increased from 4,000 enlisted men to 131,968 officers and 78,560 enlisted men;

Continued on Page Three.

France, Secretary Baker sald: It was necessary to change the name ARMY HAS PASSED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

with an enlisted force of approximately 1,000,000 men.

Th army has increased in fourteen months from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men.

The number of men in France or en route to France, including combatants, medical service, service for supply and all the units which go to make up an entire army, is on July 1 practically 1,000,000 men.

2. Supplies for soldiers: The size of this undertaking may best be seen by these typical purchases by the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918:

HARDWARE AND QUANTITY. Articles and Unit.

Hammers, each	2,567,000
Axes, each	
Files, each 1	
VEHICLES AND HARNESS	3.
Halters, each	1,700,000
Escort wagons	120,000
Combat wagons	26,000
ANIMALS.	

CLOTHING & MATERIAL FOR CLOTHING Shoes, pairs 27,249,000
Boots, (rubber, hip.) pairs 2,340,000
Overshoes, (arctic.) pairs 4,010,000
Cotton undershirts, each 43,922,000
Denim cloth, yards 108,028,000
Stockings, (wool() pairs 104,333,000 3. Health of men in cantonments:

Death Rate Iowered.

The deaths per thousand, from all causes in the regular army of the United States has been as follows:

Vast Hospital Facilities.

Hospital accommodations in France and the United States and supplies therefor:

The bed capacity on June 5 in all department hospitals in the United States was 72,667. New construction now un-Tribune:

On pehalf of The Tribune and the man are the more and the members of its staff we cordially recipious its staff we cordially recipious its staff we cordially recipious and staff of the editor and staff of The celebration in England of Members of the countries, and must case national day markes an egoch in the history of both countries, and must bend to unite still more firmly those bonds of triendably which admiration for the marker of peace have forged. American war, and we are proud that we are tooday and we have forged in a complete in the proud of the marker of the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we are tooday in the man war, and we are proud that we want to the man war and we are tooday in the man war, and we want the man war, and we want to the man war, and we want the man war, and we want to the man war, and we want to the man war, and we want the man war and we want to the man war, and we want to the war, and we want to the man war, and we want to the man war, and we want to the war, and we want to the war, and we want to the w

This is the reply of The New York

and reverges of this destructive war.

Chief of all will be the deliverance of a washing from the menace of a vast mainlifary power controlled by the will collected be ablesting. The first priceless blessing you have in mind when you asy that poth nations hold to be the birthright of self-governing communities. But there is a further required in that the mations hold the beautifies. But there is a further required in that the devernments of the Allies in that the devernments of the Allies in the tesolve to give unconquerable send specifies, which pind the Allies in the area of the proposes and the devernments of the Allies in the tesolve to give unconquerable permaners of the proposes and thinds for a surma. That deeper friendship the dovernments of the happiest sugury of future good relations and of connected to give the happiest sugury of future good relations and of connected the proposes of the principles for which they the dovernments of the happiest sugury of future good relations and of connected the proposes of the principles for which they but may not be principles for a structure good relations and of contrined the proposes of the principles for make lasting the observance of the sating the feature of the principles of the sating the feature of the sating the sating

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66,000 rifles were rifles are being r an army division 7—ORDNANCE LERY, BROW As to machine g guns for instruct every National G ional Army canto where troops are May more than 90 chine guns were of More than 1,800 chine guns were of Trobably the raking in the out the manufacture Not only are the ing processes extra has been mecessar turing facilities for the program. The provided for mobile artillery call cases these tooled, and in stability is met in ufacture of artillary program a point where q beginning.

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Fourth of July Pageant, Hundreds of Bands and to Continue Twelve H

OFFICIAL STAND CH

Mayor's Bid to Army and I ficers Puts Them with He Congressional Gues

When the soldiers, sailors, rines of the United States and turn their eyes left in this Fourth of July parade to salute officers of the army and nav reviewing stand they will al William Randolph Hearst.

Mayor Hylan, who moved the city review over from the star eastern side of Fifth Avenue at fifth Street, where the Mayor's tee had arranged it, to the small across the avenue, which was Mr. Hearst's Congressional gu to it yesterday that the in

tion, a number of work loading she privately-owned facture of powde the Government is facilities which than those which created.

Ordnance enging on the way to a soft the motorizat. The problem of artillery has been slowing the advathe bringing forwguns. Tractors nations, of course along good road unable to develouight pieces over On June 3 the demonstrated a lery tractor, when negotiating the hauling 4.7 How approximately 9. Approximately 5 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 to review the parade. General could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached. Secretary of the Navy Josep 1 could not be reached.

Shorter Trips Than Usual. Thousands Leave New York, but on

BIG EXODUS FROM CITY.

leas, its ensigyement of peoples, its use, of poison gas and flames; its Eiroring the Red Cross badge, its bombing of hosemes and dismases, its leasueses merchant ships, I pledge myself never more the speakers will be Cleveland. Moffett, Dr. S. Dans, Hubbard, Acting Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, and Robert George Patterson, cousin of Ambasasdor Sharpe and recently returned from France.

massacres of the innocent and the help-less, its enslavement of peoples, its use law, its attacks on unfortified towns, financial aid to the German military pol-icy, with its disregard of international "That I may not directly contribute reads as follows:

boycott trade with Germany. The pledge effort to get signatures to a pledge to and in the city today speakers from the American Defense Society will make an Throughout the various army camps

Many More Pledges. American Defense Society Gets

JOIN BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

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TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918. THE NEW YORK With rega

> shellproof connotation of the word 'rear.' Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term 'No Man's Land.' Our men prefer to call it—and to make it—

toxicated American soldier."
Secretary Baker's report was sent to

Representative Dent in response to a

request from the committee early last week. Secretary Baker's answer was re-

ceived this morning and was inserted in

the Congressional Record by Mr. Oent.

At the same time he sent to Secretary

Baker a letter of thanks, accompanied

bya message of congratulation from the

Text of the Report.

My Dear Mr. Dent: I have received your letter of June 27,

reminding me that just a year has elapsed since the first American troops were landed in France, and suggesting

that I furnish the Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs of the House a summary

of the development of the military es-

tablishment in the fifteen months since Congress declared war against the Im-

perial German Government. Any such

report might go into almost limitless detail. I am happy, however, to have an opportunity to comply with your request and will do so as fully as the

and 121,797 enlisted men to 11,365 of-

ficers and 514,376 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service from

3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to

17,070 officers and 417,441 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in actual service has

increased from 4,000 enlisted men to

131,968 officers and 78,560 enlisted men; the National Army has been created

Continued on Page Three.

compass of a letter will permit.

Washington, June 28, 1918.

Following is the report in full: War Department,

ARMY HAS PASSED 2 MILLION MARK; 160,400 OFFICERS

Baker Discloses Also That Ar- The Secretary defended the morals of the army, saying "one may travel in France for weeks without seeing an intillery Production Is Near Quantity Basis.

RUSHING COMBAT AIRPLANES

Output of This Type 80 a Week committee upon the year's accomplish--2,700 Browning Guns Delivered in May.

115 LIBERTY MOTORS A WEEK

Secretary Lifts Curtain on Many Features of the Department's Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3. - Secretary Baker lifted the curtain further today on the achievements of the War Department when he sent a letter to Chairman ment when he sent a letter to Chairman

1. Since April 6, 1917, the regular

Dent of the House Military Committee army has increased from 5,791 officers disclosing that there were now 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 men in the army, as compared to 9,524 officers and 202,510 men fifteen months ago.

The Secretary's letter covered nearly every phase of the progress of war preparation, and he produced figures to show that enough rifles were being turned out to equip a division every three days. A total of 1,300,000 rifles had been pro-

He said that 286 combat airplanes had been delivered to June 8 and that these machines were being produced at a rate of 80 a week. Of Liberty motors, more than 2,000 have been delivered, and the weekly rate of production was set at 115.

An interesting section of the report deals with machine guns and artillery. The Secretary says that 900 heavy Browning machine guns and 1,800 of the light type were delivered in May. On June 8 a total of 37,250 airplane machine guns had been turned over to

The Secretary said that the artillery program was approaching a point where production was beginning Sixteen artillery plants had to be built from the ground up after the United States entered the war. Motorizing of fired artillery to minimize delay in get-ting guns up to the front to support advancing troops is a problem that is being met.

Hundreds of miles of railway for the trasportation of troops and supplies has been constructed in France by army engineers, and 22,000 freight cars and 1,600 locomotives have been produced in this country for use on the double track railroad from the coast to the battlefront.

With regard to the morale of the army in France, Secretary Baker said: "It was necessary to change the name ARMY HAS PASSED of the zone behind the armies from the 'Service of the Rear' to 'Service of Supply' because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

with an enlisted force of approximately 1,000,000 men.

Th army has increased in fourteen months from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men.

The number of men in France or en route to France, including combatants, medical service, service for supply and all the units which go to make up an entire army, is on July 1 practically 1,000,000 men.

2. Supplies for soldiers: The size of this undertaking may best be seen by these typical purchases by the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918:

HARDWARE AND QUANTITY. Articles and Unit. Quantity.

Hammers, each 2,567,000
Axes, each 5,121,729
Files, each 10,870,000 VEHICLES AND HARNESS.

 Halters, each
 1,700,000

 Escort wagons
 120,000

 Combat wagons
 26,000

ANIMALS.

 Shoes, pairs
 27,249,000

 Boots, (rubber, hip.) pairs
 2,340,000

 Overshoes, (arctic.) pairs
 4,010,000

 Cotton undershirts, each
 43,922,000

 Denim cloth, yards
 103,028,000

 Stockings, (wool() pairs
 104,333,000

 3. Health of men in cantonments:

Death Rate Iowered.

The deaths per thousand, from all causes in the regular army of the United States has been as follows:

The death rate per 1,000 among all troops—regulars, national army, and national guard—in the United States for the week ending May 31 was 4.89, and for the week ending June 7, 4.14. The death rate for disease only among all troops in the United States for the week ending June 7 was 3.16, which is still lower than that of the preceding week, (3.2, which was then the record low rate since that of Nov. 2, 1917.

Vast Hospital Facilities.

Hospital accommodations in France and the United States and supplies

The bed capacity on June 5 in all department hospitals in the United States was 72,667. New construction now under way will provide for a total of 87,344 beds. The number of base and general hospitals in this country has increased from seven to seventy-two, and will be further increased. Vast hospital facilities have been organized and are being organized in France, providing beds numbering from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the number of men in the American Expeditionary Force. was 72,667. New construction now un-

Force.

Psychological examinations, of which more than 500,000 have been made, result in the weeding out of about one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the men examined.

amined.

Nutritional surveys, in 270 messes in fifty camps, have resulted in a readjustment of rations and a conservation

Eighty Combat Planes a Wack.

5. Aircraft Proudction: (Training planes, bombing combat planes, and guns therefor; and

production of Liberty engines.)

Deliveries of elementary training planes to June 8, 4,495.
Deliveries of advanced training planes to June 8, 820.
The average weekly production of advanced training planes during April was 22; during May, 45½; week ending June 8, 78.

8, 78.

To June 8, 286 combat planes were delivered. The weekly average of this type of machine in April was 5; in May, 38, and for the week ending June 8, 80. Six thousand eight hundred and eighty training engines were delivered to June 8.

Two thousand one nundred and thirty.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three advanced training engines were delivered to same date.

More than 2,000 Liberty engines have now been delivered to the army and navy. The average weekly production in April was 96; in May, 143, and in the first week of June, 115.

Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty machine guns were delivered for use on airplanes before June 8.

duced in America and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of this year.

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Deliveries of new United States model 1917, the so-called modified Enfield, have passed the million mark. In the two weeks preceding June 1 more than 66,000 rifles were delivered. Sufficient rifles are being received now to equip an army division every three days. 7—ORDNANCE SUPPLIES, ARTILLERY, BROWNING GUNS, &C. As to machine guns, heavy Browning guns for instruction purposes are in every National Guard camp and National Army cantonment in this country where troops are in training. During May more than 900 of these heavy machine guns were delivered.

More than 1,800 light Browning machine guns were delivered in May.

Probably the most difficult undertaking in the outfitting of an army is the manufacture of heavy artillery. Not only are the forging and machining processes extremely difficult, but it has been necessary to create manufacturing facilities for the vast proportion of the program. Sixteen plants had to be provided for the manufacture of mobile artillery cannon. In practically all cases these plants had to be retooled, and in some cases they were built from the ground up. The same difficulty is met in the design and manufacture of artillery carriages, but the artillery program is now approaching a point where quantity production is beginning.

Motorizing Fired Artillery.

Motorizing Fired Artillery.

The first of four Government-owned shell-fitting plants has been completed and is beginning to produce. In addition, a number of private plants are at work loading shells. Vast as were the privately-owned facilities for the manufacture of powder and high explosives, the Government has provided additional facilities which are very much larger than those which private enterprise had created.

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Ordnance engineers, it seems, are well on the way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery. The problem of motorization of light artillery has been a constant factor in slowing the advance of troops to await the bringing forward of their supporting guns. Tractors have been used by all nations, of course, to haul heavy pieces along good reads, but they have been unable to develop tractors for hauling light pieces over shell-shattered ground. On June 3 the Ordnance Department demonstrated a five-ton armored artillery tractor, which proved capable of negotiating the most difficult terrain, hauling 4.7 Howitzer, which weighed approximately \$90,000,000 is being spent to provide for the manufacture of intrates, which are essential in the manufacture of explosives but which heretofore had to be procured from Chile. The building of these plants will add to our powder output, will save large amounts of cargo space, and it is supposed after the war will produce nitrate for fertilizing American farms.

8—Port facilities in France:

Among the most dramatic stories of the war is that of the development by American engineers and American enterprises of port facilities in France:

Among the most dramatic stories of the war is that of the development by American engineers and American enterprises of port facilities in France:

It is not permissible to say where this development has taken place, but the scope of it may be judged by the fact that it would be possible to handle during the month of July a maximum of 750,000 tons at the ports of the American Army in France.

It was necessary before troops of the American Expeditionary Force could be landed to send an organization of foresters into the woods of France, to send knocked down saw mills after them, to cut down trees, to shape them into timbers, and to build them into docks in order that our troops might leave their shi

Justment of rations and a conservation of food.

The number of officers in the Medical Corps has increased from 900 to 24,000; the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,500. These figures, of course, are exclusive of the Sanitary Corps and of the army nurses.

4. Transportation in France:

With the completion of the organization of five new regiments and nincteen battalions of railway engineers there will be over 45,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France. Nine regiments of railway engineers there will be over 45,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France. Nine regiments of railway engineers have been in France since last August.

There have been produced for the railroad operations of the War Department in France more than 1,600 standard guage and 60 C. M. foreight cars, and large as the flow of troops has been accelerated, the facilities for dockage have kept pace with the ship ments of troops and supplies.

Oure an Army of Sober Men.

9. Morale of the army:

Consensus of opinion is that drunkenness in the army is completely under control, both in the United States and France. General Pershing states: "As there is little beer sold in France, men who drink are thus limited to the light native wine used by all French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way."

You may travel for weeks in France without seeing an intoxicated American soldier. In the Congressional Record on a about March 31 there is a reprinted statement of a journalist in France, beginning:

"Every one is on the water wagon at the American front. During the last month I have been at the front daily and often twice a day, seeing thousands of American soldiers. In that time I saw exactly one man drunk, and one other wwo was under the influence of liquor."

The Third Assistant Secretary of War in the days at a National Army camp

The Third Assistant Secretary of War in ten days at a National Army camp adjacent to Chicago saw two men intoxi-cated.
There is no permanent military camp

adjacent to Chicago saw two men intoxicated.

There is no permanent military camp in the United States with a red-light district in its vicinity.

The Commssion on Classification of Personne, reports that a surprisingly large proportion of recruits ask to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military service. If a reply is needed to those who say that the men in the National Army are in camp because they have to be 't is this—that those same men are going wer the top because they want to go.

The desire among men in the military service to get to France and to the front is universal. The Secretary of War stated before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the had seen grizzled men of the army turn away from his desk to hide their tears when they were asked to do organization work in America rather than go to France, where the glory of their profession lies. When the Secretary of War started for Europe and was on the ocean he was approached, in a number of instances, by seamen, requesting transfers to the army in order that they might see service, which seemed more active and closer to the front, might see service, which seen active and closer to the front. seemed more

from the Service of the Rear to Service of Supply, because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shell-proof connotation of the word "rear" Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term No Man's Land. Our men prefer to call it—and to make it—Yankee Land.

I have written the above in a somewhat intimate and free way, both because I know that as to many of these statements full and ample details are in the hands of the committee, and also because I am so deeply grateful to the committee for its sympathy and cooperation during all these months, and I wish to express to them in some degree my own happiness and satisfaction at the results which the War Department has been able to achieve with the cordial support it has received from Congress. Cordially yours.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

NEWS OF OUR STRENGTH ASTOUNDS LONDON

Press Features Report of 1,000,-000 Americans in France-2,500,000 Soon, Says Tardieu.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, July 3.—The announcement from Washington that more than 1,000,-000 American soldiers had been sent to France has been received with greatest enthusiasm here. Although a few persons in well-informed circles were aware how numerous had been the recent arrivals, the average Englishman had no idea that anything like so great a force had been despatched, and the news has come as a very welcome surprise.

The Westminster Gazette says the figures will be "a painful shattering of German illusions," and after pointing to the steady monthly increase in the size of the convoys from 1,718 in May,

1917, to 276,372 last month, it adds: "Nearly every month has shown a progressive advance, but America began to show of what she is capable in March. There are now over a million American troops in Europe and at the present rate of increase a second million should be there in less than another four months. But it is improbable that America will be content even with the speed of reinforcement that she has now attained. The greatest of all mistakes made by Germany will probably in the end prove to be the calculation that America could not make her power effectively felt in Europe.

"The U-boat has absolutely failed in its endeavor to prevent the coming of Americans. The total loss of life by casualties at sea has been no more than 291, an insignificant fraction of 1 per cent. On top of this Secretary Baker reports that 'supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent are by the latest reports adequate.

But it is not only the quantity of the Americans arriving in Europe that is gratifying to the British military authorities, but also the quality. The workmanlike way in which the Americans captured on Monday the village of Vaux has appealed strongly to their British allies. An officer who is thorougly experienced in fighting on the western front had this to say about it in discussing it with THE NEW YORK Times correspondent.

"Your men did jolly well and the staff work was very fine. It was not, of course, a big operation, but it was quite a model in its way and it looks very well for the future of the American Army. It shows that your officers thoroughly understand how to handle their men."

LONDON, July 3, (Associated Press.)
-Secretary Baker's letter to President Wilson, announcing more than a million American soldiers had left the United States for France, was published in the early editions of the London afternoon newspapers under great headlines. statement was featured in connection with the success of the American troops in capturing the town of Vaux, on the Marne front.

"Amazing Atlantic Record," and "U. S. Program Six Months Ahead," are among the headings stretched across the pages usually given to the important war news.

The letters of President Wilson and Secretary Baker also are printed in large type, while most of the newspapers devote a leading article to the

The Pall Mall Zazette says:

'It is a unique Independence Day which Americans will celebrate tomorrow. A million of them will keep the feast in their country's uniform in a foreign land-a circumstance which alone would make a landmary in its history."

PARIS, July 3, (Havas Agency.)-In six months there will be 2,500,000 American troops on the French front, André More Than 1,300,000 Rifles.

All Want to be at Front.

In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies

Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matsters, has declared to the editor of the Petit Journal. ONLY CANNON FOOD, ANYWAY

Experience Has Shown Americans Poor in Battle, Writes German War Expert-Don't Know Why They Fight and Can't Be Equipped, as U. S. Manufacturers Are Swindlers.

(By the Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, July 12.-The military contributor to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in discussing Secretary of War Baker's recent announcement as to the number of American soldiers sent overseas, evidently writes from official inspiration. His arguments are similar to those of Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, who, in the Dusseldorf Nachrichten last Tuesday, asserted that he did not believe the figures or American manpower, and that numbers do not count anyhow.

"We are unable to verify the accu-"We are unable to verify the accuracy of Secretary Baker's figures. However, they are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of the world. The large number claimed for the last three months seems to us quite impossible in view of the shortage of enemy tonnage,' the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zentung's contributor argues.

"It Can't Be Done."

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He then presents a calculation of his own, and comes to the conclusion: "It can't be done."

"Let us assume that Secretary Baker's figures are correct," he continues. "We need not be alarmed. A nation which has fought a world of enemies four years cannot be frightened by the American bogy. We are unimpressed. They are only cannon fodder, and not the equals of our war proud, unconquerable troops.

"What is a million of Americans compared to the 10,000,000 well-trained and equipped Russians, who have fallen out of the battle line? Where could the Americans have raised the requisite number of officers and noncommissioned officers so expeditiously?"

The writer then goes on to argue that what England failed to do, America cannot accomplish. He declares that the American fighting men cannot be properly equipped because the American war material manufacturers are swindlers.

Don't Know Why They Fight.

"Moreover, our experience with the American soldiers has not served to fill us with overmuch respect for them, although many doubtless are regulars and comparatively well trained," he says. "We would not be afraid of 5,000,000 of them. They do not know what they are fighting for."

After similar criticisms of the Americans as fighting men, the military contributor arrives at the following conclusion: "We do not believe that there is a large number of them in the battle line—and even if it were true, we will whip them anyhow."

WASHINGTON POST:

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Delay in Hun Offensive On West Front Puzzle To Washington Officials

The conviction that the German high command has encountered serious obstacles in pressing the offensive on the western front is gaining ground in the minds of officials here. They cannot believe that renewal of the attack would be deferred voluntarily when it is obvious that every day's additional delay works against the ultimate success of the whole purpose of forcing a military decision this year to which the Germans are committed.

Secretary Baker said yesterday that nothing definite is known here as to the reasons that have compelled the German delay. He made it clear, however, that the time that has elapsed since the last German effort and the failure of the enemy to react against repeated successful local counter attacks by French, British and American troops were accepted as conclusive evidence that the German offensive was being held in check by some consideration other than the purely practical one of preparing the storm troops.

Nibbling Continues.

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Meanwhile, the steady pressure of local operations by the allies along the entire battle area from Ypres to Rheims continues. Not a day has passed now for more than a week in which some territory has not been wrested from the enemy and it is reported that nearly 6,000 prisoners have been taken. The similarity of the tactics employed by both the French and British armies is taken here to indicate that the "nibbling" process is part of a definite plan being carried out by Gen. Foch, probably to harrass the enemy.

Gen. Foch, probably to harrass the enemy.

Opinion varies as to the possible causes of the German delay. Beyond doubt the collapse of the Austrian offensive in Italy and the disastrous results to the Austrian army have great bearing. The flood of reports of hunger, dissatisfaction and even mutiny in the Austrian army, coupled with civil food riots at various points, the upheaval of the ministry of the dual monarchy, the further confusion in Russia and the fact that Germany itself is passing through a ministerial crisis are pointed to as justifying the assumption that internal conditions are holding up the German drive.

Suspect Internal Troubles.

If these are the only considerations, it is argued, and there is no shortage of man power or munitions to be dealt with, it is obvious that the internal situation of the central powers is serious. Pending the renewal of the German drive in France or the launching of a great counter attack there, attention is centered largely upon the Russian problem as it faces officials here. It is perfectly clear that American military opinion in Washington, both army and navy, is virtually a unit in believing that nothing should be allowed to divert military efforts from the west front.

Ledger Dispatch , 7/13/18 Norfolk, Va.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Secretary Baker's informal report of the War Department's accomplishment since April 6, 1917, presented in the form of a letter to the House committee on military affairs, had already elicited congratulations from Chairman Dent when it was telegraphed over the country yesterday. If we were right in our theory that the country is stirred and thrilled partly by the knowledge that we are "making good as a brave and earnest people should," then we must be further thrilled by this splendid record of achievement.

Mr. Baker's calm survey speaks for itself in most respects, but several of its features are particularly notable. For one thing, not only has Germany continued to make light of our numbers in France, but most of the statements heretofore made by our own spokesmen have referred to the hundreds of thousands who have "sailed from our shores," and Mr. Asquith's reference to the presence of American soldiers at many points in the British Isles seemed to be not without significance. Now Mr. Baker affirms that of the army's 2,170,400 officers and men "practically 1,000,000 men" were in France or en route to France on July 1. And thirteen days have passed since July 1.

For weeks, there was sneering comment on the one fighting plane sent to France. It now appears that, without taking account of training planes, 286 combat planes had been produced up to June 8 and for the week ending that day the output was eighty combat planes, while the production of Liberty motors has greatly exceeded what it is supposed the public had even hoped.

A few months ago the country was grumbling about wooden rifles; we produced and delivered more than 1,300,000 rifles between the declaration of war and June 1, and "sufficient rifles are being received now to equip an army division every three days." Heavy and light Browning machine guns are being turned out in such quantities that in May 900 of the former and 1,800 of the latter were produced. As to heavy artillery, munitions and field artillery the record is also one of work well done and indicative of great and

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For weeks, there was comment on the one fighting plane sent to France. It now appears that, without taking account of training planes, 286 combat planes had been produced up to June 8 and for the week ending that day the output was eighty combat planes, while the production of Liberty motors has greatly exceeded what it is supposed the public had even hoped.

A few months ago the country was grumbling about wooden rifles; we produced and delivered more than 1,300,000 rifles between the declaration of war and June 1, and "sufficient rifles are being received now to equip an army division every three days." Heavy and light Browning machine guns are being turned out in such quantities that in May 900 of the former and 1,800 of the latter were produced. As to heavy artillery, munitions and field artillery the record is also one of work well done and indicative of great and speedy results.

So as to every aspect touched in the Secretary's letter appears a statement of what has been done, without any of the generalities and rather fluent comments that somewhat irritated the country a few months ago. This hardly seems the same Mr. Baker as the one who went before the Senate committee and announced that everything in general was simply all right. And as he has a different story to tell, the country will give heed to him in a very different spirit. These are the things it is proper and right for us to know, the things that do us good to know and that strengthen incalculably our confidence in our leaders and in our ultimate victory.

Thursday, July 18, 1918

GALLANT YANKEES DASHING ON--BAKER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Official advices from General Pershing said American troops had taken the offensive with great dash and gallantry and were still advancing, Secretary Baker announced this afternoon. Baker said:

"The war department has received from General Pershing official confirmation of the opening of the counter offensive along the line indicated in the newspaper dispatches. American troops are participating both as complete divisions and as units

in association with the French.

"The first objectives seem everywhere to have been attained. No accurate count has been made, but it is clear that many prisoners have been taken and many guns and much war

"Our official reports also confirm the fact that American soldiers advanced with great dash and gallantry and were still

advancing when last heard from."

Jary 20/18. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

SECRETARY BAKER SPEAKS TO SOLDIERS. Secretary of War Baker delivered a message to the 2,500,000 men who compose the American Army on July 4 in an address to the soldiers of the 86th Division at Camp Grant. "You are the Army of a free people," he declared, speaking from a roped arena prepared for boxing contests and addressing thousands of troops grouped on a hillside before him. "Our country is sending you to rescue France from the heel of an invader who represents, we hope, the last principle of the autocratic and despotic upon this earth of ours." The Secretary arrived at Camp Grant from Chicago just before noon and under the guidance of Major Gen. Charles H. Martin, N.A., inspected the rife range, which he declared was the best he had ever seen. Mr. Baker also went through the trench system, and then inspected the stockade, which contains about 100 interned enemy aliens. He asked them if they were satisfied with their food and treatment and was told that they were. When Mr. Baker descended the arena to speak he was greeted with the Black Hawk Indian yell of "Kia-Kiak" repeated from thousands of throats. 4 in an address to the soldiers of the 86th Division at

BAKER MADS UP BASEBALL VERDICT

Decision on Fate of Game Is to Be Announced Today.

By J. V. FITZ GERALD.

Secretary of War Baker announced last night that he would not make decision on the work-or-fight regulations as applied to baseball players until today. It was expected that his opinion would be handed down early in the afternoon. The thousands of fans in the country don't know whether the withholding of the government's decision is an omen of good or of bad news.

It is understood that Mr. Baker is considering the plea of baseball clubowners, for an extension of time before the regulations become operative, only from the standpoint of comtive, only from the standpoint of complete destruction of the industry which the magnates say, will take place if the order becomes effective at once. They raised this point in the brief they submitted to Gen. Crowder Wednesday for transmission to Mr. Baker.

That the case of baseball is getting serious consideration from the government is indicated by the delay of Secretary Baker in announcing his de-

ernment is indicated by the delay of Secretary Baker in announcing his decision. He is studying thoroughly the points raised by the baseball men in the argument in favor of the players not being affected by the work or fight order until the end of the present season.

Griffith Off for St. Louis.

Manager Griffith, who was the real leader of the baseball men in their efforts to get an extension under the new regulations and save the major leagues from going to the wall before the end of the week, left for St. Louis yesterday afternoon to join the Nationals.

tionals.

He wanted to wait here until Secretary Baker's decision on the fate of baseball is made public, but he is fathering a bat and ball scramble for soldiers stationed near St. Louis and he wants to be there to take charge of it. The scramble is scheduled for tomorrow and unless his train is wrecked the pilot of the Nationals will reach the Mound City late this afternoon.

afternoon.

Few of the Griffith Bat and Ball Fund days, which the American and National leagues voted to hold in every city on their circuits this season, have been held yet and they won't be if Secretary Baker decides the work-or-fight order applying to players is to go into effect immediately. A percentage of the receipts on the Griffith fund days is to be turned over to the soldiers and sailors baseball equipment.

Nationals Improve Position. afternoon.

POST

Nationals Improve Position.

Nationals Improve Position.

The Nationals did a good job in St. Louis yesterday. They broke the jinx the Browns have put on them this season by going fifteen innings to a victory and they boosted themselves into third place in the American League scramble again. They are now a half game in front of the Yankees, who remained idle when it rained in Cleveland.

What is more, the Griffs cut the margin of advantage the second-place Indians have over them of a bare half-game. Unless government action makes it necessary to end the playing season this week the Nationals will have an excellent chance in the next few days to oust Cleveland from second place and begin a drive to overtake the league-leading Red Sox.

Johnson, in beating the Browns in the first game of the series, gained his seventeenth victory of the season. He has only to win six more contests to equal his 1917 record of 23 victories. If baseball goes through the season only an accident will keep Johnson from winning 30 or more games.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

JULY 30. 1918

U.S. to Merge Draft, Guard And Regulars

Secretary Baker Announces All Armies Will Be Consolidated Soon

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 29.-National Guard, National Army and regular army units of the United States soon will be merged into one great army.

Secretary of War Baker said to-day that the plan adopted by the War Department probably will be announced by General March, chief of staff, before the week is out.

For months officers from the National Guard units have been shifted to the regular and National Army. Likewise officers from the reserve and National armies have been put into the National Guard. From National Guard divisions thousands of men have been ordered to other divisions.

have been ordered to other divisions.

In few instances of this kind have complete units been taken. Seldom have National Guard officers been detailed with groups of enlisted Guardsmen ordered from their home units to strange regiments and divisions.

Regular army officers for years have been opposed to the National Guard as an organization. They have fought it. In peace times, however, the National Guard, represented in every state, proved too strong when the issue came before Congress. It not only survived but became stronger.

It is the hope of regular army officers that universal military training will supply the military need for the National Guard after the war.

NH

BASEBALL GETS A LEASE OF LIFE UNTIL SEPT. 1, UNDER MODIFICATION VERDICT

Work or Fight Order Not Operative Until Then, Baker Decides.

By J. V. FITZ GERALD.

Baseball received a lease of life until September 1 yesterday when Secretary of War Baker granted the major leagues until that time before the work or fight regulations as applied to baseball players will go into effect. Baseball men requested that the order be nonoperative until October 15. Fans the country over will welcome the modification of the order. That it would be modified was exclusively forecast in The Post on Tuesday.

The Secretary in his decision, which

The Secretary in his decision, which was in the form of a memorandum to Provost Marshal General Crowder, praised baseball as a wholesome recreation and declared it would be an unfortunate thing to have it destroyed if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service.

war service.

The main reason advanced by Secretary Baker for allowing players to be exempt from the provisions of the work or fight order until September 1 was that they may have been put in a less favorable attitude than others affected by the regulations because of their reliance on his statement that their status would not be definitely decided until a test case had arisen.

Sustains Point on Time.

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smith, of the Nationals, and in their brief the baseball men contended that neither players nor club owners have had an opportunity to adjust their business affairs, since baseball was declared to be a nonessential industry. Evidently this argument impressed Mr. Baker more than any of the others advanced in behalf of baseball. Gen. Crowder, Mr. Baker said, had reported that it was not clear to him that the game would have to be discontinued even if the order were made immediately applicable, as only 237 major league players would be affected. No reference was made to the fact that only 63 of those now in the big leagues would be exempt from the work or fight order.

Baseball's brief included no request to have the issue put up to the local boards. As foretold in The Post, the petition requested only that the work or fight order be not made applicable to baseball players until October 15 Mr. Baker's memorandum to Gen Crowder follows:

Only 237 Players Affected.

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"It is further said that the notice is too short to allow the leagues to adapt themselves to the ruling, and that the failure of the clubs to adapt themselves to the ruling is due to the fact that the Secretary of War caused to be known through the newspapers that the question of the application of the order to baseball players would

Leading Hitters

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Players.	G.	A.B.	-		Pet.
D	. 70	290	60	110	.379
Burns	. 88	342	45	116	.339
Sisler	. 80	318	49	103	.324
Speaker	. 94	344	54	109	.317
Baker	. 89	356			312

NATIONAL LEAGUE

The state of the					
Players.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Pet.
Groh	84	322	51	112	.348
Z. Wheat	66	260	22	84	.322
J. C. Smith	87	307	37	97	.316
Daubert	70	264	36	83	.315
Hollocher	90	360	47	112	

Strengthening of Army Is Purpose.

"The purpose of the work or fight order, so far as the War Department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and department.

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This is an indirect result, but one of very great importance, and if exceptions are made, or postponements are to be made in the enforcement of this order, it will require a very careful study to determine whether those exceptions ought to be the persons in whose behalf this petition is filed or some other group out of the large number affected by the order, many of whom have already complied with it, and brought about a readjustment out the country, we patiently a series of less personal effect. "I am impressed, sentation made to their terms of the order reliance on my squestion of their terms of the order cided until a case. "For these reaso entirely proper and time during which each that the application made to date from order for the exten October is denied."

Players and Owners Allowed Time to Adapt Selves to New Conditions.

of the trades and occupations which they had previously followed.

"I think it would be an unfortu-nate thing to have so wholesome a recreation as baseball destroyed if it can be continued by the use of per-sons not available for essential war

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"But it would be a man more un-fortunate thing to preserve so whote-some an amusement by making an exception in favor of baseball players which is denied to great classes of exception in favor of baseball players which is denied to great classes of persons in the United States whose occupations have been held similarly nonessential, although they are immediately associated with the distribution of food and other process of our daily life more fundamental than any mere amusement.

"It does happen that baseball is more integrated than any other occu-pation in our country, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered through-out the country, while in most occu-pations the work or fight order has merely a series of local and more or les personal effects.

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"I am impressed, too, by the representation made that the baseball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude by reason of their reliance on my statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the order could not be decided until a case had arisen.

"For these reasons it seems to me entirely proper and fair to extend the time during which the readjustment can take place merely in order that justice may be done to the persons involved, and I do therefore direct that the application of the order be made to date from September 1st. The order for the extension to the 15th of October is denied."

BASEBALL MEN ASKED EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER WORK OR FIGHT ORDER ON 3 COUNTS

for an extension until October 15 advanced three arguments. The first was that they needed time to adjust their business affairs; the second, that

won't for some years to come," and plied Mrs. Jarr. "At least, I hope I "I'm not going to wither away," re-

"Whither away, lass?" asked Mr. stood powdering her nose. Mrs. Jarr, hatted and in cool attire,

Mrs. James F. Barbour went to Atlantic City yesterday to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis Mayer, of Philadelphia, who have a cottage at Chelsea for the season. At the end of ten days Mrs. Barbour will go to Osferville, Mass., for a visit with Mrs. Harold

honk, N. Y.

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things. He is a first-class soldier, has the confidence of the army in France, and is decidedly of the material of which corps commanders are made.

Two general officers in line for the promotions are well known in Weshamp Although Maj. G.An. George B. Duncan, commanding the Seventy-seventh national army division, was only recently promoted to his present national army division, was only recently promoted to his present rank and he his title to the stars of a lieutenant general, he is a stars of a lieutenant general, he is a star of a lieutenant general, he is a star of a lieutenant general, he is a star board, until recently chief of Harboard, until recently chief of a brigade of marines in the Second division, is worth keeping an eye on division, is worth keeping an eye on may mean that he is alated for bigger things. He is a first-class soldier, has the confldence of the stray in France.

Duncan Fighting Soldier.

ment with the croix de guerre, while its gervices in the battle of Seicheprey have been commended in Trench corps orders. Gen, Edwards must be counted as another American major general who in a year's time has demonstrated the possession of qualities essential to corps orms and a sential to corps or services and the passession of gualities essential to corps or services and sential to corps or services and sential to corps or services and services and services are services and services and services are services and services and services are services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services and services are services are services are services and services are services are services and services are services are services and services are serv

NEW SHIPPING. ROW IMPENDS

War Department Orders Eight Steel Ships and Hurley Protests.

WANTS METAL WITHHELD

Shipbuilding Rivalry to Be Discussed by Priority Board To-day.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

Washington, July 30.—The War Department, through Major-Gen, George W Goethals, former head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has started shipping rivalry with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board. As a result another shipbuilding row of considerable proportions may

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board is opposed to the building of skips by the War Department on the score that this building interferes with the Emergency Corporation programme in making a new demand for supplies and labor and upsetting the equilibrium which has been attained. He has protested to the priorities committee of the War Industries Board, which controls all deliveries of materials for Government war needs.

Committee to Meet To-day.

The priorities committee will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider the situation, and it is likely that the matter of rival slipbuilding by the two Government organizations will be threshed out. Steel and other materials for shipbuilding are short, and following the conference in New York yesterday the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation have moved for an additional \$3,000 tons a month of steel plates as a reserve supply.

Mr. Hurley is prepared to urge that the War Department get no priorities of delivery for ship materials, and that they all go to the Emergency Corpora-

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Plans Wilmington Yard.

In addition the War Department is planning a new Government yard at Wilmington, N. C. The Emergency Corporation has two yards there, and it is felt that another will bring an acute labor, housing and material material problem.

Just why the War Department should enter upon shipbuilding has not been made clear. It is said, however, that the Department is using yards not used by the Fleet Corporation. The Shipping Board has been turning over to the Department all available cessels as fast as they could be obtained and all needs have been met, it is said.

Shipping board officials feel that enshipping board omeials feel that entrance of another Government Department into the field would upset the building situation at a time when the work is going forward in great strides. Consequently Chairman Hurley is prepared to insist that the War Department get out of the shipbuilding game and requisition the vessels it needs.

Secretary of War Baker is expected to take up the question to-morrow. It is indicated he will have a statement to

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Strengthening of Army Is Purpose.

"The purpose of the work or fight order, so far as the War Department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and decreasing the number of persons uselessly employed. In this way the order will strengthen the military forces by making it less necessary to exempt for industrial reasons men who would otherwise be taken into the military service.

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BASEBALL MEN ASKED EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER WORK OR FIGHT ORDER ON 3 COUNTS

The baseball men in their petition for an extension until October 15 advanced three arguments. The first was that they needed time to adjust their business affairs; the second, that he regulations, if enforced immediately, would result in the immediate closing of the ball parks, and the hird, that at least two-thirds of hose attending ball games do so on saturdays and Sundays and that a najority of the daily patrons are light workers, semi-night workers, and those who conform their business ours to banking hours.

Taking up each of these arguments in turn their brief said:

"Both the club owners and the registrants among the professional baseball or any other proposition that did not have the sanction or was looked upon with disfavor by the government.

"A large majority of the baseball players of the two major leagues are within the draft age, and the withdrawal of these players from the game will have the effect of immediately closing the parks. According to the best information obtainable, the number of baseball players outside of the draft age in the American League is 29 and in the National League 34—an average of less than four players to each of the sixteen clubs not affected by the decision of the Secretional baseball during the season of for an extension until October 15 advanced three arguments. The first was that they needed time to adjust their business affairs; the second, that

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Taking up each of these arguments in turn their brief said:

"Both the club owners and the registrants among the professional baseball players knew that they were subject to draft and would be called from time to time as their numbers were reached and they were called; and, accordingly, all parties matured their plans in the early part of the year 1918 for the conduct of professional baseball during the season of 1918, feeling assured, as many of the club owners did, that only the selective draft law would deprive the clubs of the services of their players and believing that the loss of players sustained through the selective draft law could be filled in such manner as not to disrupt the game or the clubs. In this connection the club owners have succeeded in filling the places of those who have been drafted up to the present time.

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Players Lose Ability at 30.

"The professional baseball player employed by the major league clubs obtains his employment through peculiar expertness acquired after many years of practice and play. Past experience has shown that when a baseball player reaches the age of 30 years he loses much of his expertness and begins to lose his usefulness as a player; and that but few acquire the expertness required of a major league professional baseball player before arriving at the age of 20 or 21 years.

years "For t these reasons it is impossible for these reasons it is impossible to obtain professional baseball players of the caliber required by the existing leagues, and even though an attempt should be made to fill the places with players over and under

Biggest Crowds on Holidays.

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"While the work or fight regulation was promulgated during the latter part of May, 1918, yet it was not definitely determined until July 19, 1918, that professional baseball players were included in the regulation—the professional baseball players and the club owners having been advised that no definite information could be furnished until ruling was had upon a specific case.

Players Loss Ability at 20 "Since the commencement of the

or hoaters, but on the contrary are almost exclusively of the working class or business men who attend the games for the purpose of relaxation.

"In this connection attention is respectfully called to the fact that the working class of the District of Columbia petitioned the authorities to permit the playing of Sunday baseball in order to obtain the needed relaxation in the witnessing of our national game, of which they are so fond, and which they could not otherwise obtain by reason of close application to their duties.

"In conclusion and in what we believe to be in harmony with the government's policy of fairness to all honorable enterprising occupation, we

ernments policy of fairness to all honorable enterprising occupation, we respectfully request that we may be permitted to continue our business by extending the time in which profes-sional baseball players among the registrants shall seek other employ-ment until October 15, 1918."

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War Department Orders Eight Steel Ships and Hurley Protests.

WANTS METAL WITHHELD

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Shipping board officials feel that entrance of another Government Department into the field would upset the building situation at a time when the work is going forward in great strides. Consequently Chairman Hurley is pre-pared to insist that the War Department get out of the shipbuilding game and requisition the vessels it needs.

Secretary of War Baker is expected to take up the question to-morrow. indicated he will have a statement to THE WORLD: TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918.

BIGGER ARMY PLAN

Secretary Says He Will Have Recommendations Ready When Congress Reconvenes in August.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Baker will soon be ready with his plans for increasing the army. He said to-day there would be no necessity for having Congress give up its recess to consider his recommendations, but he hopes for early action after the regular routine of the House and Senate is resumed in August.

Mr. Baker will ask for more money and more men. He will outline a provision that will amend the draft ages, but has not indicated what limits he will urge.

Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota, introduced a resolu-tion to-day calling on Secretary Baker to inform Congress why men who had volunteered for army ser-

vice, but were turned down for different causes, had later been drafted. The resolution also asked if it would be possible to transfer such men in volunteer units. Senator Jones, Republican, of

Washington, declared there had been much variation under the Draft Law,

washington, declared there had been much variation under the Draft Law, men having been jerked into the service after they had been turned down and had started upon business enterprises or married.

Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, said the complaints against the operation of the selective draft come from the administration of the law rather than from the regulations. "One of the problems now confronting the Provost Marshal General and the War Department is as to the adoption of a new Draft Law changing the age limit," said Senator Johnson of California. "In the preparation of that particular law unquestionably the matter of whether voluntary enlistments of any sort shall be permitted will be one of the subject matters of investigation.

"When the Draft Law was before us one of the arguments made in its behalf was that it was equal and impartial in its operation; that volunteering on the contrary was unequal

partial in its operation; that volunteering, on the contrary, was unequal teering, on the contrary, was unequal and partial, and that volunteering took the best without indeed making all comply; but immediately after the Draft Law was adopted some authority sents its posters all over the land, to which I called attention not long ago, in which, individually it compared substantially volunteering and the execution of the draft age. These posters were couched in language such as this: 'Don't be a sent, be a went,' calling upon them to volunteer, after the arguments that were made concerning the magnificense and the

equal operation and impartiality of the draft."

College Men in Trrining Go in Draft Class 5-D

WASHINGTON, July 29. - The military status of the college men in military status of the college men in the ranks of the Students' Army Training Corps and his relation to the draft were defined to-day in a War Department order. The student-soler is enlisted in the military service of the Naton, but upon reaching draft age he becomes subject to registration whenever the President directs. He then is placed in Class 5-D and will not be inducted as long as he remains in the Students' Army Training Corps.

as he remains in the Students' Army Training Corps.

On the day the order number of the student-soldier is reached the fact is reported to the college President, to the commanding officer and to the Adjutant General. A report upon the man's record as a student-soldier and as a scholar is not before the War. man's record as a structure-solder and as a scholar is put before the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training with the recommendation that he be called at once to an officers' training camp, to an army camp or be permitted to complete college training by transfer to the college training by to the enlisted reserve corps.

ASKS BAKER TO STOP BRIDGE WORK DELAY

Mayor Would Prevent Further Seizure of Island Avenue Viaduct Material

Mayor Smith sent a telegram to Secretary of War Baker yesterday calling attention to the fact that the construction of the bridge over Island avenue, on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, undercontract by the city and failroad company, had stopped because the commandeering of material by the officials of the Hog Island shipbuilding plant. All troop and Government freight movements from the South to Philadelphia and New York go over the trestle used as false works, and the Mayor asked that the War Department act through the railroad regional director to stop interference by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as the work is essential for the safety of troops. Mayor Smith sent a telegram to Sec-

the safety of troops.

The bridge in its former condition was not suited to the heavy traffic demands which the war placed upon it and it was decided to reconstruct it for the double purpose of aiding the Government in the transportation of materials and troops and to prevent an accident of any kind to any of the troop trains passing over the old structure. About a year and a half ago a contract for the new bridge was let and the construction of the arches had proceeded about one-third when the Emergency Fleet Corporation

Preblic Ledger Phila 7/30/18

began to commandeer for its own uses materials essential to the work of constructing the bridge.

The result has been that the work has been delayed and the contractor is virtually powerless to proceed with it. In addition, the condition has become serious from the city's point of view, because the work is being done under a city contract and any damages resulting from an accident would fall almost entirely upon the city. Mayor Smith felt that no chance of an accident should be taken and that the bridge should be put in condition with as little delay as possible, so that it would be of the greatest service to the Government in the transportation of troops and materials. It was with the idea of bringing this about that, after conferring with Director Datesman yesterday, the Mayor decided to communicate with Secretary of War Baker.

BAKER CRITICIZED IN HOUSE

Controversy Caused by Secretary's

Favoring \$450,000 for Old Guns.

Secretary Baker was sharply criticized in the House yesterday for having recommended the expenditure of \$450,-000 for the purchase of obsolete guns. Representatives Cox and Good said that the matter ought to be investigated, and Mr. Cox will introduce a resolution for an investigation.

The controversy grew out of an alleged offer made by Frances T. Bannerman, of New York, to sell to the army 30 6-inch guns which he bought from the navy several years ago for \$78 apiece.

HAVILAND PLANE NOT A FAILURE. BAKER ASSERTS

New Type Promises to Be Best Machine of All, He Declares

AIR MINISTRY IS LIKELY

Separate Bureau Similar to That of Great Britain Is Advocated

> By ROBERT T. SMALL Public Ledger Bureau \ Washington, July 30

The American airplane situation, which seemed yesterday to be threatened with more clouds or doubt and disappointment, cleared materially today when the statement was made by Secretary Baker that General Pershing, far from condemning the De Haviland four bombing machines which have been sent to him, has asked that a shipment of many hundreds of these planes be given the right of way in the August schedule of supplies destined for the American expeditionary farces.

The latest "flareup" respecting aircraft, it was said tonight, however, may lead to a recommendation by the Senate subcommittee investigating airplane conditions that an air ministry be created in this country along the lines followed in Great Britain and France. The subcommittee ras found in all of its inquiries that the largest share of trouble encountered in the past resulted from divided control.

The subcommittee also will recommend that the Government take over all the aircraft factories.

First Step Already Taken

A step in the direction of unifying aircraft control was taken several months ago when the division of military aeronautics was established to direct training of aviators and operation of aircraft at the front, while a division of production was created under civilian direction. Both of these divisions naturally are under supervision of the Secretary of War.

Some members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee feel that while this arrangement brought about decided improvement there still are many valid reasons why the air servmany valid reasons why the air service, both military and naval, should be brought under a single head—a minister who would give his entire time to this phase of the war, which grows in importance. Secretary Baker himself recognized the possibilities of war in the air when he declared:

"Nobody is justified or is safe in being incredulous about the possibilities for development in heavier-than-air machines. We are just on the eve of a wonderful age of navigation of the air."

Imperfections Not Vital

I talso developed today that the criticisms of the de Haviland Model 4, which have been forwarded by General Pershing, do not concern any vital part of the machine, but are addressed to what are considered in points where it is believed improvements can be made. This led Secretary Baker to make this statement late today:

today:

"I have decided to say this to you about the De Haviland airplane:

"There are probably no perfect air machines. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid, both as to types and succeeding number of the same type. This is true of the De Haviland as of all others. The latest machines made of that type are better than the earlier ones and this immachines made of that type are better than the earlier ones, and this improvement, we hope, will be constant. General Pershing has requested a large shipment of De Haviland planes (De Haviland 4) of the present type on the priority schedule for August. "The purpose of this is to set at rest the statement which was made from some quarter that General Pershing had directed that no more De Haviland planes be shipped, because he has asked for a very large shipment of

ed for a very large shipment of Haviland planes of the present

Improved Type Nearly Ready

Improved Type Nearly Ready
In the meantime, however, plans are being made rapidly to change the De Haviland four to the De Haviland nine, which is a vastly improved type of this big plane. The model nine had not been sufficiently developed in England to warrant its adoption by the United States at the time construction began on the

British flying officers in Washington say the De Haviland nine, in addition to being a splendid weight carrier for combing purposes, is a great sighting machine. It has the speed and the maneuvering ability of the ordinary single-seated scout at 10,000 feet or more, but has the advantage of carrying two men. It mounts two machine guns on swivel mountings which can shoot in

on swivel mountings which can shoot in any direction.

When American production begins with the De Haviland nine it is said the United States fliers will have a craft the peer of any at the western front.

It does not seem to be a difficult thing nowadays to start up an airplane "row" on the slightest provocation. Following the reports last night that the Senate sub-committee would hear additional testimony as to the value of the De Haviland machine, the rumor spread today that a wide difference of opinion had arisen between the division of military aeronautes and the division of aircraft production. production.

Rumor Denied by Baker

Rumor Denied by Baker

Secretary Baker announced, however, there is complete co-ordination between these two branches of the service. This is brought about by an engineering division which is under the co-ordinated control of General Kenly, director of aeronautics, and John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production. The two divisions work together in developing types of machines, and the Secretary declared it was ridiculous to think the production division would build machines out of hand without consulting the men who do the flying.

hand without consulting the men who do the flying.

Flying machines do not differ in respect to constant changes from ordinary naval craft. There never has been a battleship or a destroyer built on which improvements could not be made. Changes often are made while these ships are building, and no sooner do they take the water than other changes of design and detail are suggested.

PLANES WE BUILD ARE DAILY BETTER. **BAKER DECLARES**

This Is True of de Haviland Type, Secretary Says-Then He Adds: "There Are Probably No Perfect Airplanes."

PERSHING'S CRITICISMS MISCONSTRUED BY MANY.

His Recent Rush Order for 600 de Havilands and Letter Detailing Slight Changes He Wished Made Establish This.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary of War Baker to-day settled one phase of the airplane situation by the announcement, confirming The World's publication of the fact, that Gen. Pershing thought so highly of the de Haviland plane that he had sent a hurry order for a lot more of them than had been contemplated in the August schedule.

The truth is the public has had so much information about our airplane blunders, beginning with the announcement that we were to have 20,000 planes in less time than it was possible to put up the factories, down to the recent development of the failure of our big Bristol-Liberty programme, that there is an inclination to believe every phase of our airship production must be in an unsatisfactory condition.

No Perfect Planes, Says Baker.

No Perfect Planes, Says Baker.

But there has been plenty of successes with our airships, and the de Haviland plane is among them. As Secretary Baker put is this afternoon:

"There probably are no perfect airplanes. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid both as to types and succeeding numbers of the same type. This is true of the De Haviland, as of all others. The latest machines of this type are better than the earlier ones, and this improvement, we hope, will be constant. Gen. Pershing has requested a large shipment of De Haviland 'planes of the present type on the priority schedule for August."

In one of its editions on Monday morning The World published a despatch furnished by the Washington bureau of the Chicago Tribune to the effect that Gen. Pershing had complained of the De Haviland 'planes as obsolete in type and structurally weak, and had 'begged the War Department not to send any more De Havilands as now constructed."

So far as The World's investigation has disclosed, the information on

So far as The World's investigation has disclosed, the information on which the Tribune's despatch was based came from members of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs appointed to investigate aviation. Secretary Baker himself told the Senators something at their regular weekly conference at the War Department on Saturday which led them to infer that Gen. Pershing had found grave defects in the De Haviland. So far as The World's investigation

It is possible the Senators got their first information in distorted shape from some other source, and asked Mr. Baker questions as to whether Gen. Pershing had complained of any features of the American battle plane. In any event, it is now clear that the report that this plane was to follow the Bristol into the discard was wholly without foundation.

Pershing Was Misconstrued.

When the statement was published.

When the statement was published that the De Haviland plane had been damned by Pershing, the Secretary of War declined to discuss the De of War declined to discuss the De Haviland plane or any other feature of the aircraft situation. To-day, however, after The World had published the fact that Gen. Pershing had requested priority for 600 additional De Havilands, the War Secretion of the conclusion that no

had requested priority for 500 additional De Havillands, the War Secretary came to the conclusion that no military crime was involved in settling the controversy.

There is no justification whatever in anything Gen. Pershing has cabled or written to the War Department for the statement that the De Haviland four, of which nearly 1,000 have been manufactured at Dayton, is a failure. On the contrary, the written explanation which followed the cablegram of more than a month ago suggesting certain changes and improvements, most of them of a minor character, is most complimentary of the Americanbuilt De Haviland. The Liberty motor also is highly commended and called

most complimentary of the Americanbuilt De Haviland. The Liberty motor
also is highly commended and called
the equal of any over there.

There is some criticism of the inspection work on the De Haviland
Four, and it is pointed out in the Pershing communications that immediate
steps should be taken to improve the
inspection in order to catch little defects that slipped through in some of
the first motors and planes.

Every change suggested could readily be made on the other side by American, British or French mechanics,
Gen. Pershing cabled the "complaint
sheet" with a view to having these
changes made at plants on this side
and during inspection in order to save
time after arrival in France. He
wants to get machines into the air
at the earliest practicable moment.

Senate Examines Experts.

Senate Examines Experts.

Two members of the Senate Aircraft sub-committee, Senators Reed and New, to-day examined Major Muhlenberg, Capt. Schroeder and Lieut. Foote of the Signal Corps, who have been testing De Haviland machines on the Dayton Field. The session of the committee was executive.

the committee was executive.

It is known, however, that these officers were summoned to tell what they knew about any defects in the De Haviland. Major Muhlenberg was questioned as to the accident that resulted in the death of Lieut. Patterson when the tail of the De Haviland he took up broke and fell off. He and the other officers gave facts most of which were made public at the of which were made public at the time of the accident.

The recrudescence of the idea of a Minister of Aircraft in Congress is a

Minister of Aircraft in Congress is a natural consequence of recent developments. The British have found it a good thing, but there is no chance of its being adopted over here. The President is against it; so are Secretaries Daniels and Baker.

If the movement for an aircraft portfolio, which is being captained by Senator Reed, attempts to pass legislation calling for it, the President will have Senator Martin or some other Senator call for a vote, and it will be snowed under, according to precedent.

BAKER TO FRONT AGAIN

War Secretary Will Return to France This Summer.

WAR'S CENTER HAS SHIFTED

For U. S. It Is Not on This Side of Atlantic, but "Over There."

Overseas Army and Its Problems Greater Than Those in America. Should Be Directed From France. Secretary to Make Recurrent Trips to Establish Complete Liaison for the War Department.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will return to France this summer, on date not yet fully determined upon, o establish again close contact with the American army that has now begun to play a greater part in the ighting on the western front. He will familiarize himself at first hand with the exact situation throughout the zone occupied by the expeditionary

The length of his stay abroad will be indefinite, depending very largely upon the successful working-out of a plan that he has developed from the swiftly-moving course of events during the last three months. He will return here when his immediate object has been attained, but from now on to the end of the war, in accordance with a new policy, he will make frequent trips abroad, alternating between Washington and France, and thus establishing, in the person of the civil head of the military establishment, a complete liaison between the overseas army and the War De-

Shifted 3,000 Miles.

So far as the United States is concerned the center of gravity of the war has recently been shifted 3,000 miles. It is no longer on this side of the Atlantic, but "over there." The preponderating strength of the army has been safely transported across the ocean. It can no longer be directed from Washington with the same facility that was possible when the greater part of that force was still in the training camps.

As the size of the army abroad has increased, the importance, in the entire military scheme, of the overseas forces has grown, until now it is out of all proportion to the importance of those parts of the general military problem which properly center in the

The war is in France, the army isl in France, the directing head of the military machine should be in France. Doubtless this is the argument that has convinced Secretary Baker of the desirability of repeating, at no very distant date, the tour of inspection that he made in the spring, and which resulted in such a remarkable speeding up of the whole war program following his return.

Visit Proved Valuable.

Mr. Baker's close contact with the actual conditions as he found them on the ground, in France, and not as he i imagined they would be while sitting at his desk in the War Department, has already been proved to have been one of the most valuable contributions to the successful prosecution of the war. Conditions in France are so different from what anybody who has not seen them supposes them to be, and they are so difficult of interpreta-s tion, that it was only by going to 3 France in person that the Secretary of War was able to get the big grasp on the job that was essential.

When Secretary Baker returns he will find conditions at the present time vastly different from those that prevailed when he was there only a few months ago. The situation with respect to the American expeditionary army is constantly changing. New problems are arising not merely every day, but every hour, and they must be taken up, considered and disposed of, not next week, but immediately. To cable 3,000 miles and wait for an answer that must be considered first in Washington and then cabled back, not only consumes time, but it is unsatisfactory at best and is conducive to misunderstandings.

More Powerful Than Grant.

This difficulty has been met by the granting to Gen. Pershing of a power greater than Grant's. The American military situation is in his

hands, but there are questions for executive action that constantly arise and that make it highly desirable for the Secretary of War to be right on the ground, where they could get at him, if they wanted to, in the middle of the night.

The war is now entering its most important stage. So far as the important stage. So far as the Americans are concerned the crisis is at hand. From this time on to the bitter end the work of the American army in France will be fighting. After a year of preparation the war, for the expeditionary forces, is about to pass out of the preliminary stage into the period of accomplishment. The tasks that confront "G. H. Q." in France and the government authorities in the United States are no longer the same.

Machinery Running Smoothly.

Machinery Running Smoothly.

The machinery of supply on this side of the Atlantic is running smoothly, after many breakdowns. Defects have been discovered and repaired. The mills and factories and shipyards are turning out their stores of munitions and the bottoms to carry them overseas. The new armies will follow naturally in the footsteps of those which broke the untrodden way before them. To keep the national energy at high speed, to grind out the never-ending stream of supplies and men that will be required in France, is the principal business now of Washington. of Washington.

In a way it is the only business of

In a way it is the only business of Washington, for the war and the army are in France, and America from now on is to be merely an immense reservoir of supplies of blood and treasure to be poured out across the Atlantic ceaselessly until the enemy has been crushed by their resistless force.

The war and the army being in France, the direction of the war and the army should be in France as much as possible, and any other system than this would be fatal. That authority in France should be supreme if the war is to be fought to a successful conclusion.

Must Keep in Touch.

Must Keep in Touch.

I do not believe that Mr. Baker or any other Secretary of War could continue to conduct the war wholly from Washington. No man could keep in touch with the kaleidoscopic situation in France while remaining here. The war is in the very front yard of France, yet Mr. Clemenceau finds it impossible to direct the management of the French armies while remaining in Paris. He is constantly going to the front, keeping in touch with the shifting currents that ebb and flow along the battle line, and that are never the same two days in succession. He is in direct, daily contact with the great forces that he controls. What Mr. Clemenceau cannot do at a distance of 40 miles from the scene of battle certainty Mr. Bakeer, nor any other human being, can

the scene of battle certainty Mr. Baker, nor any other human being, can do at a distance of 3,000 miles.

Mr. Lloyd George can, and does, make frequent trips to France, but he is just across the English channel from the 2,000,000 splendid British soldiers in Flanders and Picardy for whom he is responsible.

Visit Liked in France.

Wr. Baker bears the responsibility of 1,000,000 Americans, and the Atlantic separates him from them. His determination to return to France is merely the recognition of a geographical fact.

So much advantage has come from Mr. Baker's former visit to France in March that his return this summer would have, I think, a decidedly beneficial effect upon American morale overseas. I have talked with hundreds of our soldiers in France who have felt that their difficulties were not appreciated "back home." It will be a good thing to have the Secretary of War right on the job, where he can look into those difficulties—and fix 'em. and fix 'em.

Common Continuo Ctuilo

DEMOCRACY-War Secretary Baker

said at a luncheon in Washington:
"Ours will be the most democratic army in the world, for ours is the most

democratic country.
"A millionaire, as he climbed into his limousine, snarled at a newsboy



"'No, I don't want any paper! Get

eut.'
"'Well, keep your shirt on, boss,' the newsboy answered. 'The only difference between you and me is that you're makin' your second million, while I'm still workin' on my first."

The Farmers' Open Forus

THE BULLETIN OF THE RURAL CREDIT LEAGUE OF AMERICA — THE NATIONAL MARKETING COMMITTEE — THE FARMERS' NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1918

No. 11

TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

This is a war not of armies only, but of whole nations and all their wealth and all their industries. The opposing governments have mobilized not merely their armed forces, but their banks and business men and scientists and writers, their manufacturers and inventors and skilled workmen, their railroad men and sailors, and, above all, their farmers. Never before in the life of the civilized world has the mere procuring and distribution of food been of such magnitude, a matter of such vital concern for whole nations. It is true that to a modern War Department the farmer's wheat fields are as important as the army's ordnance works, and his crops might well be surrounded with electrified barbed wire as the munition factories are. Behind the fighting lines there is no other class of citizens upon whose patriotism and self-sacrifice the success of freedom and democracy in the world now more depends. The War Department thoroughly appreciates that fact. It appreciates what the American farmer has been doing to ration our army, our people, and the armies and the peoples of our allies. have all relied upon him as we have relied upon our soldiers themselves. He has done his duty in a way that deserves the gratitude of the world, and, speaking on behalf of our army, I wish to congratulate him on it.

SECRETARY BAKER'S REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The following statement by President Wilson, giving Secretary Baker's report on the number of our soldiers in France, should and of these by reason of the superbly efforever close the mouths of Mr. Baker's ficient protection which the Navy has given detractors:

I have today received the following letter from the Secretary of War which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of provement in practically all lines of necesthe Fourth of July:

"My Dear Mr. President: More than 1,000,000 American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our over-seas military effort.

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses Corps.

Embarkation by Months.

"General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkation in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917:	
May	1 51
Tuno	1,718
July	12,261
	12.988
August	18,323
September	32,528
October	
November	38,259
December	23,016
December	48,840
1918:	
January	
	46,776
February	48.027
March	
April	
Tuno	
Marines	276,372
maines	14,644
A company time	
Aggregating	1.019 115

"The total number of troops returned from | can soldiers would be in France or on the abroad, lost at sea, and casualties is 8,165, our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

"The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest report, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked imsary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully yours,

"Newton D. Baker."

To which I replied:

'My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"Your letter of July 1 contains a very significant piece of news and an equally significant report of the forwarding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their force put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

"HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, "Secretary of War."

THE JULY DRIVE.

The President's statement did indeed stir the American people, and no less the world waiting for America to throw her weight into the "struggle which is destined to redeem the world." Soon after came the of- army I wish to congratulate him on it." ficial announcement that by August a million four hundred and fifty thousand Ameri- the Secretary of War.

way. That almost no lives have been lost in a sea sown with surprise and danger is indeed a splendid tribute to the efficiency of Secretary Daniels and the Navy.

During the past ten days America has been thrilled as never before in our history, for during these days our boys in uniformhundreds of thousands of them-have been giving glorious account of themselves along the Marne. What the Kaiser in his insolence termed a negligible army has shown its mettle. It has welded with sons and lovers of freedom from other lands, and the Hun is pressed further and further back. Mobile transportation, cannon and munitions, supplies and equipment were all provided. But greater than them all was the indomitable surging spirit of our men, who fought as Cromwell's Ironsides fought. They have only begun. The fight is not done, but the invincible spirit has been shown in a manner which spells ultimate defeat for the regimented automatons of the Kaiser. The spirit of their Commander-in-Chief and their Secretary of War, that is our purpose as our nation, has fired the souls of our boys.

In the midst of his overwhelming duties and responsibilities, Secretary Baker, knowing the mettle of the army, found time to appraise justly the part played by the farmer, and to write: "He has done his duty in a way that deserves the gratitude of the world, and speaking on behalf of our

The farmer congratulates the Army and



che si ribellò, allorquando le sembrò che le si ri-chiedeva troppo, pregandola di non esagerare, ma di rimanere nel giusto equilibrio? Fece una corsa sfrenata al guadagno: ma non de-

rogò di mezzo centimetro dal giusto e dall'onesto. Si è o non si è galantuomini? Ma che nessuno s'immischi di loro. Ma che calmieri, ma che regolamenti, ma che consorzi annonari!... Sciocchezze!... Lasciateli fare. Non rubano sul peso, non hanno preferenze, non frodano il becco di un quattrino. Guadagnano, e il galantomismo è in rapporto col portafoglio pieno. C'è o non c'è la roba?... Non c'è. Ma salta fuori se la lasci aumentare come vogliono loro. Non bisogna essere ingenui; bisogna essere pratici. È tutta gente, intanto, che ha sottoscritto al «Prestito Nazionale». È tutta gente che non divora. Sono gli altri che divorano, e non hanno mai avuta tanta fame come adesso. Insomma, lasciatela prorompere questa nuova genitura di galantuomini, che ammucchiano l'oro per comprare il marmo del loro sepolcro, dove incideranno l'epigrafe della vita mo-desta ma operosa, che dal nulla creò il patrimonio per cui un giorno ci volevano due e forse più generazioni.

Invece non si è capita questa morale dell'onestà, che è vecchia quanto il mondo. Si è voluto interveche e vecchia quanto il monao. Si e voluto intervenire con la savia regola dell'economia politica, con il temperamento della teoria, che ha degli articoli sublimi nei suoi testi profondi, ma che l'uomo disprezza, e di cui fa a meno, se la pratica gli ha insegnato molto, ma molto di più. E lo hanno costretto a ribellarsi, intervenendo nella sua professione di sigida osservanza pei principi del suo commercio. di rigida osservanza nei principi del suo commercio, che determina i gradi della sua onestà; ed hanno ucciso in lui l'istinto del suo galantomismo, requisendogli tutto quello che egli avrebbe smerciato per conto suo, avrebbe comprato per conto suo, rivenduto per conto suo; senza rubare il becco d'un quat-

Così accadde che l'olio sparì;

che il burro dileguò; che le patate marcirono; ed un paio di buoi costò ottomila lire;

e del formaggio divennero reliquie venerabili anche le croste;

e la farina si tramutò in terra; e l'acqua si tramutò in vino...

Ma i galantuomini continuarono ad esistere.

E si capisce proseguendo a dire che non conviene proprio ad esserlo. Essi sentono la necessità del loro dovere. E protestano. Protestano contro lo Stato, contro il Governo, contro i Municipi, che continuano a togliere loro le possibilità di esercitare il proprio mestiere; e li accusano di sabotare il loro civismo che, se sta in rapporto agli aumenti dei prezzi, è però sempre una delle virtù che si insegna sui banchi della scuola

Ed hanno perfettamente ragion:, dal momento che qualcuno disse: — Che canaglia i galantuomini!...

Carlo Panseri



1. Elegantissima combinaison-golf. — 2. La signorina Yvonne Clazel, celebre artista dell'Opéra Comique, ha cantato per una serie di matinées di beneficenza. — 3. Mistress Beatty, la comandante del corpo delle volontarie infermiere inglesi che verranno mandate in Italia. — 4. Originalissimo cappello con la ca-



che si ribellò, allorquando le sembrò che le si ri-chiedeva troppo, pregandola di non esagerare, ma di rimanere nel giusto equilibrio?

Fece una corsa s'renata al guadagno: ma non de-rogò di mezzo centimetro dal giusto e dall'onesto. Si è o non si è galantuomini? Ma che nessuno s'im-mischi di loro. Ma che calmieri, ma che regolamenti, ma che consorzi annonari!... Sciocchezze!... Lasciateli fare. Non rubano sul peso, non hanno preferenze, non frodano il becco di un quattrino. Guarenze, non frodano il becco di un quattrino. Guadagnano, e il galantomismo è in rapporto col portafoglio pieno. C'è o non c'è la roba?... Non c'è. Ma salta fuori se la lasci aumentare come vogliono loro. Non bisogna essere ingenui; bisogna essere pratici. È tutta gente, intanto, che ha sottoscritto al «Prestito Nazionale». È tutta gente che non divora. Sono gli altri che divorano, e non hanno mai avuta tanta fame come adesso. Insomma, lasciatela prorometre questa propra genitura di galantumini che pere questa nuova genitura di galantuomini, che ammucchiano l'oro per comprare il marmo del loro

sepolero, dove incideranno l'epigrafe della vita modesta ma operosa, che dal nulla creò il patrimonio per cui un giorno ci volevano due e forse più generazioni.

Invece non si è capita questa morale dell'onestà, che è vecchia quanto il mondo. Si è voluto intervenire con la savia regola dell'economia politica, con il temperamento della teoria, che ha degli articoli sublimi nei suoi testi profondi, ma che l'uomo disprezza, e di cui fa a meno, se la pratica gli ha insegnato molto, ma molto di più. E lo hanno costretto a ribellarsi, intervenendo nella sua professione di rigida osservanza nei principi del suo commercio, che determina i gradi della sua constituta di hanno costretto del suo commercio, che determina i gradi della sua constituta di hanno costituta della sua constituta della sua constituta di hanno costituta della sua constituta che determina i gradi della sua onestà; ed hanno ucciso in lui l'istinto del suo galantomismo, requisendogli tutto quello che egli avrebbe smerciato per conto suo, avrebbe comprato per conto suo, rivenduto per conto suo; senza rubare il becco d'un quat

Così accadde che l'olio sparì;

che il burro dileguò;

che le patate marcirono; ed un paio di buoi costò ottomila lire;

e del formaggio divennero reliquie venerabili anche le croste;

e la farina si tramutò in terra; e l'acqua si tramutò in vino...

Ma i galantuomini continuarono ad esistere.

E si capisce proseguendo a dire che non conviene proprio ad esserlo. Essi sentono la necessità del loro dovere. E protestano. Protestano contro lo Stato, contro il Governo, contro i Municipi, che continuano contro il Governo, contro i mantecpi, che contratuno a togliere loro le possibilità di esercitare il proprio mestiere; e li accusano di sabotare il loro civismo che, se sta in rapporto agli aumenti dei prezzi, è però sempre una delle virtù che si insegna sui ban-

chi della scuola.

Ed hanno perfettamente ragione, dal momento che qualcuno disse: — Che canaglia i galantuomini!...

Carlo Panseri



IL CORPO DI SPEDIZIONE AMERICANO IN FRANCIA. — In alto: Il ministro della Guerra Baker e il gen. Pershing nel campo della scuola aviatori americani. — In basso: Il ministro della Guerra Baker e il gen. Pershing visitano un magazzino al posto di sbarco del materiale americano in Francia.



Guard Childhood and Womanhood

-Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War

GREAT nation at war, we are concentrating tremendous effort to raise, equip and maintain our armies in the field. But in all this vast and complex activity we must never lose sight of the equally great necessity to protect and preserve the privileges of childhood and womanhood at home.

Secretary Baker speaks to the whole nation when he

says:
"In this time of war we must set our faces resolutely against everything that on any pretext seeks to break down those barriers we have set up through years of patient labor against the enervation and dissipation of child-life and woman-life in this country.

"It will do us no good to send our sons to France to fight for our political rights if while they are fighting

for us there, we destroy or surrender the precious privileges of womanhood and childhood here.
"When our men come home I do not want them to find a disturbed or depressed condition here. I do not want them to find they have been chasing one corner of freedom while the rest of freedom has been lost by us here in their absence.

"I want them to come back to wives, sisters, mothers and children filled with robust health, who have been

living under sane and wholesome conditions. "I want them to feel when they get home that there is no cause for sadness in the conditions that greet them in their homes and families.

"I want them to feel that it is a joy to be home once more, because we have preserved the home life and the family life on the high plane to which they were accustomed before they went to fight for us in France."

Baker Bill to Extend Draft Ages Is Ready

Congress May Be Urged to Call Men 19 to 36 Into Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- War Department recommendations for enlarging the army for the extension of draft age limitations in order to provide new reservoirs of man power to back up the forces already at the front will be laid before Congress next week. Members of the two military committees have been recalled to Washington by the chairmen in order to expedite the bill.

In announcing, following a conference with Chairman Dent, of the House committee, that his increased army project was virtually ready, Secretary Baker would not say what age limits had been settled on, nor indicate in any way the size of the army which he is planning.

"I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the concurrent action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back.

Revision Roth Ways

Revision Both Ways

Revision Both Ways

"Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class 1 an adequate number of men for the enlarged military programme. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below twenty-one or above thirty-one, or both. I think it will be both."

Chairman Dent was even more reticent, but said he was willing to go either up or down in extending age limits of the draft to win the war.

"My personal preference is to go up first," he added.

The only specific information regarding the new age limits to be drawn from Mr. Baker was a statement that the limits of nineteen to forty had been among the suggestions canvassed but rejected. In many quarters it is believed extension to the ages of nineteen and thirty-six will be recommended.

In presenting the original selective

mended.

In presenting the original selective service bill Secretary Baker and his advisers fixed nineteen as the proper minimum, and Mr. Baker has said repeatedly since then that he has seen no reason to change his opinion in that regard.

regard.

Congress ruled against taking men below the voting age of twenty-one, however, and sought to make up the deficit by increasing the War Department's suggested minimum from twenty-six to thirty-one, where it now steads

ment's suggested minimum from twenty-six to thirty-one, where it now stands.

The reluctance of many members of Congress to go lower than the twenty-one limit is still apparent, though there is evidence of a strong sentiment toward carrying the maximum up as high as forty-five. There is no doubt, however, that War Department officials would prefer to draw on the classes of nineteen and twenty-year-old youths to fill the ranks and see no decided military advantage to be gained from any considerable extension upward.

Secretary Baker has heretofore announced that his policy in recommending any change in draft ages would be to seek a sufficient number of men to meet the army's needs in such ages as would least disturb the economic situation at home. The bulk of the new forces, in his view, should be drawn from the youngest class of men physically able to stand the strain of mod-

War, of Boys and "Pep"

War of Boys and "Pep"

From the purely army standpoint, this has been a boys' war from the start. The quick recuperative powers of youth have been vitally necessary to the military machine under the strain of modern warfare. Older men are slower to recover and are, therefore, of more limited use to the army.

On the other hand, however, there are a great number of men who could be called out of the higher ages, even up to forty-five. A far greater proportion of men between thirty-one and forty-five have independent incomes than is true with the men below thirty-one, reducing the dependents factor for exemption to that extent.

KING HONORS GEN. BIDDLE.

Confers Order of Bath on General. Baker to Allow Acceptance.

London, July 29.-Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom, has been appointed a knight commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath.

Decoration of Gens. Pershing, March, Biddle and others by King George of England will be made the subject of a letter from Secretary of War Baker to the British embassy soon. Mr. Baker will outline this government's position of acceptance of the foreign decorations then. While these decorations are not to be accepted by American officers without congressional sanction, it is assumed some arrangements will be made that the generals may accept the honors.

THE WASHINGTON POST: THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

Baker Cables Pershing for Losses as They Occur.

MUST EXPECT LONG LIST

Relatives Get Indirect Word, but No Official News.

DISQUIETING TO PUBLIC MIND

Staff Believes Nation Can Stand to Hear Entire Truth and No Good Purpose Is Served in Withholding Information - French Give No Accounts to Press and American Commander May Be Following Their System, Army Chiefs Suggest - March Promises British Plan of Publicity.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) Something has gone radically wrong with the system wherehy American casualty lists from France are transmitted to the American public, if these lists are to be regarded as reflecting losses incurred in the recent fighting. There is such an obvious lack of proportion between the numbers reported in the daily lists as killed in action, wounded and missing, and the numbers which must have been involved in the constant death grapple with the enemy that the War Department here has cabled to Gen. Pershing asking him in effect to put into operation a system which does not hold back names of those who have joined the nation's honor roll in battle.

People Can Stand the Truth.

Secretary Baker said yesterday that he had sent a personal cable to Gen. Pershing on this matter so the public may be prepared for the shock of seeing the numbers multiply tenfold or perhaps a hundred-fold when the facts come in.

Mr. Baker's decision appears to be based on the principle that the American people can stand the truth no matter how hard it hits them, and that there is no need for holding back information on casualties or attempting to soften the blow by spreading out losses by giving them in small numbers over an extended period.

In proportion to the service they have rendered to the cause of civilization and in proportion to the military results achieved at this critical time, the American losses in the Marne salient are understood to have been normal.

Lists Disproportionately Small.

There is ground for hope that they may have been less than might be expected. But even on this basis, they are bound to be entirely out of proportion with the numbers reported in the day-by-day routine lists from abroad.

Yesterday's list included 36 killed in action. The list given out Tuesday reported 17 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 96 wounded and missing in action 3.

The French, who with the Americans have been bearing the brunt of the terrific fighting in the Marne salient during the month of July, do not make public casualty lists, so comparison is impossible. But the British, who have not been conspicnously mentioned during the July fighting, give their July casualties as

Evidence of Holding Back Names.

During the month of June, when the British were more heavily engaged, the total casualty list is officially given as 141,147. The American casualty list for the month of July, as given out so far, totals 1,973.

Army officers admit frankly that the system now in operation would be entirely misleading to any one who attempted to ascertain what the American losses in July really were.

There is increasing evidence that the system now in operation in France holds back names for some reason or other over extended periods. The relatives of the men on the lists hear nothing from the War Department until the names reach here by the machinery now in operation.

Relatives Get Indirect Word.

This has already led to many instances where the relatives get their first news from roundabout, indirect sources and appeal despairingly to the War Department only to find that nothing has been reported from American headquarters.

Examples of this hardship on mothers, wives and relatives are being cited more and more. A mother, for example, gets a letter from France saying that "John will probably come through all right and not to worry.' This is her first intimation that anything had happened to her boy. The case of a wife receiving congratulations from abroad because her husband is out of the hospital with his wounds healed and ready to go at the enemy again is cited with the added remark that the wife never knew until then that her husband had been wounded.

French Publish No Lists.

Many believe that it is of vital importance to the people that they do not obtain, rightly or wrongly, the impression that bad news is held back from them. Secretary Baker appears to have a very decided view on this subject and it is reflected in army circles here.

There are two systems now in operation in France with respect to casualties-the French system, which informs the relatives but not the general public, and the British system, which publishes monthly lists. It is hinted that Gen. Pershing may favor the French system, though this may

If Gen. Pershing be only surmise. favors this plan and can convince the War Department that it is to the advantage of the great cause to follow it, then many here say by all means it should be done.

Popular Faith in News Essential.

This would mean notifying the relatives but not the general public. But the system of ostensibly giving out full casualty lists, while in reality not giving them as they become available, finds no favor here and it is assumed that Gen. Pershing will speedily see to it that this system is

It is admittedly important that the American people have absolute faith in the news reaching them on such a vital matter, because it is necessary to offset the possible effects of well-organized German propaganda which persistently seeks to distort American

Recent German reports dwell con-tinually on alleged heavy American losses, referring to whole regiments annihilated, &c.

March Promises Full Lists.

Gen. March yesterday in the course of his talk with the newspaper correspondents was asked this question: "In the matter of casualties, press reports this morning refer to heavy losses and the German accounts of the last three or four days emphasize the tremendous losses. Can anything the tremendous losses. Can anything be said to prepare the country for what to expect?"

what to expect?"

"In the matter of casualties," he replied, "the War Department has adopted the following policy and we have ordered Gen. Pershing to carry it out: There will be no separation of casualties into lists going over a long period of time, but he will cable them in as they occur, and all casualties will be released to the public at once. He has been sent a cablegram to that effect, and as soon as the machinery effect, and as soon as the machiner; starts we will give out to the press al casualties, no matter what they are.

WAR DEPARTMENT DENIED SHIP STEEL

Industries Board Acts. Baker to Comply in Program.

The war industries board took sharp action yesterday on the issue between the War Department and the shipping board regarding the desire of the former to build ships.

It refused to allow the War Department steel for either ships or yards and placed the question of steel and all other material for ships in the hands of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. poration.

poration.
Director General Schwab and Chairman Hurley will meet today with the war industries committee to discuss steel needs. The shipping board expects its requirements for steel to be largely increased when Eastern shipyards "hit their stride" in production. The Eastern yards are about ready to begin such production.

Secretary Baker yesterday denied published reports that the War Department is constructing on its own account several large ships. The only construction undertaken, he said, was

account several large ships. The only construction undertaken, he said, was that of a few small mine sweepers and quartermaster supply boats included in the department's activities

cluded in the department's activities before the war.

Should it be found that even this small tonnage interferes in the slightest with the major program of the shipping board or the navy, the War Secretary added, it will be abandoned without delay.

Secretary Baker's Progress

To certain people in this country the secretary of war is still a "paci-'fist" secretary. Precisely what that means in his case it is impossible to make out. What is of more account is that under his administration, the United States within the past year has made incomparably the greatest military effort in its history. Over a million and a quarter of American soldiers have been sent to France and some 300,000 of them within the past three weeks have brought imperishable glory to our arms by their conduct in the second battle of the Marne-the battle that made Foch a field marshal and brought to Pershing the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government. If this is what comes from "pacifism" in the war department, then the ordinary run of plain Americans will feel as Lincoln did about the charge that Gen Grant drank whisky. The civil war president, as everyone remembers, wanted to know what brand the whisky was so that he could send some to the other generals.

Mr Baker's pacifism is of a peculiar sort. He has just recommended additional draft legislation extending the ages up to 45 and down to 18, the plan being to raise an army of 5,000,-000 as quickly as possible. One might suppose that this would please those who always believed the draft ages should be fixed that way and that the sooner the country had 5,000,000 men under arms the better. But some of them at least are still dissatisfied. They charge that Baker has committed the crime of changing his mind. In June he was not ready to concur in the 18-45 proposal; he asked for time in which to consider the question and work out a program. It was of course Mr Baker's error or incapacity that made him want more time; it may be freely granted that he would have shown a greater genius for the administrative side of war had he been prepared in the second week of June to elaborate the plan he now offers in the first week of August. For this dereliction of duty the Senate committee on military affairs demands a reckoning.

But the Senate committee should

not be too stern with him. Since June a great battle has been fought, disclosing a relative weakening of the enemy's offensive power and, as Gen March pointed out in his testimony yesterday, about July 30 the United States reached a decision to enlarge its military program to carry out the policies agreed upon at the recent interallied conference at Paris to speed up prosecution of the war and bring it to an early conclusion. Every one now sees, including a "pacifist" secretary of war who is in entire accord with the decision reached at Versailles, that there is no better way of exploiting the advantage of the victory of Gen Foch than to speed up to the utmost the fullest development of America's military power, even at a sacrifice probably of the nation's economic productivity.

The secretary is on the right side and he has not arrived too late. Congress now switches in as quickly as he has, there will be no cause to worry over the army's man power.

War Secretary's Pipe Goes Out

This Story Tells When and It Points Out Key to Baker's Strength of Character.

(This is the eighth article of a special series on Washington in War Time and deals with the Secretary of War.)

By W. J. CAMERON. (Staff Correspondent The Detroit News.)

TASHINGTON, Aug. 6.— The Secretary of War consented to receive me at a most interesting moment. The American drive in France was at its height. Excited throngs crowded around every bulletin board. High officials of the Government whose sons are at the front forgot their station for the moment and became only anxious fathers, haunting the sources of information to learn if perchance a dear name had appeared in the lists.

The outer office of the Secretary was filled with men waiting to see him. There were staff officers, representatives of foreign governments, United States senators, and certain men in uniform who quietly came and went. The big room was very quiet, with an air of suppressed excitement. Some of us beguiled the time by surveying the mementoes gathered there-the flag that draped Lincoln's coffin, the flag that floated over Sumter, the swords of great generals and the painted portraits of the secretaries of war for the last century. It is an ornate room, crowded with associations and replete with history. And now it was seeing more history made than had been crowded into the whole previous term of the nation's life.

APPOINTMENT IS ARRANGED.

Suddenly an inner door opened, and a slim man of short stature appeared, stepping lithely forward. The eyes behind the shining pince-nez made a swift survey of the room. He approached this man and that, disposing of their errands quickly, but without haste. He had none of the air of getting rid of people, but only of turning his mind immediately to their business and despatching it. Presently he was hearing that a Detroit News representative was studying the War Department and would like to make a survey of the Secretary of War-would it be at all possible?—the Secretary was a very busy man, of course, but any court-esy, quite at the Secretary's con-venience, would be deeply appre-

From the standpoint of time, it From the standpoint of time, it was quite possible, the Secretary was saying, but from the standpoint of policy——. However, it was soon arranged that at 10 o'clock on the morrow I would be shown into the inner sanctum of the Secretary of War.

PICTURES ON WALLS NOTED.

The appointed hour found the Secretary closeted with the Chief of Staff, but soon word came through that the Detroit visitor would be received. Two rooms beyond the waiting room is the sanctum of the Secretary. It is a small room, as Washington government offices go, and the plainest of them all, except the President's, although it lacks the quiet dignity of the President's office. An old oil portrait of George Washington, as first commander in chief of the American armies; another of Henry Knox, the first secretary of war; an autographed pho. tograph of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, a desk and table heaped with documents, and a few chairs—these complete its furnishing and ornamentation. The telephone is not on the desk, but when the bell tinkles Secretary Baker must needs rise and go to a phone table in the corner. Needless to say, that bell does not tinkle except in important. and table heaped with documents, except in important matters; the offices of the White House, it may be. For inter-departmental conver-

be. For inter-departmental conversations, the Secretary uses a speaking device on his desk.

In his office, Newton D. Baker is a most frank and direct conversation, alist. It being an hour taken out of the midst of a busy morning, he permitted himself to relax, filled and lighted his pipe and allowed his legs to find the top of a convenient and lighted his pipe and allowed his legs to find the top of a convenient table. As his answers to my questions brought him to greater animation of manner, his feet came to the floor again, and his pipe was removed to permit a flow of perfectly chosen words. As everyone knows who has read the report of Secretary Baker's testimony at the hearing held by the Senate committee, he is in command of the choicest extempore literary quality. He approximates the President in this respect.

NO RESTRICTIONS PUT ON INTERVIEW.

It was understood that I was not to attempt to quote his words, but there were no restrictions placed upon the topics of conversation. Naturally, I wanted to know a number of things, and in no instance did the Secretary of War return a refusal or an evasive answer. The impression I received of him was of a courageous type of mind buckled to a task of extraordinary difficulty and complexity, and swinging it with a confident sense of mastery. But there was a singular lack of any sense of personal pride in the Secretary; the mastery was mingled with a wholly unconscious and natural modesty—not the sort of modesty which would deter its possessor from tackling big tasks, else Mr. Baker would not have accepted the war portfolio in such critical upon the topics of conversation. Mr. Baker would not have accepted the war portfolio in such critical times as marked his appointment, but the sort of modesty which would ever prevent him from considering his achievement as of extraordinary merit.

I had heard of a different impression received of Secretary Baer. I had heard him described as "cocksure." Certainly he is not hesitant nor apologetic; no man in

"cocksure." Certainly he is not hesitant nor apologetic; no man in his position could be. He possesses strength and a large degree of mastery—he simply must possess these to remain where he is. More and more, here in Washington, one comes to feel that the man whom the President retains in a cabinet position must fill the office, or he does not stay. And while Secretary Baker is dominant, he is not domineering; he does not invade nor overbear another's mental province. He is always seeking the best way, and he follows it where he finds it, whether it originates with himself or a competent subordinate.

MESSAGES ARRIVE FROM BATTLEFIELD.

It was, as I have said, a dramatic moment in the Americans' part in the war. Through a little door on the other side of the room came messages directly from the battlefield. The day was well advanced in France, and it was a day of glory, a day whose luster cannot die. The reader will do well to refrain from believing that it is only my personal enthusiasm that leads me to say that the whole complexion of the war was changing; in a very expressive phrase, which is not my own, the complexion of the Alies had changed from anemic white to a glowing wholesome pink, and events were transpiring whose effect on the whole struggle will be epochal. It was simply impossible to contemplate the deeds of the Americans, and what was transpiring amongst the German armies, without the thrill which comes from the consciousness of living and being in touch with, at least physically, a high moment in human history. The man who sat there, so apparently calm in his chair, was indeed in a state of suppressed emotion. There was nothing in his demeanor to indicate it, but such, nevertheless, was the fact. The pubin France, and it was a day of

tion. There was nothing in his demeanor to indicate it, but such, nevertheless, was the fact. The public knew much; he knew much more. Moreover, his knowledge extended to both sides of the struggle. He KNEW. And knowing, he could not but feel, and very deeply. Lest there should be possibility of misbut feel, and very deeply. Lest there should be possibility of mis-interpretation in what I have written, let me add that there was nothin the complete knowledge of situation that could temper the lic joy. It would be rather enpublic joy. hanced.

RESENTMENT LAST IN SENSE OF DUTY.

The pipe went out soon after it was lighted; only a few puffs had been taken, and it was not relit. I was interested to know what were the Secretary's feelings during the period when public criticism fell upon him so unsparingly. It is a hobby of mine that if we can know how a man takes adversity, we have a clear clue to his character. I found the Secretary absolutely removed from any personal resentment toward the criticism that had been visited on him, even when it was palpably and unfairly personal. He knew that it was inevitable that some things should go wrong in so new and vast an undertaking as his Department was charged with; he knew that it was humanly impossible, with the comparatively few military men of experience whom he had at his disposal, to achieve the colossal task of preparing for, calling and training millions of men, without somewhere a degree of hardship, delay and even failure appearing. The country now knows, of course, that the ground for surprise is found in the fact that so few of these untoward things occurred.

Secretary Baker searched the criticism thoroughly for helpful suggestions. With the entire country applying its mind to the problem, he felt that somewhere a suggestion of merit would appear, and when it did he profited by it. If he regretted anything in the storm that assalled him, it was the assumption, the unfounded assumption that the attitude—the basic and determined attitude, of the War Department was responsible for any delay or hardship that had occurred. There is a vast difference between mistakes that occur through inexperience or insufficient equipment, and mistakes that inhere in the very attitude of the director of an enterprise; the former can be corrected, but the latter have their roots very deep. was interested to know what were the Secretary's feelings during the

VINDICATION COMES FROM WHOLE NATION.

And yet one day-it was the day the Secretary's complete and illuminating statement went to the counatmosphere changed, as when a fog lifts or the changed, as when a fog lifts or the sun shines after storm. The change was entirely psychic, and yet so sudden, so immediate and extensive, as to be almost tangible. A complete change in the War Department would not have been comparable with it. The Secretary has not been able satisfactorily to analyze it for himself. It came in the line of duty, just as the rest had come. He had simply stated the fact, the barest fact, without defense against criticism, without recrimination upon his detractors. And the fact won. That is another element in Secre-That is another element in Secre-

In his detractors. And the fact won. That is another element in Secretary Baker's psychology. In common with the Wilson Administration, he has a dominant quality of practical idealism. He is an idealist on the human side with a heavy balance of realism on the executive side. He has an extraordinary reverence for the Fact, so real a reverence as to require that the word be capitalized. And yet he knows that facts sometimes obscure the Truth, and that is where his saving idealism comes in.

Secretary Baker is bearing a great burden, and is not sparing himself. He seems to be aware that, if necessary, he must wear himself out, and then his successor must wear himself out, and whoever holds the office must continue to give and give without stint until the war is won. In that, the Secretary shares the soldier's spirit. All that matters is that he discharge his duty at the top of his power, as long and as wisely as he can. His personal fate is as nothing compared with the great task which must be rolled wisely as he can. His personal fate is as nothing compared with the great task which must be rolled forward to completion.

WORKS LONG HOURS,

EATS AT HIS DESK. To this end his working day is a long one. Daylight hours are filled with conferences. Until 11 o'clock the Secretary sees the chief of staff and bureau chiefs. From 11 until 12 he sees people by appointment. From 12 to 1 he sees people who come without appointment. He lunches at his desk. The afternoon is devoted to a variety of business. This is the schedule as the Secretary would like to follow it, the ideal schedule, so to speak. As a matter of fact it is broken in upon at all points. War business, with is unexpectedness and insistence is a very difficult matter to place on schedule. Thus it happens that the night lights burn long in the Secretary's office, and the important subordinates of the Department are always on call.

Secretary Baker reserves the night hours for what is in some relong one. Daylight hours are filled

Secretary Baker reserves the night hours for what is in some re-spects the hardest work of all, the reading of court-martial reports spects the hardest work of an energy reading of court-martial reports and the making of his recommendations thereon. He holds the fate of officers and men in his hands, and his recommendations to the equipment of the equipment

a state sanitary engineer on health, sanitation and housing in Hamin a comprehensive report made by code was recommended a year ago Enforcement of the state housing

SLYLE HOLSING CODE'

Although Hamtramck did not have 10,000 population at the time of the last Federal census, the special census made by the government in 1916, at the request and expense of the vilhing the scope of the act. No steps as yet have been taken to enforce the provisions of the state law, to laws passed after they had done their building.

The Housing Law of Michigan, Detroit building inspectors believe, Detroit building inspectors believe to be their best applied to Hamtramok.

The act applies to every city and organized village of 10,000 or more population and to every city and tributed whose population reaches collage of the sectors of the the passing of the sector of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the last frederal census, the special consus, the special consus of the special consus, the special consus, the special consus, the special consus of the special consus of the special consus of the special consustants.

laws passed after they had done erning building, Alex Hasce, vil-lage building inspector, says that in his opinion it would be unfair to owners to make them conform

War Secretary's Pipe Goes Out

This Story Tells When and It Points Out Key to Baker's Strength of Character.

(This is the eighth article of a special series on Washington in War Time and deals with the Secretary of War.)

By W. J. CAMERON.
(Staff Correspondent The Detroit News.) TASHINGTON, Aug. 6.— The Secretary of War consented to receive me at a most interesting moment. The American drive in France was at its height. Excited throngs crowded around every bulletin board. High officials of the Government

whose sons are at the front forgot their station for the moment and became only anxious fathers, haunting the sources of information to learn if perchance a dear name had appeared in the lists.

The outer office of the Secretary was filled with men waiting to see him. There were staff officers, representatives of foreign governments, United States senators, and certain men in uniform who quietly came and went. The big room was very quiet, with an air of suppressed excitement. Some of us beguiled the time by surveying the mementoes gathered there—the flag that draped Lincoln's coffin, the flag that floated over Sumter, the swords of great generals and the painted portraits of the secretaries of war for the last century. It is an ornate room, of the secretaries of wal for the last century. It is an ornate room, crowded with associations and replete with history. And now it was seeing more history made than had been crowded into the whole previous term of the nation's life.

APPOINTMENT IS ARRANGED.

Suddenly an inner door opened, and a slim man of short stature appeared, stepping lithely forward. The eyes behind the shining pince-nez made a swift survey of the room. He approached this man and that, disposing of their errands quickly, but without haste. He had none of the air of getting rid of people, but only of turning his mind immediately to their business and despatching it. Presently he was hearing that a Detroit News representative was studying the War Department and would like to make a survey of the Secretary of War-would it be at all possible?—the Secretary was a very busy man, of course, but any court-esy, quite at the Secretary's con-venience, would be deeply appre-

From the standpoint of time, it From the standpoint of time, it was quite possible, the Secretary was saying, but from the standpoint of policy——. However, it was soon arranged that at 10 o'clock on the morrow I would be shown into the inner sanctum of the Secretary of war.

PICTURES ON WALLS NOTED.

The appointed hour found the Secretary closeted with the Chief of Staff, but soon word came through that the Detroit visitor would be received. Two rooms beyond the waiting room is the sanctum of the Secretary. It is a small room, as Washington government offices go, and the plainest of them all, except the President's, although it lacks the quiet dignity of the President's office. An old oil portrait of George Washington, as first commander in chief of the American armies; another of Henry Knox, the first secretary of war; an autographed photograph of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, a desk and table heaped with documents, and a few chairs-these complete its and a few chairs—these complete its furnishing and ornamentation. The telephone is not on the desk, but when the bell tinkles Secretary Baker must needs rise and go to a phone table in the corner. Needless to say, that bell does not tinkle except in important matters; the offices of the White House, it may be. For inter-departmental conver-

be. For inter-departmental conversations, the Secretary uses a speaking device on his desk.

In his office, Newton D. Baker is a most frank and direct conversationalist. It being an hour taken out of the midst of a busy morning, he permitted himself to relax, filled and lighted his pipe and allowed his legs to find the top of a convenient table. As his answers to my questions brought him to greater animation of manner, his feet came to the floor again, and his pipe was removed to permit a flow of perfectly chosen words. As everyone knows who has read the report of Secretary Baker's testimony at the hearing held by the Senate committee, he is in command of the choicest externance. in command of the choicest extempore literary quality. He approximates the President in this respect.

NO RESTRICTIONS PUT ON INTERVIEW.

It was understood that I was not to attempt to quote his words, but there were no restrictions placed upon the topics of conversation. Naturally, I wanted to know a number of things, and in no instance did the Secretary of War return a refusal or an evasive answer. The impression I received of him was of a courageous type of mind buckled to a task of extraordinary difficulty and complexity, and swinging it with a confident sense of mastery. But there was a singular lack of any sense of personal pride in the Secretary; the mastery was mingled with a wholly unconscious and natural modesty—not the sort of modesty which would deter its possessor from tackling big tasks, else Mr. Baker would not have accepted the war portfolio in such critical times as marked his appointment, but the sort of modesty which would ever prevent him from considering his achievement as of extraordinary merit. upon the topics of conversation.

sidering his achievement as of extraordinary merit.

I had heard of a different impression received of Secretary Baer. I had heard him described as "cocksure." Certainly he is not hesitant nor apologetic; no man in his position could be. He possesses strength and a large degree of mastery—he simply must possess these to remain where he is. More and more, here in Washington, one comes to feel that the man whom to remain where he is. More and more, here in Washington, one comes to feel that the man whom the President retains in a cabinet position must fill the office, or he does not stay. And while Secretary Baker is dominant, he is not domineering; he does not invade nor overbear another's mental province. He is always seeking the best way, and he follows it where he finds it, whether it originates with himself or a competent subordinate.

MESSAGES ARRIVE FROM BATTLEFIELD.

It was, as I have said, a dramatic moment in the Americans' part in the war. Through a little door on the other side of the room came messages directly from the battlefield. The day was well advanced in France, and it was a day of in France, and it was a day of glory, a day whose luster cannot die. The reader will do well to refrain from believing that it is only my personal enthusiasm that leads me to say that the whole complexion of the war was changing; in a very expressive phrase, which is not my own, the complexion of the Allies had changed from anemic white to a glowing wholesome pink, and events were transpiring whose effect on the whole struggle will be epochal. It was simply impossible to contemplate the deeds of the epochal. It was simply impossible to contemplate the deeds of the Americans, and what was transpiring amongst the German armies, without the thrill which comes from the consciousness of living and being in touch with, at least physically, a high moment in human history. The man who sat there, so apparently calm in his chair, was indeed in a state of suppressed emotion. There was nothing in his demeanor to indicate it, but such, nev-

tion. There was nothing in his demeanor to indicate it, but such, nevertheless, was the fact. The public knew much; he knew much more. Moreover, his knowledge extended to both sides of the struggle. He KNEW. And knowing, he could not but feel, and very deeply. Lest there should be possibility of misinterpretation in what I have written, let me add that there was nothing in the complete knowledge of the situation that could temper the public joy. It would be rather enhanced.

chere should be possibility of misinterpretation in what I have written, let me add that there was nothing in the complete knowledge of the situation that could temper the public joy. It would be rather enhanced.

RESENTMENT LAST
IN SENSE OF DUTY.

The pipe went out soon after it was lighted; only a few puffs had been taken, and it was not relit. I was interested to know what were the Secretary's feelings during the period when public criticism fell upon him so unsparingly. In the action of men, without only of mine that if we can know how a man takes adversity, we have a clear clue to his character. I found the Secretary absolutely removed from any personal resentment toward the criticism that some things should go wrong in so grave and vast an undertaking as his Department was charged with he knew that it was inevitable that some things should go wrong in so grave and vast an undertaking as his Department was charged with he knew that it was haven the comparatively few military men of experience whomn he had at his disposal, to achieve the colossal task of preparing for, calling and training millions of men, without somewhere a degree of hardship, delay and even failure appearing. The country now knows, of course, that the ground for surprise is found in the fact that so few of these untoward things occurred.

Secretary Baker searched the criticism thoroughly for helpful when the felt that somewhere a susception of merit would appear, and degree of hardship, delay and even failure appearing. The country now knows, of course, that the ground for surprise is found in the fact that so few of these untoward things occurred.

Secretary Baker searched the criticism thoughly for helpful when the felt that somewhere a susception of merit would appear, and degree of hardship, delay and even failure appearing for the period when provided by the profound consumption, the unfounded assumption, the unfounded assumption,

tween mistakes that occur through And when this is done, and the inexperience or insufficient equip hours of sleep have passed, the ment, and mistakes that inhere is the very attitude of the directors of an enterprise; the former can be corrected, but the latter have their roots very deep.

And yet the Secretary of War

VINDICATION COMES FROM WHOLE NATION.

And yet one day-it was the day the Secretary's complete and illuminating statement went to the country-the atmosphere palpably changed, as when a fog lifts or the changed, as when a fog lifts or the sun shines after storm. The change was entirely psychic, and yet so sudden, so immediate and extensive, as to be almost tangible. A complete change in the War Department would not have been comparable with it. The Secretary has not been able satisfactorily to analyze it for himself. It came in the line of duty, just as the rest had come. He had simply stated the fact, the barest fact, without defense against criticism, without recrimination upan his detractors. And the fact won. That is another element in Secre-

That is another element in Secretary Baker's psychology. In common with the Wilson Administra-tion, he has a dominant quality of practical idealism. He is an idealist on the human side with a heavy balance of realism on the executive

balance of realism on the executive side. He has an extraordinary reverence for the Fact, so real a reverence as to require that the word be capitalized. And yet he knows that facts sometimes obscure the Truth, and that is where his saving idealism comes in.

Secretary Baker is bearing a great burden, and is not sparing himself. He seems to be aware that, if necessary, he must wear himself out, and then his successor must wear himself out, and whoever holds the office must continue to give and give without stint until the war is won. In that, the Secretary shares the soldier's spirit. All that matters is that he discharge his duty at the top of his power, as long and as wisely as he can. His personal fate top of his power, as long and as wisely as he can. His personal fate is as nothing compared with the great task which must be rolled forward to completion.

WORKS LONG HOURS, EATS AT HIS DESK.

To this end his working day is a long one. Daylight hours are filled

And yet the Secretary of War, though naturally pale of countenance, gives every indication of unexhausted vitality. He is bright of eye, alert of movement, incisive in all betokening smoothly functioning body and mind. Often a busy man who is quite competent to carry and discharge heavy duties, is irritated by requests such as mine was. To indulge in mere conto carry and discharge heavy duties, is irritated by requests such as mine was. To indulge in mere conversation seems a waste, and the very thought of it brings friction to the mind. But the ease with which Secretary Baker turned from work to our conversation, and at its completion was ready for the stress of work again, bespoke a well-controlled mind. He did not consider it an irritating interruption to be asked to do a favor for a strange newspaper man.

The War Department is the most silent of all departments of the government, except perhaps the Department of State. And yet Secretary Baker's inclination is toward giving the people all the information it is safe to give. But military necessity hedges him on all sides. And I think the interview he accorded me was a sign that he has not forgotten that the people like to have a glimpse now and then of their more notable public servants.

Whose Blunder?

General Crowder's letter to the chief of staff of the army, dated July 27, makes some startling admissions regarding the shortage of drafted men in Class 1. The letter says:

The estimated number of Class 1 men under the present ages (and including the class of 1918, age 21, that has been registered under the President's proclamation) will be only about 100,000 men (and may fall below that figure) on September 1, 1918.

On June 26, just a month earlier, Secretary Baker, after advising Congress to delay legislation broadening the draft age limits, made this statement:

I told the Committee on Military Affairs to-day that there were in Class 1 now, including those who have recently come in by registration, men enough to provide for the persons to be drafted during the remaining months of this year without a change in the age limit.

The excess of men in Class 1 on January 1 next was neatly figured out to be about 2,000.

Congress accepted Mr. Baker's assurances and went away on vacation, although almost any Congressman who cared to take the trouble to go into the facts of the situation could easily have satisfied himself that the excess of 2,000 forecast for January 1 next was only a pleasant mathematical fiction.

Now Congress is being urged to abbreviate the recess, to rush through a ran-power act and even to reach an informal understanding with the War Department by which the latter can begin to register and classify men before

they are legally drafted. This is a singular commentary on the prevision with which our military programme is being worked out. General Crowder is not to blame for the present shortage of men in Class 1. He wanted to have Congress enlarge the conscription limits, but was overruled. The attitude taken toward his recommendations by Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs is enlightening. In an interview in "The New York Times" of yesterday Mr. Dent is reported as saying: "I'll not let General Crowder tell me what to do. If the President and the Secretary of War make such a request, that's a different thing."

Mr. Dent fought the original conscription act. He is in full sympathy with any conscription policy which "goes slow." There are many other Southern members of Congress who stand with him, and the discussion of a radical draft act like that now submitted in haste to Congress offers easy opportunities for delay.

Whatever delay there is will be chargeable, however, to Mr. Baker's unfortunate interference with Congress six weeks ago. Congress was willing to consider draft legislation before it adjourned. He dissuaded it with unsound arguments. He preferred the tardy and costly way. He furnished Congress with an alibi for inaction.

Let the alibi be recalled frankly and openly. The army needs men. Congress should ignore from now on all counsels of hesitation and furnish the country as quickly as possible the man power requisite for early victory.

SECRETARY BAKER was at ontime unalterably opposed to preparedness, as advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, the late John Mitchel and others. But he has changed his mind. Only a few weeks ago he was opposed to the extension of the draft age limits. Again he changed his mind and is now backing the program for an army of five. or more, millions of men with all his influence. Some persons accuse the Secretary of War with being inconsistent. On the contrary, Mr. Baker is displaying very estimable mental characteristics in showing himself to be open to conviction. It is only the narrow-minded, ignorant bigot who is incapable of changing his mind. Emerson, America's foremost thinker, said: "Consistency is the attribute of small minds," and he spoke the truth. Mr. Baker will be judged by history as one of our great war secretaries. Nobody can doubt his whole-hearted and sincere conversion to the doctrine of force, as applied to the civilized world's dealings with the German Empire.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

BAKER AND CLEMENCEAU TALK.
PARIS (Monday), Sept. 9.—Newton
D. Baker, the American Secretary of
War, to-day had a con gence with
Premier Clemenceau and Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner
to America, and Ambassador Sharp.

WANTS BAKER'S VIEW OF NEW DRAFT BILL

Senator Chamberlain Says That War Secretary Has Changed Front Recently.

INSISTS CAMPS ARE FULL

Declares It Will Take Six Months to Ship 1,700,000 Men, Now Under Arms in This Country.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .-- The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now considering the Administration Man-Power bill extending the draft ages to 18 to 45 years, inclusive, and is anxious to find out just how the Secretary of War stands on the bill. Mr. Baker is now out of the city, but he will be asked by the committee to come and testify. In June the Secretary was recorded as opposing a change in the ages, and the committee wishes to ascertain what reason he has for changing his mind at this

"It is the desire of the committee to find out why this sudden change of front," said Senator Chamberlain to-

General Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, was before the committee today, and General March, the Chief of Staff, will appear tomorrow. General Crowder was asked many questions pertaining to the reservoir of men, but General March and the Secretary will be asked as to questions of policy.

Teh Senate was generally in favor of raising the ages a few weeks ago, when General Crowder's prediction that Class 1 would soon be exhausted, was made. But at that time the Secretary of War asked that proceedings be delayed until the Administration plans could be embodied in the bill presented yesterday. Now the committee wishes to find out the reasons actuating the delay, and also

the alteration of policy.

Some members of the committee said some memoers of the commerce was they wished to find out why the War Department was desirous of obtaining so many men, when there were at present some 1,700,000 men in the camps in this country and why transportation had not been arranged for them.

Senator Chamberlain calculated that at the rate of 300,000 monthly it would take six months to send these men to France.

Ten Senators were present today, including Chamebrlain, Hoke Smith, Mc-Kellar, Kirby, Fletcher, Sheppard, and Reed, all Democrats, and New, Johnson of California, and Wadsworth, Republicans. There are seventeen men in the full membership of the committee. Senator Chamberlain said that he would do all possible t ohurry the bill out of com-mittee, but it is said about the Capitol that it is improbable it will be ready be-

fore Monday of next week.

Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee had not altered his intention today not to call his committee to-gether for some time, probably not until Aug. 19, when the House reconvenes

for ordinary business.

The sentiment in the House agains lowering the draft ages below 21 is beginning to spread to the Senate. Senttors such as Martin of Virginia, the Democratic leader, and John Walter Smith of Maryland, are opposed to this. They say they do not think men under 2 0 years should be drafted, and they are vigorously opposed to setting the limit at 18. On the other hand, opposition is developing against drafting men above 40 years old, on the theory that this would disrupt industry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, (Associated Press.)—Broader provisions for exemp-tions have been written into the new

Man Power bill, now before Congress, so that the nation's war industrial fabric may not be upset by unduly large withdrawals of men over 32 years of age for military service.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, appearing today before the Senate Military oCmmittee, explained that he had deemed it advisable to substitute the words "occupations and employments" for the word "Industries" used in the existing laws in the section affecting industrial exemptions. This would make possible a more liberal interpretation of the law and prevent the induction into the army of many men performing essential work at home and yet not actually in industrial occupations.

CHAIRMAN DENT AND THE DRAFT AMENDMENT.

When the Army Appropriation bill, which carried \$12,000,000,000 and gave the President authority to increase the army to any size, was up for consideration in the House on May 28. Chairman DENT of the Military Affairs Committee called for the passage of the measure immediately. Mr. DENT has sometimes been criticised for delaying, if not obstructing, necessary army legislation. This was the case when he opposed the Kahn amendment to the Hay Army bill providing for an increase of the regular army to 178,000 in March, 1916.

After the entrance of the United States into the war, Chairman DENT did not always show alacrity in dealing with army bills recommended by the General Staff and approved by the Administration. On April 24, 1917, Governor COBNWELL of West Virginia, in a telegram urging Representatives from that State to stand by the President, singled out Mr. DENT as an obstructionist. His record since April, 1917, contains, however, more than one example like that of his vigorous support of the Army Appropriation bill in May last, and he should have credit for the best intentions, even if he has sometimes been slow to take professional advice and act upon it.

At present Chairman DENT is rather cool to General Crowder's appeal to pass the bill changing the draft ages with the least possible delay. Mr. DENT is in no hurry. "I'll not let General CROWDER tell me what to do," he says. The Provost Marshal General has no desire to dictate to Chairman DENT, but in a letter to the Chief of Staff, which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN read on the floor of the Senate Monday, General CROWDER made out an irrefutable case for promptness in the passage of the bill. How can any responsible legislator read that letter and fail to confess its stern logic? General CROWDER hopes that the measure will become a law in time to make Sept. 5 a registration day. Chairman DENT does not seem to be very sympathetic. In the Senate, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is moving with characteristic zeal. He has called his committee together. Mr. DENT has not followed the example. He demurs. Let the House automatically reassemble on Aug. 19! "There "are very few committee members "here," he says, "and I do not think "that I could get the others here. I " hardly think I will call them before "Aug. 19." In short, Mr. DENT balks in the trail. There appears to be a motive. The Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee has, with a certain condescension, made this statement:

I have told the President and the Secretary of War that I would be willing to raise and lower the limits whenever necessary to help win the war, but I wish it to be necessary, and I prefer to raise them before lowering them.

That is to say, Mr. DENT is among those who are lukewarm toward the proposal to introduce men " too young to fight" into the war, deliberately ignoring the lessons of American history and the practice of our allies in Europe. Scrutiny of General CROWD-ER's letter is recommended to Chairman DENT. He will find in that document very good reasons to change his mind. It would be a matter of regret if the Hon. S. HUBERT DENT, Jr., failed in this emergency to meet the expectations of those who see in his war record much to commend, if occasionally somewhat out of pitch and out of tune. We do not despair of his coming round to General CROWD-ER's point of view and exerting himself to get the House into line with the Senate, for it is to be noted that, while Mr. DENT bristles to General CROWDER, he says that "if the Presi-"dent and the Secretary of War " make such a request, [that the bill "in question be speeded to passage,] "that's a different matter." There is no doubt where Mr. Wilson and Mr. BAKER stand.

Baker Blamed For Delay in Draft Change

Secretary Six Weeks Ago Blocked Amendment He Now Wants Rushed

Criticised by Senators For Change of Front

Military Affairs Committee Favors Proposed Extension of Age Limits

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Irritation at Secretary of War Baker for having opposed the Senate extending the draft ages less than six weeks ago and now insisting that Congress must act not only without delay but practically without consideration developed in the Senate Military Affairs Committee

The committee decided to question both Mr. Baker and General March, the Chief of Staff, as to what caused the sudden change of heart.

Secretary Baker, after announcing the draft ages he desired, left for the West. He is not expected back before Thursday. So the committee probably will have to content itself with questioning General March to-morrow, delaying the questioning of the Secretary until later.

Practically all of the discussion in the committee to-day revolved around the War Department's changed attitude. It was pointed out that the original amendment to the army bill, offered by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, provided for exactly the ages now asked by the department-eighteen to forty-five.

Little Opposition to Ages

There was little opposition in the committee to the ages proposed, Senators McKellar, of Tennessee, and Kirby, of Arkansas, being the ones who voiced opposition to lowering the age below twenty-one. Senator Reed, of Missouri, is on the fence, but may vote for the eighteen-year minimum, while Senator Sheppard, of Texas, is

while Senator Sheppard, of Texas, is non-committal, but will support the minimum proposed if he is convinced that the President really wants it.
Chairman Chamberlain and nearly all the Republican members of the committee are heartily in favor of the ages proposed first by Senator Fall and now by the Secretary of War. But it was found impossible to-day to cut off the discussion of why the War Department had so suddenly seen the necessity of having more man power when such a short time ago the Secretary and General March had come up to the Capitol to prevent the Senate adopting an amendment of precisely the same figures.

Senators on the committee were interested in checking up the statements of Provost Marshal General Crowder in this connection. He stated to the committee yesterday that it might be necessary for men to regaster as they attained the age of twenty-one week by week, so as to provide a sufficient flow of drafted men to the camps from September 1 on.

Plan Pooh-Poohed by Baker

Yet it was pointed out in committee that Secretary Baker questioned less than ten days ago the statement of Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the House Military Affairs Committee, that the Class 1 men in the present draft would be exhausted by September 1.

that the Class 1 men in the present draft would be exhausted by September 1.

"Why were all these 'studies' necessary for the War Department to reach the conclusion that the extension of draft ages was imperative unless Class 2 men were to be taken?" one member of the committee demanded. "We knew before we began this recess—we knew when we were ready to adopt Senator Fall's amendment—that it was necessary to extend the ages.

"We were not planning to take that step for amusement. We were planning it because we realized, from the figures before us, that it was necessary to take it. And if it had not been that the Secretary of War came up here, with the influence of the Administration behind him, and turned against us and against their own judgment a number of Senators we would have given the department their increased ages at that time.

"We knew approximately how many men would be gotten by the application of the draft treaty, and the War Department had a very accurate idea of how many additional men it could get by the reclassification of the men already segregated in classes. If that had been done Provost Marshal General Crowder would not be rushed and put up against an almost impossible situation now."

More Delay Expected

The attitude taken by this Senator

More Delay Expected

The attitude taken by this Senator was expressed by others. No one in the committee really believes that the registration under the new draft can be made on September 5, which General Crowder thinks necessary. It would have been simple if the draft ages had been amended when Congress was anxious to go ahead with the change.

was anxious to go ahead with the change.

But there is doubt now as to whether any time would be saved by calling the Senate back before the end of the recess, August 24. Certainly the committee will not be ready for some time. In addition there is the fact that the House recess ends one week earlier than the Senate recess, on August 19, less than two weeks off. Further, it is assured that there will be a warm fight in the House against lowering the age from twenty-one to eighteen, so that some time will be consumed there, if the House takes the bill up first, before the measure is sent over to the Senate.

Wants Navy Included

Wants Navy Included

A fight to include the navy in the new draft act, so that the requirements of the navy and Marine Corps will be filled from the draft quotas, just as is the National Army, will be made in committee by Senator Wadsworth, of New York. He announced this to-night, saying that if the draft ages are made eighteen to forty-five the effect on voluntary enlistments may prevent the navy from obtaining its supply of men unless some such arrangement is made.

"I would like to put an end to the custom," he pointed out, "of men rushing to enlist in the navy just before they think they will be drafted. It seems to me that one of the fundamental ideas of the selective draft, particularly as administered by the questionnaire system, is to put each manifest the perticular niche in the military service where he will be of the

tary service where he will be of the most value. I think we would have better results all around for both arms of the service if the decision as to whether a man should go into the army or navy were made in the same way that it is now determined in which branch of the army a drafted man shall be placed."

Baker Urged to Aid Universal Training

Lloyd Taylor of Security League Asks Precaution Against Future Conflicts

Future Conflicts

Universal training as necessary precaution against future wars was urged in a letter to Secretary Baker yesterday by Lloyd Taylor, of the National Security League.

"As long as human passions exist war will always threaten or occur," said Mr. Taylor. "As we have taken a decided stand in the world's affairs and have started building a large merchant marine, war will threaten us perhaps more in the future than in the past. We share you wish that this may be the last great war, but we also wish to be prepared and equipped should it not be the last."

Mr. Taylor also congratulated Mr. Baker ton his advocacy of the proposed extension of the draft law.

The Army Program.

Gen. March, chief of staff, in his statement to the Senate committee on military affairs disclosed the main features of the government's military program for the ensuing year, which contemplates the organization of an army of 5,000,000 men within the next twelvemonth, 4,000,000 of whom are to be in France and 1,000,000 in the training camps and army posts of this country. It is an ambitious program, showing the determination of the United States to mass its strength with all possible haste, but it is easily within the possibilities.

The new draft law, even though it may not include men of 18 or 19 years as proposed, will provide the soldiers. Troops are being transported across at the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 a month, and with the constantly increased launching of new ships the transport facilities will be continually growing. Food and supplies are being carried across in ample quantities to maintain the army as the expeditionary force grows.

Consequently it is no idle dream to plan a 5,000,000 army, four-fifths of it in France, within a year. It is entirely practicable. Moreover, the program is entitled to fullest confidence because of the excellent record the War Department has already made. When Secretary of War Baker made the prediction last winter that by the 1st of July the United States would have 1,000,000 men in France and that by the end of 1918 the number would be increased to 1,500,000, much doubt was expressed in some quarters as to his ability to make good the prophecy. But on July 1 more than 1,000,000 soldiers had sailed for France, and at the rate at which they are now being sent across by the end of the year there will be nearer 3,000,000 than 1,500,000 there.

It is stated that the plan to have a force of 4,000,000 Americans in France within a year has been approved by the interallied war council at Paris, and therefore it can be set down as a part of the general strategy of the allies. If it is fulfilled, as there is every reason to expect that it will be, the final decision in the war is well within the possibilities of 1919.

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MARCH CONVINCES SENATORS OF NEED OF DRAFT CHANGES

Tells Military Committee Age Limit Amendment Was Decided On After Success of Allies on Western Front.

AN ARMY OF 5,000,000 MEN NECESSARY, HE DECLARES.

War Will Be Won in the West, Chief of Staff Holds, and Great Concentration of Force Best Way to Hasten Result.

n

ecial to The World.) 7.—Gen. WASHINGTON, Aug. March, Chief of Staff, required only a few minutes to-day to convince the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the recommendations of Secretary Baker for changes in the Draft Law, so as to include men fro mieghteen to fortysix, are wise, and should be acted upon without unnecessary delay. He said that the army should be brought up to at least 5,000,000 fighting men, to hasten the conclusion of the war."

Gen. March pointed out that the decision to ask for the amendments to the present law is in accord with the Paris conference and was reached soon after the American and French forces began to drive the Germans out of the Soissons-Rheims section. It was made plain by the Chief of Staff that conditions on the western front have undergone a decided change for the better within the last ten or fifteen days.

Was to Be Won on Western Front. The most significant statement aceredited to Gen. March by members of the Senate Committee is that the war will be brought to a conclusion on the western front. It has been reported recently that a powerful force would drive the Germans and Austrians by the rear gateway, from Albania, but the impression left by Gen. March on Senators to-day is that the Kaiser is to be driven back or crushed from the French front.

Senator Chamberlain is very much encouraged to-day over the prospects of quick consideration and an early vote in the Senate. He thinks that the explanation of Gen. March, followed by statements from Secretary Baker and others, will convince any doubting Senators that it is important to put through this measure as soon as possible. The Senate may have a quorum Monday, the 19th, and take up the Draft Amendment that

Gen. March told the Senate Committee that the War Department came to the conclusion late in July that the United States should have an army of at least 5,000,000, and Secretary Baker was asked to recommend the pending programme. All of these men, he explained, are not to be sent to France as soon as they are ready, but the fighting force on the western front is to be steadily increased, until the Germans are defeated.

Gen. March appeared before the Senate Committee on invitation by Senator Chamberlain, the Chairman, the members desiring to know why there had been such a change of attitude between the middle of June and the present. The General made his statement behind closed doors, but when the meeting was over Senator Chamberlain made public the gist of what was said.

Raised Spirits of Senators.

The advice of Gen. March was to act promptly on the proposed legislation so that the war could be prosecuted most vigorously and brought to a quicker conclusion. Mr. Chamberlain declared that Gen. March was very enthusiastic over the outlook in France, and his enthusiasm raised the spirits of the Senators who heard him.

Gen. March, declared Mr. Chamberlain, went into the reasons for bringing in the recommendations that the Draft Act be amended so as to include men who have reached their eighteenth, but have not passed their forty-sixth birthday. It was decided the last of July that to carry out the policies agreed upon by the United States and other Allied nations, Concress would be asked to amend the Draft Law.
Gen. March did not think it neces

sary to call the Senate into session before the recess period is over, but that the report of the committee should be ready for immediate action

when a quorum returns.

The General indicated that the younger men to be called under the amended law will be subject to service, but may not be used until the last. The boys between the ages of 18 and 20 will be carefully trained and held in reserve in this country. It is understood that the Chief of Staff will train the young follows. Staff will train the young fellows into the crack army of the war, so that, if they are needed at the eleventh hour they can strike a

that, if they are needed at the eleventh hour they can strike a mighty and telling blow.

Gen. March explained that nothing is to interfere with the transporting of 250,000 or more men a month. In addition to enlarging the army the United States will speed up the manufacture of artillery and aircraft.

MARCH MERGES ARMY

Various Elements Are Combined Into "United States" Force.

PROMOTIONS BY SELECTION

Baker and Daniels End Enlistments Until Draft Bill Is Enacted.

Drastic Orders Are Issued After President Wilson Calls on Department Heads-Supreme War Council Said to Have Suggested Action-Palmer Says Navy Has Plenty of Men.

A general army order was issued yesterday creating the army of the United States in which every element of the existing forces is merged, regardless of its origin. Another order was issued suspending all army and navy enlistments until definite action is taken on the war power bill extending the limit of draft ages to from 18 to 45 years.

By the provisions of the merger order, the terms regular army; national guard, national army and reserve corps are abolished for all purposes and with them go all insignia other than the plain "U. S." monogram heretofore reserved for regulars only.

Cuts Off Restrictions.

The week's order issued by Gen. March, chief of staff, is sweeping and drastic in its terms, cutting off absolutely all restrictions upon transfers of men or officers from one branch of the service to the other, and amending all commissions to read as in "The Army of the United States."

Promotion by selection is also made absolute, except the permanent advancements in the regular army, which is a peace-time status only, and is covered by law.

The orders were issued after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels, and were made public after President Wilson had visited the offices of both secretaries late in the day. It is not known whether his visit had to do with the situation, but just before he conferred with the cabinet officers there was no indication that steps of such drastic nature were anticipated.

Discloses Council's Views.

The order was issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no voluntary enlistments be accepted after yesterday until further orders. The orders also exclude civilians from appointment to officers' training camps until further notice.

Enlargement of the American army program requiring extension of the draft ages was decided upon in accordance with recommendations of the military section of the supreme war council of Versailles.

Secretary Baker disclosed this yesterday, and said a new appropriation bill covering increased army expenses to accompany the draft age extension measure was about ready for submission to Congress.

Extension of the draft system to the navy is not regarded as necessary at this time by the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation, told the Senate military committee yesterday the navy has practically all the men it needs, and that enlistments would not be affected by changing the army draft ages.

Conditions in the Navy.

Enlistments in the navy now total approximately 430,000 men, said Admiral Palmer. Admiral Palmer exmiral Falmer. Admiral Falmer explained that enlistments in the navy just now are principally to provide crews for the merchant marine, and that about 200,000 men have been accepted for that purpose. Even if the present bill is enacted, he said, the navy would have no difficulty in recruiting 15,000 men a month for the merchant marine and for other purposes.

Progress on the Bill.

Progress on the Bill.

The Navy Department is already working in conjunction with the War Department regarding enlistments, the committee was told, and will continue to do so, whatever may be done about the draft ages.

Chairman Chamberlain said yeterday that if the man-power bill could be reported out Monday he would make an effort to have the Senate reconvene probably about August 19 to take it up.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, one of the Republican leaders, said he had conferred by telephone with a number of absent Republican senators relative to the Senate reconvening.

Secretary Baker returned to the city yesterday and was at once asked by Senator Chamberlain to appear before the committee today.

ALL MARRIED MEN IN DEFERRED CLASS UNDER BAKER PLAN

Radical Change in Draft Rules Would Eliminate Claiming of Exemption, the Questionnaire Deciding Everything.

YOUTHS 18 TO 19 TO BE HELD FOR EMERGENCY.

No Alteration of the "Work or Fight" Law Is Considered Now-Secretary Urges the Senate to Act Promptly.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, Aug. whole method of drafting men for the army is likely to be changed, Secretary Baker declared to-day, so that registrants may be relieved of the duty of claiming or refusing to claim exemption. He suggested the possibility that the very fact of an eligible man being married would automatically place him in a deferred class, the question of dependency being decided by the mere reading of his questionnaire.

Secretary Baker urged prompt action on the bill to change the age limits to eighteen to forty-five years when he appeared before the Senate Hilitary Affairs Committee to-day, saying it was necessary unless the deferred classes in the present draft registrants are to be dipped into.

In a statement he made following the hearing, he intimated it was contemplated to divide all of the "Class 1" registrants into two sub classes.

Neww Classification Probable. The first would be composed of men between eighteen and nineteen years and the second of those between nineteen and forty-five. The purpose is to class should be drawn on only when the military situation makes it im-

His statement follows:

"I went before the Senate Committee on the question of the draft ages and the discussion followed very much the lines taken with Gen. March and Gen. Crowder. The committee did not indicate any disposition to question the necessity for this change, but we discussed it in all its phases. The committee was especially interested in the effect on colleges and also the question as to whether young men from eighteen up would be drawn indiscriminately in Class 1 or made into a deferred class by age and drawn later, giving them some added months to come to maturity. I told them that no fixed policy had been determined by the department, but that the pur-

ALL MARRIED MEN IN DEFERRED CLASS

(Continued From First Page.)

pose was to allow the President to defer in Class 1 the call of the youngest

No "Work Law" Extension.

"There was some discussion also as to whether it was the intention of the department to extend the 'work or fight' order to include classes of persons in various professnonal occupations. I told them there was no present change of the 'work or fight' order in contemplation. I said that when I decided the baseball case I thought that perhaps other forms of amusement and entertainment might require an extension of the order to be on a parity with the baseball situation, but that was not in their minds. They had heard from outside sources that the department was considering brining professional classes, like lawyers, newspaper men and persons who were not actually engaged in producing material supplies under the order.

"I have always considered, as you perhaps remember, that 19 was the preferable minimum, and I have come to the 18 minimum only because it seems necessary to get the men. Not that I think that men of 18 are necessarily too young, because I do not think that. I think that history shows that boys of 18 to 19 are immensely valuable, as valuable, perhaps, as from 19 to 20; but I think there is a sentiment in the country which will look with very much more anxious regard on the boys from 18 to 19 than the boys from 19 to 20.

"Eighteen years seems to many people a more tender age than 19, and it is for that reason that we are thinking of making this preferential deferment of men from 18 to 19.

"To Change Exemption Rules.
"The new regulations are not yet men. Not that I think that men of

"The new regulations are not yet rawn. I a minclined to think that drawn. I a minclined to think that the marriage relation will in itself constitute deferre delassification. What I want to get in the regulations, if possible, is to have them so that the Government does the selecting, rather than putting it up to the individual. That is, where there is a man who ought to be exempted from the point of view of the national interest. I do not want to put him in terest, I do not want to put him in said.

the position of having to claim ex-emption, but have him only answer some questions of fact and let the rules take care of the classification. This is what I am thinking of just now."

Provost Marshal General Crowder

Provost Marshal General Crowder has set September 5 as the tentative day for the new registration.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee, announced after the meeting with Secretary Baker, that he favored bringing the Senate back to Washington to begin work on the bill by August 19, and that he hoped the committee would be able to report the bill by Monday be able to report the bill by Monday of next week. He will then seek to get a quorum of the Senate here by Thursday and be in a position to take up the measures in the Senate by the of the measures in the Senate by the following Monday. Under the unanimous consent agreement of the Senate, the war time prohibition measure is to come up as the exclusive business of the Senate August 26 and remain before it until voted on. In view of the attitude of the supporters of prohibition and their conditions. of prohibition and their probable insistance on that programme, it is believed that the Senate should be called back to pass the man power bill before August 26.

Plans to Bar Strikes.

Intent upon putting an end to industrial strikes in this country, Senator Thomas of Colorado, a Democratic member of the Military Affairs Committee, said to-day that he would offer an amendment to the Man-Power Bill that would provide that men who have been exempted from the military draft so that they may work in industrial. have been exempted from the military draft so that they may work in industrial concerns, including shipyards, munition plants, steel plants, &c., will have their exemption waived if they stop work. Senator Thomas has tentatively fixed five days as the maximum time they may stop work. Senator Thomas said that in the month of May there were 160 strikes in our munition plants of different kinds, and that in the month of June there were 180.

Ruling on Enlistments

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Secretary Baker said to-day that the secretary Baker said to-day that the order suspending army and navy enlistments until the new draft law goes into effect will not apply to any men who had taken steps to enlist prior to the issuance of the order.

Secretary Daniels said that with 100,000 now at recruiting stations and training against and sattlers 25,000 at

training camps and another 25,000 at home awaiting call, the Navy has an abundance of material. Men enrolled up to yesterday will be accepted, he

The New York Times

" All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH, S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1918.

EIGHTEEN AS THE MINIMUM AGE. The National Association for Universal Military Training speaks of 'additional man power for our military forces overseas" as "the most vital need of the hour." It may not appear so to some people, to many people, we fear, when the Allies in the west undertake an offensive, drive the Germans back for several leagues, and take prisoners. While insisting that the enemy must be overwhelmed in the field, they utterly fail to realize that such successes as Foch and his lieutenants have just now achieved are only steps toward the consummation, and that the way to complete victory will be long and toilsome.

The National Association's declaration occurs in a statement concerning the reduction of the draft age downward to 18. Secretary BAKER told the Senate Military Affairs Committee the other day that he had always considered that 19 was the preferred minimum, "and," he continued, "I have come to the "18 minimum only because it seems "necessary to get the men." The National Association for Universal Military Training declares for 18 as the minimum draft age, provided youths of 18 undergo training for a year before being called to the colors for active service.

Suppose a great emergency arises, such as confronted England recently, when youths of eighteen and a half were sent to the front, (where they fought like veterans,) would it not be well to have authority lodged in the President to send to France soldiers as young who had been trained for six months? Why not leave it to the President? The year of training for youths of 18 will meet with favor, but it should be qualified as proposed.

provide that the eighteen-year-old THE WORLD: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918.

PRAISES DEFENSE COUNCILS.

1918.

AUGUST

ASHINGTON

Wilson Approves Baker's Plan for Extension of Their Activities.

Achievements of State councils of defense were praised by President Wilson yesterday in a letter to Secretary Baker in reference to the Secretary's suggestion that the machinery of the State councils be used as far as possible by all Federal agencies in extending work.

"I have read with great interest your account of the achievements of the State councils of defense," the President wrote, "and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record, and I shall be glad to have you express to the State councils my appreciation of the services they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized.

"I believe in the soundness of your contention that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the State council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by Federal departments and administrations.

"May I suggest therefore that you communicate to the heads of all such departments and administrations my wish that when they are considering extension of their organizations into the State or new work to be done in the State they determine carefully whether they cannot utilize the State council system, thus rendering unnecessary the creation of new machinery, and that they transmit all requests action by the State councils through the State councils section of the Council of National Defense?"

Wilson Approves State Council Extension Plan

Will Be Used by Federal Departments Wherever Possible

Praises the Work Done

President Declares Organizations Can Be of Great Aid to Nation

ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- Governor Whitman, chairman of the State Defence Council, announced to-day that the scope of work undertaken by the State Defence Council probably will be broadened soon, the President having approved a suggestion of the Secretary of War that Federal departments hereafter utilize the State Defence councils wherever possible rather than extending their own organization.

The Governor gave out copies of correspondence between the Secretary of War and the President, in which the President asked the Secretary of War to express his appreciation to the State Defence councils for the work they have performed.

New York's Good Work

The New York State Defence Council is one of the most thoroughly organized in the country, having been extended into every community through the formation of what are known as community councils, and this feature of the state's war organization called forth specific praise from the President, who said:

dent, who said:

"I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defence organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized."

The Secretary of War, in his report to the President detailing the work of the State Defence councils, said that these organizations are "now in a special sense the guardians of civilian morale in each state, carrying on a work of education and information which we look to see continued and strengthened, in order that the will to win and the knowledge of how to make that will effective may be everybody's possession throughout the war, in the dark hours of trial as well as in the hour of victory."

President's Reply

In his answer the President said:

"I have read with great interest your account of the achievements of the State Councils of Defence and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record, and I shall be glad to have you express to the state councils my appreciation of the service they have so usefully rendered.

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Commissions Held Up.

Secretary Baker's recent order will have the effect of stemming the rush for army commissions which followed the announcement of the War Department's plan to extend the draft age limit up to 45 and down to 18. Thousands of applications poured into Washington, which not only swamped the department, but threatened if granted to create a serious condition in industry throughout the country. In fact, it was the industrial feature of the matter principally which induced Secretary Baker to suspend the issuance of commissions temporarily, just as it influenced him to suspend recruiting. After the new draft bill becomes a law and every man knows the definite provisions of the statute every facility will be offered, it is stated, for men to qualify for commissions.

The Secretary's order does not apply to men now in training camps nor to those whose commissions were about to be issued. There is no disposition to disqualify any one or rob any man of his rights. The intention is solely to stay the rush for commissions which threatens to embarrass industry and which

obviously includes a large number of men who seek to avoid the draft in this way. Nor will the bar be raised against the granting of commissions in technical branches of the service, such as the chemical warfare service and the engineers. Men for these places are taken upon their qualifications, and the demand for competent men is great.

With the expansion of the American army to 5,000,000 men, a large number of officers will be required, and the effort of the War Department will be to secure the best men available for these commissions. No effort will be made to discourage applicants who have an ambition to command, and every facility will be provided for promoting efficient men from the ranks. But the man whose enthusiasm is aroused by the imminence of the new selective draft law with its lengthened arms will not stand high at the War Department. The government wants men with an earnest and sincere desire to serve.

CROWELL DID ASK FOR BATTERY PARK

War Department, However, May Not Use City Breathing Spot Except as Last Resort, Washington Explains.

At the offices of both Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate it was asserted yesterday that, notwithstanding the statement of Secretary of War Baker, the War Department had applied, formally, for the use of Battery Park with a view to erecting thereon a large building or a set of buildings for war use.

The application was made under date of July 18 by Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, in a letter addressed to Mayor Hylan, which was acted upon by the Board of Estimate.

While the city officials have understood that plans for the buildings have been completed, despatches from Washington last night were to the effect that the War Department has no plans for the immediate use of the park.

May Not Need Battery.

Since the time of the application, it was said in Washington, sufficient office space has been obtained for immediate requirements, hence Battery Park will probably not be taken at all, as only as a last resort would the War Department deprive the city of this breathing spot.

Authority to use the park in an emergency was all that the Government had in mind at the time of the Crowell application, it was said, and the action of the city authorities in granting this authority was highly appreciated.

The letter from Mr. Crowell to the Mayor, which shows concluively that the initiative in the matter was taken by the War Department, set forth that the Government was using twenty-two widely separated buildings in this city and continued in

Battery "Most Available."

"Office space conditions in New York are such that the obstacles, as you will realize, to combining the various activities in one building which is highly important for the efficient conduct of their business and the convenience of the public, are extremely great and have so far proved

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New York Tribune

-Advertisements

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MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918

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Over there you see the physical side as we can never see it here, even when our shiploads of wounded men began to come

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There's London—pained London, tortured London, London of the grim, set face. London, London of the grim, set face. don with her lads in hospital blue everywhere. Scarcely can you pass a square without meeting several. You feel as you pass people on the streets that you are constantly brushing against bleeding hearts.

You've got to keep conscious of what the war's about. For what the war is about everything is not too much.

London has this in her heart, this consciousness of what it's about.

So, through her weariness and pain, she gives you her brave "Cheery-o" and says to herself through set teeth, "Carry on!"

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Eve. Star 9/10/18

OCCUPATION IS FOUND FOR DRAFT OBJECTORS

Men in Army Who Oppose War Will Be Employed as Food Producers.

Conscientious objectors in the draft army are to work at food production, the Department of Agriculture announces. After struggling along for many months with this knotty problem the War Department has solved it, and the presence of "objectors" at Army cantonments will no longer be troublesome to those in charge.

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the various states where there are farming communities which include sects opposed to war, such as the Dunkards and Mennonites, and where additional farm help is needed, the places are made known to the cantonment commanders, together with a record of their farm labor needs. The plan has worked out so well that in three camps where definite lists of objectors were compiled practically all have been placed. Camp Meade had eighty-eight, all of them now at labor on farms; 100 of the 102 men at Camp Lee have been placed and the majority of those at Camp Taylor.

The furloughed men are under strict regulations drawn up by the War Department. They are placed on farms at a standard wage, and reports of their conduct and effectiveness are made to the cantonment commander at monthly intervals. If their services are not satisfactory the commandant is promptly informed of the fact.

WEST FRONT POLICY OF U.S. INDORSED

Secretary Baker's Statement Gratifies Allied Men in This City.

AID OF RUSSIA WILL GO ON

Official announcement of this goverument's program for the prosecution of the war is construed from Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate committee on military affairs, quoted in the report of that body on the manpower bill.

"The theory of the fighting in the "future," said Secretary Baker, "is that we must force the issue and win on the western front." He was speaking for President Wilson and expounding

the President's policy.

The statement has attracted pro-found attention in military circles and among the war missions of the allied governments now present in Washington. It was particularly gratifying to the French, British, Italian and Belgian war missions, composed of men who are conversant at first hand with conditions on the fighting front and with the desperate needs of the situation.

Would Compel a Decision.

As construed here, the government's 'declaration of policy means the compelling of a military decision. It does not imply merely "carrying on" with the allies, prolonging the war, hoping to wear down the enemy or depending upon some fortuitous train of circumstances to bring the struggle to an gend.

It means equipping the military arm with power sufficient to deliver a decisive blow or a succession of irresistible blows that will result in a decision. It promises to make for shortening the war, and in the only way acceptable to the ideals of America and the allies—through a military victory which will enable the allies and not the Teutonic powers to write the terms of peace for the future.

Americans Changed Situation.

Every circumstance and condition point to the success of the program. The throwing of a million and a quarter of men into the battle has already given the initial impetus to ultimate victory, Foch's counter attack attained success through the reinforcement of American troops. There is every practical and military reason for confidence that the trebling or quadrupling of this reinforcement, within the space of a year, will overpower the enemy and bring terms.

terms.

It is expected that stimulus will at once be given the French, British, Italian and Belgian forces by this declaration of the American government as to fits future policy, made in unequivocal language at the highest official source. The United States is new in the fight to force a decision, throwing into the balance its man power, money and munitions, with a definitely declared aim.

The policy thus announced is expected to find an echo in Congress. It is the characteristically American way, it is said, to announce that the aim is a military victory in a defined region, and the bending of every national effort to attain it.

Russian Aid Plans to Go On.

nor more than 12 per cent, and within these limits the determination of
the commissioner of internal revenue
shall be final.
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units containing at least 500,000 square feet.

"It is requested by the War Department that the City of New York grant to the Government the use of a site for such a building or group of buildings in Battery Park for a period not exceeding five years.

"The War Department fully realizes the sacrifice involved by the City of New York in the granting of such a request, and it is only because of the exigency of the situation and of the feeling that the attitude of the City of New York is of such helpful cooperation that we have presumed to even make the request, and even if the permission be granted it will not be taken advantage of if any other solution of the situation can be found."

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918

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AID OF RUSSIA WILL GO ON

Official announcement of this goverument's program for the prosecution of the war is construed from Secretary Baker's statement to the Senate committee on military affairs, quoted in the report of that body on the manpower bill.

"The theory of the fighting in the future," said Secretary Baker, "is that we must force the issue and win on the western front." He was speaking for President Wilson and expounding the President's policy.

the President's policy.

The statement has attracted profound attention in military circles and among the war missions of the allied governments now present in Washington. It was particularly ignatifying to the French, British, Italian and Belgian war missions, composed of men who are conversant at first hand with conditions on the fighting front and with the desperate needs of the situation.

Would Compel a Decision.

As construed here, the government's declaration of policy means the compelling of a military decision. It does not imply merely "carrying on" with the allies, prolonging the war, hoping to wear down the enemy or depending upon some fortuitous train of circumistances to bring the struggle to an rend.

iend.

It means equipping the military arm with power sufficient to deliver a decisive blow or a succession of irresistible blows that will result in a decision. It promises to make for shortening the war, and in the only way acceptable to the ideals of America and the allies—through a military victory which will enable the allies and not the Teutonic powers to write the terms of peace for the future.

Americans Changed Situation.

Every circumstance and condition point to the success of the program. The throwing of a million and a quarter of men into the battle has already given the initial impetus to ultimate victory, Foch's counter attack attained success through the reinforcement of American troops. There is every practical and military reason for confidence that the trebling or quadrupling of this reinforcement, within the space of a year, will overpower the enemy and bring terms.

will overpower the enemy and bring terms.

It is expected that stimulus will at once be given the French, British, Italian and Belgian forces by this declaration of the American government as to its future policy, made in unequivocal language at the highest official source. The United States is new in the fight to force a decision, throwing into the balance its man power, money and munitions, with a definitely declared aim.

The policy thus announced is expected to find an echo in Congress. It is the characteristically American way, it is gaid, to announce that the aim is a military victory in a defined region, and the bending of every national effort to attain it.

Russian Aid Plans to Go On.

Russian Aid Plans to Go On.

Meanwhile plans for helping Russia to get on her feet will be prosecuted by this country and Japan on the eastern Siberian front and by the United States, Great Britain and France with the Czecho-Slovaks in central and western Russia, while Great Britain will attend to the Turkish and Macedonian fronts, Italy to the Austrian front and possibly a move on the Albanian front.

But the big thing, the important thing, is a victory on the western front by force of arms and superior numbers and the shortening of the war in consequence. To this attainment the United States is now pledged, and it will be achieved in the opinion of competent authority here.

AUGUST STAR, EVENING

THE WASHINGTON POST: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

EXEMPT RULE VAGUE

Baker First Excuses Married Men Then Reverses Position.

DRAFT ELIGIBLES PERPLEXED

May Require Financial Statement to Determine Classification.

Head of Family, Prudent and Successful, Liable to Call Under Suggested Regulations of New Man-Act—Less Fortunate Would Be Exempt-Evidently Sounding Public Opinion.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) "When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what personse it to mean, neither more not less."

"The question is," said Alice. "whether you can make words mean so many different things.'

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master, that's

At first flush, it would appear as if Secretary of War Baker had decided -perhaps by way of a joke on the public at large-to apply the principles of Humpty Dumpty in discussing the relationship which the coming draft will bear to the marital state.

Reverses Position Week Later.

On August 10, according to the stenographic report of the Official Bulletin, Secretary Baker said:

"I am inclined to think that the marriage relation will in itself constitute deferred classification."

Yesterday Secretary Baker said:

"The reason for the exemption of married men is dependency and not the status," which seems to be equivalent to saying "I am inclined to think that the marriage relation will in itself not constitute deferred classi-

This seeming contradiction is, of course, certain to perplex thousands of families throughout the country.

First it appeared that the old regulations with respect to the marriage state were going to be amended by the new, and now it looks as if the old regulations were still going to apply in this respect.

By the time the new regulations go into effect it is regarded by many as not improbable that the first statement of Mr. Baker may be harmonized with the statement of yesterday so that a new situation will be presented to the public.

In the meantime the best the public can do is to await the final regulations, which Provost Marshal General Crowder is working on now.

Sounding Public Opinion.

Mr. Baker may be sounding public opinion on various courses of action which may be taken, and if he is the practice would be quite excusable in the circumstances, especially as the proper solution of this problem is so important that any efforts to obtain opinions and advice are justified.

It is doubtless better for the public welfare that Secretary Baker is inclined to reserve decision or change his mind after carefully weighing various aspects of the situation and studying the views of others than to strive after consistency at the expense, perhaps, of sound judgment. Incidentally the task of amending the regulations, even to the extent of saving the married man the humiliation of having to plead exemption or deferred classification, is proving very difficult.

Difficulties of Classification.

If the drafted man does not directly or indirectly indicate that he claims deferred classification, how is the government to decide on each case without painstaking and elaborate investigation of each case as it stands on the questionnaire?

At present the claim of the drafted man for deferred classification serves speedily to guide the government in sorting out his case from cases where no claim for deferred classification or exemption exists. But if we eliminate this claim, there must be some other clew to guide the government in adjudging the individual cases, and it is not proving easy to arrange this in a practical way.

"We wanted to arrange the regulations so as to save a married man who ought to be exempted from the humiliation of claiming exemption," Secretary Baker said yesterday, "by making the process as automatic as possible.

Dependency to Be Test.

"The theory upon which we want to work this draft is that no married man whose wife and children are dependent upon the continuity of his earnings and who will not be able to live on the soldier's wages will be drafted. The draft will apply to those married men whose incomes are adequate to provide for their families, those whose families have independent incomes and those men whose families provide for them."

The application of this principle admittedly leads to unusual results in cases which will affect tens of thousands of families.

A head of a family who is a lawyer or a business or professional man of 45, for example, and has not attained sufficient success in life to guarantee his family against want in case something happens to him, will not be subject to an early call because his family is dependent upon the continuity of his earnings.

The head of a family who under similar conditions has attained a

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EXEMPT RULE VAGUE

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measurable amount of success in life before reaching 45 and has a little something put away to guarantee his family from want, no matter what happens to him, has no claim for deferred classification on the dependency grounds and, according to present indications, will be among the first to be called.

This problem of taking the heads of families in large numbers did not exist to any extent during the 21-31 ages, for it is rare that men of this age have had an opportunity to put anything aside for the support of their families.

But in extending the age to 46 thousands of heads of families—in fact, nearly all the successful heads of families—are summoned to be of families—are summoned to among the first to join the colors.

Explains Work or Fight Attitude.

Naturally this and other aspects will be carefully studied out by War Department in issuing the War Department in Issuing the regulations. The new regulations undoubtedly will not be perfect, no undoubtedly will not be perfect, no undoubtedly will not be perfect, no undoubtedly will not be perfect. ttter how they are framed. But ere is reason to hope that they Il be framed with a view to the tional welfare and the common national

good of all.

With respect to the work or fight
Paker explained With respect to the work or light order, Secretary Baker explained yesterday how this order might apply to men who strike, though the order was not framed, it is said, to cope with labor situations.

"A man who gets an industrial expectation by second his being an

emption by reason of his being an indispensable operative in an indispensable industry ceases to have that exemption as soon as he ceases to be an operative in that industry. The boards have never applied that in the case of bona fide disputes be-tween labor as an aggregate and the employers as an aggregate, but they boards employers as an aggregate, but they have always prevented a man taking refuge behind an industrial exemption and then discontinuing the work for which he received the exemption, so the apparent purpose of the Senate amendment is already in operation."

WILSON RETURNS; **PUTS IN BUSY DAY**

Meets Cabinet, Calls on Baker, Greets Committee.

President Wilson put in a busy day President Wilson put in a busy day after returning here yesterday morning from Manchester, Mass., where he spent a brief vacation near the summer home of Col. E. M. House. The President remained in his study during the morning and in the afternoon presided at a lengthy cabinet meeting.

resided at a lengthy capitlet meeting.

Later he received a committee on Americanization of aliens and followed this with a walk to the State, War and Navy building, where he conferred for more than half an hour with Secretary Baker. The matters discussed at the cabinet meeting and with the War Secretary were not disclosed.

Deferred Classification.

The precise status which married men will have under the new selective draft law seems to be rather vague at this time. From a statement previously made by Secretary of War Baker it was assumed quite generally that marriage in itself would constitute a cause for deferred classification, but a more recent statement from the same authority, made to the House committee on military affairs, conveys the idea that there will be no change in the attitude of the War Department toward married men.

In administering the present law the department has given deferred classification upon the grounds of dependency and not because of marriage. A married man whose wife had no income except what she received from her husband and who could not provide a living for herself has been exempt, just as though the dependent was an aged father or mother or other relative. Since it happens that in the great majority of cases wives are dependent solely upon their husbands for support, it has been assumed in some quarters that marriage was considered a good cause for deferred classification. This is not correct, and the provost marshal general has made rulings upon the subject in an endeavor to correct the impression.

Going back to the basic reason for classifying the registrants and calling one class for service before the other, it should be remembered that the main object was to select the soldiers with a view to leaving behind as few people as possible who might become public charges. If the sole support of a wife or other relative is called to fight the battles of the nation, it obviously is incumbent upon the government to make proper provision for the dependents left behind. Consequently the aim has been to select for active service those whose absence in the army will not deprive others of the means of livelihood.

Deferred classification in the selective draft is not a privilege conferred upon a favored few. It is a rational and practical consideration of the national interest, and it should be viewed in that light. If men were called to the army without any consideration of their dependents, the result would be a tremendous increase in the number of persons who are charges upon the public. Suffering would increase, charities would multiply and eleemosynary institutions would be overcrowded. It is to avoid this condition that the selections are made with due regard for the depend-

That this principle will control under the new draft law there is no room for doubt. It may be that the War Department will be inclined to make more liberal regulations, but it may be safely assumed that they will be in harmony with the underlying idea of dependency. It is good economics and sound policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918.

CAN WIN WAR IN 1919

4,000,000 Americans to Break Hun Line, Says Gen. March.

HEARING ON MAN-POWER BILL

Marriage Not a Sufficient Cause for Exemption, Says Baker.

Will Closely Scrutinize All Claims for Deferred Classification Secretary Promises-18 to 19 to Be in Separate Class-Thomas' Workor-Fight Amendment Acceptable. Hope to Pass Bill by Saturday.

With the help of 80 divisions of American troops, Germany will be defeated next year, if not at an earlier date. This prediction was made yesterday by Gen. March, chief of staff, and agreed to by Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder, who appeared before the House committee on military affairs to explain the amendments to the selective service act, broadening the age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

It is in order to hasten this achievement that Congress is urged to pass the legislation. The Senate agreed to speed up the program by revoking its previous order for doing no legislative business before the 26th of Au-

Prohibition Laid Aside.

The request of Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon, for unanimous consent to consider the manpower bill next Thursday was agreed to, and it is expected that the bill will be passed by the Senate probably by Saturday night.

Senate prohibition advocates agreed temporarily to lay aside the national prohibition bill and give the manpower program the right of way.

Before the House committee Secretary Baker and his aids again urged action on the bill, discussing various phases of the enlarged program which calls for an army of nearly 4,000,000 Americans in France by June 30, 1919, with another million in training in this country

To exert this American man power in securing victory, Gen. March said "every single man" between 18 and 45 in Class 1 would be needed by next spring.

18 to 19 in Separate Class.

Shipping facilities are assured, he added, and maintenance problems have been considered in the program.

"We are not to conclude that the men between 18 and 19 years of age are going to be kept in deferred classes any great length of time,' said Gen. March. "No committee ought to make a law which prevents the War Department from going into all classes when it is necessary."

Both Gen. March and Secretary Baker intimated that men between the ages of 18 and 19 will be put in a separate class; men from 19 to 36 in a second class, and those from 36 to 45 in a third class. Those between 18 and 19 will be the last to be called, but they may be expected to be put into the service before June 30 of next year.

Will Sift Marriage Claims.

The fact that a man is married will not in itself constitute a reason for deferred classification. There has been a misconception of this question, Secretary Baker said. His idea is to relieve married men only when they are rightly entitled to it, but this will be covered by regulations.

"How about men who are working marriage license clerks overtime?" asked Representative Field, Democrat. of Kentucky. "I have seen in New York papers that there is an unprecedented rush for marriage licenses since provisions of the new draft law became known.'

"That situation will be met by a regulation disregarding all such marriages," was the answer furnished by Gen. Crowder.

Representative McKenzie, Republican, of Illinois, suggested that the bill might provide that marriages contracted after the introduction of the bill should not be a cause for exemption. Secretary Baker said this would not be necessary.

Will Get Those Who Ought to Go.

"The regulations will fully provide against exemptions in such cases,' said Secretary Baker. "I realize that there are some married men who ought to go into the army. If you leave the matter to regulations we can get these men, but if you make a hard and fast rule in the law, it might prevent it."

Secretary Baker said that the question of interfering with the education of young men was "one of the unsolved problems of the draft."

"It would be a public misfortune if academic education is suspended during the war," he said. "Of courseit will not be necessary to suspend it entirely, because some unfit for military duty will be able to continue their courses. This is a scientific war, and many scientific and technical men will have to be exempted to continue their courses.

"I think it would be an admirable thing, if it were practicable, to hold a national examination to determine who should be exempted and allowed to continue a college or university career. But no question of exempting men to continue their college courses should be considered if it interferes with military efficiency. The first consideration is to obtain a maximum

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CAN WIN WAR IN 1919

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"What would you advise parents to do about sending their boys to col-lege?" one member asked.

"I should tell them to send them, and we will ask for them when we need them," replied Secretary Baker.

need them," replied Secretary Baker.
Spirited discussion was provoked
over the amendment of Senator
Thomas, agreed to by the Senate committee on military affairs, which provides for drafting men placed in exempted industrial classes where they
fail to work at their industria.

empted industrial classes where they fail to work at their industry.

Representative Lunn, of New York, who represents labor interests on the committee, flatly opposed this amendment, said that he was "afraid of it," and strongly urged that it be stricken from the bill. He asked Secretary Baker what his attitude on this amendment is amendment is.

"I see no particular objection to it," said Secretary Baker, "in view of the fact that the regulations of the President are to be relied upon in carrying it into effect."

Against Industrial Slackers.

Representative Lunn insisted that in the event of a strike the language of the Senate amendment would make it mandafory upon the President to draft any striker who was within the draft age. Secretary Baker did not agree to this construction, and said: "I would be opposed to using the draft law as a method of adjusting differences between capital and labor If these difficulties arose in good faith. "Can you give the approximate

"Can you give the approximate number of men required to win the war? asked Representative Kahn, Re-

"If you put 80 divisions in France on the western front we can go through the German line," replied Gen. March. "That is my firm belief. Gen. March. "That is my firm belief. When Germany started her drive, she was superior in riflemen. The allied armies are now becoming superior. With 80 divisions of Americans we should be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919. The war will be won or lost on the western front, without taking into consideration conditions in Russia."

Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in opposition to the amendment and it

can rederation of Labor, appeared in opposition to the amendment and it was arranged to hear him and other labor representatives today. Chairman Dent said last night that he hoped to report the measure tomorrow or Thursday, probably with

amendments.

Gen. Crowder told the committee that men now in Class 1 will be ex-hausted after the September call and hausted after the September call and urged speedy action on the bill to provide sufficient men for future calls, although Gen. March said he thought there will be enough men to last until November without the new legislation. By January 1, Gen. Crowder said he hoped to complete "classifying the nation."

CLEMENCEAU LAUDS WILSON AND BAKER

Gives Senator Lewis Special Message to Americans.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Post.)

Paris, Aug. 22.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who has returned from the American and French front, where he visited Illinois troops, had a long conference with Premier Clemenceau. Senator Lewis says Clemenceau stated that President Wilson is one of the greatest men of modern times, and that Secretary of War Baker is one of the most efficient men he has ever conferred with. He paid high tribute to American soldiers, freely conceding that American entrance into the war was the salvation of the situation.

He gave a special message to Senator Lewis to be conveyed to the President and to America.

Senator Lewis visited hospitals in which are wounded Illinois and other American troops. He then investigated aviation in France before leaving today for London,

Wash Junes aug. 24/18

Bus Boy Put Wise By Head Waiter To Baker-McAdoo Sketch

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 .-- A tall, black-haired man with a long nose and what might be called "dreamy" blue eyes, accompanied by a short, slight man with brown hair and brown eyes, walked into the Della Robbia room of the Vanderbilt Hotel for dinner.

As is the custom, small portions of butter, scant bits of sugar, very thin slices of bread, practically no frills at all, were served to them, and they finished, smiling all the while, and walked in a satisfied manner up to the steps to the lobby of the hotel.

"Now, them fellows," commented an observing bus boy, "is what I calls real Americans. They're patriotic. They didn't kick once about no more sugar or no more butter.

"You are what might be called a simp," returned the head waiter. "Don't you know that was Secretary Baker, who's running this war, and Secretary McAdoo, who's saving all the money to help him run it?"

WORK-FIGHT PLAN IN EXISTING LAWS

Proposed Amendment, Worrying Organized Labor, Is Non-Essential.

HOW LAW HAS WORKED

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company.)

Somebody once issued a bit of wisdom to the effect that the superfluous always be avoided in political utterance or controversy-and the same holds true with respect to law-making. The work-or-fight rules have been in operation for many weeks under powers obviously derived from the original selective service act of May, 1918, but now the Senate military affairs committee, without any request or recommenda-tion from the War Department, has decided to incorporate the work-or-

decided to incorporate the work-orfight principle into specific law.

The American Federation of Labor
consequently has kicked up a fuss, insisting that reflection on the loyalty
of labor as well as an attempt at
industrial conscription is conveyed
in the language of the proposed
amendment. The House military affairs committee tried to determine
just how much the administration
cared about the amendment and asked
both Maj. Gen. Crowder and Secretary Baker some specific questions, and, though a little uncertain
as to what their answers meant when
taken together, nevertheless concluded that since the amendment
was not in the original War Department bill it could be omitted.

Already Has Work-ov-Fight Power

Already Has Work-or-Fight Power.

The fact of the matter is that Maj. Gen. Crowder, the provost marshal, assured the House committee that he already had sufficient authority to already had sufficient authority to carry out the work-or-fight idea, while Secretary Baker, when asked whether the amendment would mean conscription of labor, replied that it would not mean that under the rules the President would promulgate. And those rules were exactly the rules now in force—the ones which Gen. Crowder stated were sufficient for his purposes.

Crowder stated were sufficient for his purposes.

The truth is, Secretary Baker didn't want to say the amendment was not acceptable, for it embodied a principle already in operation, and of course there was nothing in the amendment to which the War Department could take exception. As to the wisdom of bringing on a controversy with labor and giving the leaders, as well as their followers, the impression that some roundabout and covert means of effecting industrial conscription was planned, that was something for both houses of Congress to decide. It would not be surprising, however, if finally the President or Secretary of War found it necessary to say that if labor considered the proposed amendment a reflection it could be omitted.

Government Now Can Decide.

For under the power of the selective service act now in force and which would be unaffected by the new amendments making the age limits eighteen to forty-five the government has the right to say what shall constitute an industrial exemption. Congress wisely left this to the discretion of the executive branch of the government, which in turn passed it on to the district boards. From the power to say what is an industrial exemption comes the right to withdraw a deferred classification once granted and place the individual in class 1 eligible for immediate military service. Similarly with the question of dependency, a discretionary privilege, the various boards can apply an effective remedy to idlers and those engaged in useless occupations or those who work irregularly at useful occupations. For under the power of the selective

Lately there has been complaint that while the work-or-fight order caused a rush to useful trades, some of the idlers retained their slacker habits by working only four or five days out of a week, while others would work only four or five hours a day irrespective of the fact that they were offered bonuses for extra hours and that they originally contracted to work a full day.

Remedy for Industrial Slackers.

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District and local boards are reminded by the Wax Department that a remedy for these delinquent workers is to be found in the work-orfight regulations now in force which say, in part:

"The following grounds shall be accepted by local and district boards as reasonable excuse for temporary idlehess or for being engaged in non-productive occupation or employment:

(a) Sickness, (b) reasonable vacation,

(c) lack of reasonable opportunity for employment in any occupation outside of those described in the foregoing section (on useless occupations), (d) temporary absence (not regular vacations) from regular employment, not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness * * * "

In other words, if absences from

ness * * * "

In other words, if absences from work are not due to extraordinary circumstances that can be justified, but are merely habitual interruptions, such an employe can be cited to appear before the local and district board, and on the evidence submitted, can be required to forfeit his deferred classification.

Power Under Existing Regulations.

There is plenty of power to do all this under existing regulations, and the movement to write into the law additional amendments of a specific character covering the work-or-fight order is really not essential and is already a source of misunderstanding among many labor leaders who understand the present regulations, but who think something new and more drastic is being included in the new bill. As the amendment is now drawn it could be construed to mean that if an employe leaves his present employer he may have his deferred classification taken from him and be forced into military service. He might even transfer from one employer engaged in a productive industry to another employer in the same line of production, just as essential to the war as the first.

Some people have argued that this would help many employers to hold

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Some people have argued that this would help many employers to hold their men, but, as a matter of fact, a strict application of the present rules would bring the same result. The man who changes employers would have to prove that he was indispensable to the new employer, a fact which would be difficult for him to prove, inasmuch as the second employer had been able to conduct his enterprise or war contract for the period already elapsed without the service of the so-called indispensable newcomer. While that would prevent a registrant who had been given a deferred classification for industrial reasons from leaving the shipyards, for example, to go to some other work also considered essential at a time when giveters were in demand, while in the other industry in which work also considered essential at a time when riveters were in demand, while in the other industry in which he sought employment there was a comfortable supply of men, the present rules will not touch men who had been deferred beyond class one on grounds of dependency. They can go from one useful or productive occupation to another and from one employer to another.

No Damaging Effect So Far.

This situation, however, while covered in the proposed Thomas amendment, is not considered to have had as yet any damaging effect on our industrial program. There are prominent men in the government who believe in industrial conscription, and because they believe in meeting that issue squarely they are opposed to any halfway measures or legal subterfuges to accomplish what they claim will be a necessary course later. So far as I can determine, the Thomas amendment is at present a kind of embarrassment, adding very little that is not in the present work-or-fight regulations and adding practically in the processing of the process of the pro

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WASHINGTON TIMES:

AUGUST 24; 1918.

SOLDIER SECRETARY IS RALPH HAYES

CAMP MEADE, Md., Aug. 24 .- A private in this camp was summoned to Washington a few days ago to handle an important and urgent matter for the War Department. That private happened to be Ralph Hayes, former secretary of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. Hayes, rookie, with innoculations and vaccinations still coming to him, had to be fitted out in a hurry to enable him to respond to an order that came direct-

spond to an order that came directly through Adutant General McCain himself. All speed records were broken to get him off. He went off smiling and came back smiling.

Mr. Baker has plenty of major generals and others high in rank and high, too, in his personal regard, but there was a letter that needed an answer, and there was no one who knew just so well what the answer should be as Hayes. Snatching away a private secretary is something many of the biggest men in the country have had to endure, and Mr. Baker is not standing in the way of Hayes' prospect of being a corporal or a first class private by handing him a commision.

Met Many Generals.

Met Many Generals.

That hurry-up call to Washington came when Hayes was having a lively time with his fellows of Company 7, Second Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade. No one in the crowd takes to soldier life more than he.

Hayes has the distinction of being the only rookie here who has been in front line trenches in France. He was there with Secretary Baker. No rookie here has met as many generals as Hayes. Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur he met in France at the time when he had just gone over the top and brought back the helmet of a big-headed Bavarian officer. MacArthur, then chief of staff of the Rainbow division, made the raid along with Frenchmen because it would not be just the thing for a chief of staff to cross No Man's Land with his own raiding force. rookie here has met as many gen-

Camp Life Charms.

Life here in camp has the charm to it that Hayes could not find in office captivity in Washington. is twenty-three years old and built for speed and the outdoor life, although his talents and tact won him a high position in Washington and made it important for him to continuue his work for Mr. Baker until the selective draft picked him out for service here. The only difference between the experience of Hayes and

tween the experience of Hayes and other draftees is that they are certain to have Sundays for their own enjoyment, while he is apt to get a call to come over to Washington and look over a few letters and explain some office matter to his successor. Hayes is a graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. At college he was manager of the glee club, and got a glimpse of real life when he took his club on a tour of kell-known hotels. Mr. Baker heard about his success in such ventures and gave him a position in his office in Washington. tures and gave him a office in Washington.

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The truth is, Secretary Baker didn't want to say the amendment was not acceptable, for it embodied a principle already in operation, and of course there was nothing in the amendment to which the War Department could take exception. As to the wisdom of bringing on a controversy with labor and giving the leaders, as well as their followers, the impression that some roundabout and covert means of effecting industrial conscription was planned, that was something for both houses of Congress to decide. It would not be surprising, however, if finally the President or Secretary of War found it necessary to say that if labor considered the proposed amendment a reflection it could be omitted.

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while the work-or-fight order caused a rush to useful trades, some of the idlers retained their slacker habits by working only four or five days out of a week, while others would work only four or five hours a day irrespective of the fact that they were offered bonuses for extra hours and that they originally contracted to work a full day.

Remedy for Industrial Slackers.

District and local boards are reminded by the War Department that a remedy for these delinquent workers is to be found in the work-oright regulations now in force which

regulations now in force which say, in part:

"The following grounds shall be accepted by local and district boards as reasonable excuse for temporary idleness or for being engaged in non-productive occupation or employment:

(a) Sickness, (b) reasonable vacation, (c) lack of reasonable opportunity for employment in any occupation outside of those described in the foregoing section (on useless occupations), (d) temporary absence (not regular vacations) from regular employment, not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness ** **

In other words, if absences from words.

In other words, if absences from work are not due to extraordinary circumstances that can be justified, but are merely habitual interruptions, such an employe can be cited to appear before the local and district board, and on the evidence submitted, can be required to forfeit his deferred classification.

Power Under Existing Regulations.

Power Under Existing Regulations.

There is plenty of power to do all this under existing regulations, and the movement to write into the law additional amendments of a specific character covering the work-or-fight order is really not essential and is already a source of misunderstanding among many labor leaders who understand the present regulations, but who think something new and more drastic is being included in the new bill. As the amendment is now drawn it could be construed to mean that if an employe leaves his present employer he may have his deferred classification taken from him and be forced into military service. He might even transfer from one employer engaged in a productive industry to another employer in the same line of production, just as essential to the war as the first.

in a productive industry to another employer in the same line of production, just as essential to the war as the first.

Some people have argued that this would help many employers to hold their men, but, as a matter of fact, a strict application of the present rules would bring the same result. The man who changes employers would have to prove that he was indispensable to the new employer, a fact which would be difficult for him to prove, inasmuch as the second employer had been able to conduct his enterprise or war contract for the period already elapsed without the service of the so-called indispensable newcomer. While that would prevent a deferred classification for industrial reasons from leaving the shipyards, for example, to go to some other work also considered essential at a time when giveters were in demand, while in the other industry in which he sought employment there was a comfortable supply of men, the present rules will not touch men who had been deferred beyond class one on grounds of dependency. They can go from one useful or productive occupation to another and from one employer to another.

No Damaging Effect So Far.

No Damaging Effect So Far.

This situation, however, while covered in the proposed Thomas amend-ment, is not considered to have had as yet any damaging effect on our industrial program. There are prominent men in the government who believe in industrial conscription, because they believe in meeting that issue squarely they are opposed to because they believe in meeting that issue squarely they are opposed to any halfway measures or legal subterfuges to accomplish what they claim will be a necessary course later. So far as I can determine, the Thomas amendment is at present a kind of embarrässment, adding very little that is not in the present work-or-fight regulations and adding practically nothing to their force or sanction. As between the usefulness of an explicit declaration in law of a policy already in effect and the development of an antagonism to the work-or-fight order which does not now exist, the administration is apparently of the belief that the amendment is superfluous. The House committee's action in omitting it may, therefore, be followed by a similar abandonment of the amendment in the Senate later. If the time comes when industrial conscription is necessary the administration will undoubtedly have a comprehensive program to suggest with every phase of the principle of selecting industrial man power as carefully worked out as the selective service scheme that has given and is to give General Pershing and our allies the military man power essential to win.

WASHINGTON TIMES:

AUGUST 24, 1918.

SOLDIER SECRETARY IS RALPH HAYES

CAMP MEADE, Md., Aug. 24 .- A private in this camp was summoned to Washington a few days ago to handle an important and urgent mat-ter for the War Department. That private happened to be Ralph Hayes former secretary of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. Hayes, rookie, with innoculations and vaccinations still coming to him, had to be fitted out in a hurry to enable him to respond to an order that came direct-

spond to an order that came directly through Adutant General McCain himself. All speed records were broken to get him off. He went off smilling and came back smilling.

Mr. Baker has plenty of major generals and others high in rank and high, too, in his personal regard, but there was a letter that needed an answer, and there was no one who knew just so well what the answer should be as Hayes. Snatching away a private secretary is something many of the biggest men in the country have had to endure, and Mr. Baker is not standing in the way of Hayes' prospect of being a corporal or a first class private by handing him a commission.

Met Many Generals.

Met Many Generals.

That hurry-up call to Washington came when Hayes was having a lively time with his fellows of Company 7, Second Battalion, 154th Depot Brigade. No one in the crowd takes to soldier life more than he.

Hayes has the distinction of being the only rookie here who has been in front line trenches in France. He was there with Secretary Baker. No was there with Secretary Baker. No rookie here has met as many generals as Hayes. Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur he met in France at the time when he had just gone over the top and brought back the helmet of a big-headed Bavarian officer. MacArthur, then chief of staff of the Rainbow division, made the raid along with Frenchmen because it would not be just the thing for a chief of staff to cross No Man's Land with his own raiding force.

Camp Life Charms.

Life here in camp has the charm to it that Hayes could not find in office captivity in Washington. He is twenty-three years old and built for speed and the outdoor life, although his talents and tact won him though his talents and tack with a high position in Washington and made it important for him to continuue his work for Mr. Baker until the selective draft picked him out for service here. The only difference between the experience of Hayes and other draftees is that they are certain to have Sundays for their own enjoyment, while he is apt to get a call to come over to Washington and look over a few letters and explain some office matter to his successor.

Hayes is a graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. At college he was manager of the glee club, and got a glimpse of real life when he took his club on a tour of kell-known hotels. Mr. Baker heard about his success in such ventures and gave him a position in his office in Washington. service here. The only difference be-

Without Conditions

There is little doubt that Congress will broaden the conscription age limits, including men between eighteen and twenty-one and men between thirty-one and forty-five. The War Department's recommendations respecting the new age limits have been embodied in both the

House bill and the Senate bill.

Having authorized conscription on this wider basis, it would be exceedingly foolish for Congress to impose limitations on its grant of power. To provide that certain of the new classes shall be called first and certain others called last or that some classes shall be exhausted before others are drawn on at all would be to tie the hands of the military authorities. Latitude in such matters is indispensable. Congress should not attempt to interfere in the details of draft administration. It ought to confine itself to laying down general principles.

Nobody can tell in advance how many men a particular class will yield. And to compel the government to comb out first the classes which are least productivethose from thirty-one to forty-five-is to invite delay and imperil the General Staff's programme for speeding up the

Registration, examination and classification take time. If every claim for deferred classification in the higher classes must be settled before the lowest classes are called these lowest classes will be practically unavailable for several months to come. Yet General Crowder counts on getting less than 700,000 men from the registrants above thirty-one and about 1,700,000 from the registrants below twenty-one. To pass a priority amendment such as various members of the House Military Affairs Committee are advocating would mean a scrapping of the War Department's plan to have 4,000,000 American soldiers in France before next summer.

It is noteworthy that most of the committeemen who want to call men below twenty-one last belong to the group which tried to defeat the first conscription act and who have been supporting the policy which Mr. Baker described the other day as that of those who would "proceed somewhat more leisurely and do it later." They have consistently obstructed the effort to develop our manpower speedily and to use "force to the utmost."

These men are a survival of the James Hay régime in the Military Affairs Committee. He was the great proponent of unpreparedness. The miserable flasco of army reorganization which bears his name—the Hay act of 1916—put back the modernization of our military establishment at a time when rapid preparation was sorely needed. It helped to delay for more than a year our participation in the war on a scale commensurate with our resources.

Mr. Hay packed his committee with pacifists and "anti-militarists." Have these cave-dwellers not done enough to hobble the country? Men are needed in vast numbers to end the war and end it with the least cost and sacrifice. The only thing to do is to give the War Department a free hand. The Administration must conduct the war. It has the responsibility. Give it the power. Let it call out any class or all classes, in whatever order and to whatever extent it may think necessary.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials
—Advertisements 当ock Oribune 1918 24, of the Audit Bureau of C DAY, AUGUST 24 SATURDAY,

Two Recalcitrants.

The passage of the man power bill through the House by a vote of 336 to 2 reflects the determination of the American people to throw the full weight of this nation into the war at once and bring it to an end as early as possible. But two voices, one a piping tremolo and the other a growling bass, were raised against it.

It is predicted that the Senate will pass the bill with the same practical unanimity. In that body, as was the case in the House, there are differences of opinion regarding the provisions of the measure. There is a strong sentiment against including boys of 18 and 19 years in the draft and a preference for calling them last, if at all. There also is a division of opinion as to the wisdom of including the so-called "work or fight" amendment. But after these subsidiary questions are thrashed out it is expected that senators will line up for

To Meyer London (Socialist), of New York city, and William Gordon (Democrat), of Cleveland, belongs the unique distinction of being the two representatives who voted against the bill which the administration and the House have declared necessary to the winning of the war. It is a distinction which, no doubt, will adhere to them for many years and of which no man will attempt to deprive

Loudon, born in Russia and transplanted to the congenial atmosphere of New York's East Side, has, during his brief congressional career, persistently opposed the war and measures for winning it. Attempting to justify his course by his political creed, which shrinks from war, he has occupied many valuable hours of Congress with his diatribes and blotted many clean pages with his anti-American votes. The House has been patient with him. He exerted no influence and was more of an annoyance than a menace. But patience is exhausted, and the loyal American people of his district, humiliated by the record he has made at Washington, have joined in an attempt to retire him. A fusion movement is now on between Republicans and Democrats looking to the election in his stead of an American, with American ideals and representing the true American spirit. It is to be hoped that the movement will prove successful. London easily can be spared from the national Congress.

As for Gordon, little attention need be given his case. His constituents attended to that very emphatically at the recent primaries, when they denied his request for a renomination and chose a candidate who is pledged to uphold the government in its efforts to bring the war to a quick end. Gordon was defeated upon his record of opposition to the administration's war measures.

These two recalcitrants serve only to emphasize the unanimity that exists among the American people with respect to the war. They are in favor of the war and in favor of prosecuting it with relentless energy until it is won and a permanent, lasting peace obtained. They want no halfway measures. They will not tolerate obstructionists.

Every man of the 336 who voted for the bill in the House did so with a solemn appreciation of its purport. Each realized that it meant drafting the flower of American youth and sending it out to shed its life blood, if necessary, for the cause. Each dreaded the casting of that vote as much as the Secretary of War, the chief of staff and the provost marshal general who recommended it. But it is the sincere, honest conviction of the administration that it is necessary to make this sacrifice in order that the war may be won, and to that decision the American people assent, for they have entered this war prepared to give their all for the cause of human liberty.

1918. 26, MONDAY. POST: ASHINGTON M

NEW DRAFT BILL PASSED BY SENATE, NO ONE DISSENTS

Senator Chamberlain Tells Associates Youths of 18 and 19 Are to Be in France by June of Next Year.

"WORK OR FIGHT" RULE PUT IN BY UPPER HOUSE.

It is Changed Slightly From Form Rejected in the House-Measure Now Goes to Conference of Both Branches.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Draft Bill is through the Senate; it passed unanimously, 75 votes against 0, despite the debates on the taking of boys of eighteen and nineteen, and it carried with it the "work or fight" amendment.

But nobody seems to know exactly when the youngsters will be called. There were conflicting accounts of the War Department's intentions in the debate, and after the Senate had acted. On the floor Senator Chamberlain, declaring he would "not be a party to the deception of the American people," said it was the purpose of the War Department that the youths shall be in France "by June

Secretary Baker said to-night that boys of eighteen will be called last in the draft. There will be two draft classes under the new measure, eighteen to nineteen and nineteen to forty-five. The Secretary said a published report that there was to be a third classification, embracing men from nineteen to thirty-six, who would first be called to the colors, was erroneous. There is no idea, he declared, of referment or preferment of men between thirty-six and forty-five.

Baker Can't Say When.

The only radical distinction will apply to the eighteen to nineteen class, he said, but he was unable to say how long the department would be able to defer calling them. Gens. March and Crowder have said that the eighteen-year-old call might be deferred until spring. But all have been careful to state that this was dependent on military exigencies.

Senator Chamberlain made his statement about the eighteen-year men being in Europe next year in replying to Senator Overman of North Carolina, who said he had been assured by Secretary Baker that it was not the War Department's intention to send them abroad until the other ages have been exhausted. Senator Chamberlain said

"There should be no misunderstanding as to what the Secretary of War and the Department intend to do in this matter. The purpose of the War Department is to call these young men into the service and that they shall all be in France by June 30 next. I shall not be a party to the deception of the American people.

"I know what the record of hearings before the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee show. I do not know what the Secretary of War may have said in some private conversation. But I know what he and what Gen. March, the Chief of Staff, said before the committees."

Chamberlain Reads Testimony.

He read from the printed testimony to support his contention that it was the purpose to call the boys of eighteen into the service and to use them. He showed that the young men must be called out by the first of the year if they are to be in France by the last of June, which is the programme of the War Depart-

"I am supporting this bill because the military authorities have said

that it is a necessity to call the boys of eighteen," continued Senator Chamberlain.

The Senate turned down all efforts to strike out the eighteen-year-old minimum draft age requested by the military authorities, about which the biggest fight centred. As finally passed this provision is lie the one adopted by the House.

Senator Fall offered a substitute providing for classification of men for military and industrial service. It was defeated, 60 to 18.

Senator Kirby's amendment to make the minimum age twenty instead of eighteen years was defeated, 12 to 60. The Senators who voted for it were Borah, Culberson, Cummins, Curtis, Gore, Kendrick, Kirby, Mc-Nary, Norris, Pomerene, Townsend and Vardaman.

Gore Wouldn't Vote No.

Senator Poindexter proposed the minimum should be nineteen years. Ias was defeated 68 to 14 in the Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, and 52 to 21 on a separate vote in the Senate just before finl passage. Those who voted for it were Senators Bankhead, Borah, Cummins, Curtis, France, Gore, Guion, Jones of Washington, Kendrick, Kenyon, Kirby, Mc-Nary, Norris, Pindexter, Pomerene, Shieds, Smith of Michigan, Sutherland, Townsend, Vardaman and Wol-

In the final roll call Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who had fought for a higher than eighteen age limit, voted at first against the bill, but when he saw he was no't joined by any other Senators, asked permission not to vote, which was granted. He explained that h edid not wish to be the one man who would prevent the bill passing unanimously, and that he could not vote for it as the age limit was fixed.

The new Draft Bill, which provides for the registration of 13,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, inclusive, retains every important provision contended for by the officials of the War Department.

"Work or Fight" Wins.

The Senate added the Thomas "work or fight" amendment, with the Cummins provision that labor controversies be referred to the War Labor Board. This action came unexpectedly, and was on a motion by Senator McKellar to strike it out. The Senate refused to do so by a vote of 40 to 29. The Cummins amendment was adopted 73 to 0.

adopted 73 to 0.

The real test of the "work or fight" amendment was on the vote to strike it from the bill. The roll call on the motion to strike out was as follows:

Ayes—Ashurst, Beckham, Boran, Culberson, Curtis, Fernald, Fletcher, Gerry, Henderson, Johnson of California, Jones of New Mexico, Kemdrick, Kirby, McKellar, McNarv, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Sutherland, Trammell, Vardaman and Walsh—29. Nays—Baird, Bankhead, Branderson, Saulsbury, Shaghes, Barkhead, Branderson, Saulsbury, Shaghes, Sutherland, Trammell, Vardaman and Walsh—29.

froth, Sheppard, Shields, Sutherland, Trammell, Vardaman and Walsh—29. Nays—Baird, Bankhead, Brandegee, Calder, Chamberlain, Colt, Cumins, Dillingham, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Gore, Guion, Hale, Hitchcock, Johnson, Bouth, Dakota; Kellogg, Kenyon, Lenroot, Lodge, McCumber, Martin, Nelson, New, Norris, Penrose, Poindexter, Pomerene, Ransdell, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Thomas, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weeks and Wolcott—40.

Strikees to War Labor Board.

Strikees to War Labor Board.

The "work or fight" amendment as finally written by the Senate is:
"Provided, that when any person shall have been placed in a deferred or exempted class for any of the reasons in this paragraph set forth, he shall not be entitled to remain therein unless he shall in good faith continue, while physically able so to do, to work at and follow such occupation employment or business, and if he fails so to do he shall again become subject to the draft. The President shall make regulations for enforcing this provision.

forcing this provision.

"This provise shall not apply in the case of a strike if the strikers have submitted or will at once submit the dispute to the War Labor Board, agree to abide and do abide by its decision, and at once resume and decision, and at once resume and continue work pending such decision. The said board shall take up and decide all such disputes as speedily as practicable."

Need Not Claim Exemption.

Several small amendments which do not affect the big plan of the bill were adopted. The most important of these was offered by Senator Penrose and agreed to by a viva voce vote. It provides "that the local boards shall determine in the first instance from the answers in the questions." tionnaire of each registrant whether or not any person is entitled to de-ferment or exemption without requiring registrants to claim such deferred

Another amendment agreed to, of-fered by Senator France of Maryland, provides that deferred men in industries are to wear a badge, insignia or

uniform.

After the passage of the bill Senator Chamberlain asked for conferees. After the passage of the bill Senator Chamberlain asked for conferees. They are Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, Democrats, and Warren, Republican. The bill will be sent to the Hbuse to-morrow and probably go to conference at once. The House turned down the "work or fight" amendment when the bill was before it.

The other important new amendments added by the Senate and to be settled in conference are: Exemption to be determined by the questionnaire; persons in industry to wear some sign of their deferment, and age limit under twenty-one to be waived for acquiring a homested. for acquiring a homestead.

Fight on "Work or War."

The House amendments not accepted by the Senate were those providing for examiners to go through deferred classes and requiring aliens to be subject to the draft without reference to their alienage claim for exemption. It is not believed a long controversy will hold the conferees.

There is little probability that the House will accept the "work or fight" amendment added by the Senate, and made applicable to organized labor. Strong opposition to such a proposition exists. In addition, Secretary Baker has announced that he can handle the situation as heretofore without any legislation. Above else, there is little disposition to stir up any quarrel with organized labor with a Congressional election but two months away. General sentiment is in favor of permitting the problem to slumber. The opinion is expressed on the House side that the Senate conferences eventually will yield and permit the amendment to go by the board. The House members are willing to accept the assurance from Secretary Baker that there is absolutely no necessity for the legislation.

Crowder Gets Ready.

Crowder Gets Ready.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent directions to all local authorities in the country to co-operate with the Government in getting a complete registration of men of the ne wdraft ages, on day to be fixed.

United States Marshals, Deputy Marshals and investigating agents, and police officers of States, counties, townships, municipalities and of towns were told to hold themselves in readiness to give any assistance necessary. They will examine the registration lists and report the names of any persons liable to registration who fail to appear.

The war department has approved the enlistment of men between forty-five and fifty-five for the ordnance department, quartmaster and medical corps for branches of the signal corps. Minor disabilities which do not interfere with the performance of military duties will be waived. A release signed by employers will be needed for a recruit over forty-five years, so the industrial machinery of the company may not suffer.

PERSONNEL



"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE"

PUBLISHED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL IN THE ARMY

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Vol. I

AUGUST 21, 1918

No. 1

THE SECRETARY OF WAR SPEAKS ON PERSONNEL WORK IN THE ARMY

SECRETARY of War Newton D. Baker addressed the eighth school for personnel adjutants at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. stating his approval of the personnel work in the Army. Mr. Baker emphasized the value of such work and forecast extensive development of an agency for selecting the right man for the right place. He was introduced by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, director of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army, and spoke as follows:

T IS a very great pleasure to me to be here this morning and meet this class. You represent a novel contribution to the making of armies. War is essentially revolutionary to a people whose arts have been those of peace and whose occupations have been for the most part those of industry. The revolution is widespread, fundamental and thorough-going, and I can perhaps illustrate to you more fully what I mean by telling you of an incident which recently took place in France than by any further attempt to define the thought. This incident deals with the change in the attitude of men, of young men, toward life as brought about by their preoccupation in a war for a sacred cause. Mr. Fosdick told me that the Y. M. C. A. Director had assembled a group of 500 or 600 men, and was having one of those composite evenings which are characteristic of the social and semi-religious activities of the Y. M. C. A., when it suddenly occurred to him that he did not know what was in the minds of those soldiers. If he had been in the United States he would have known the virtues to which young men aspired, and the vices against which

E HAVE heard all sorts of single factors referred to as the one factor that would win the war. We have heard of food, coal, transportation, air, tanks, infantry and ships. We have never heard from the Secretary of War what that single factor is; in fact, we don't think there is any single factor. We do know, however, that the Secretary War was the first official directing the war energies of any nation who appointed men to make a study of personnel in order that every soldier in the army should be placed where he has the best chance to develop his own talents and to serve his country. And we therefore know that he believes in the work of personnel. You men who have been appointed by him to do that work will be greatly delighted in hearing from your

-Remarks of Dr. Walter Dill Scott in introducing Secretary Baker.

they struggled, but here was a new group. It was no longer the civilian company that he used to see in the Y. M. C. A. halls of the United States. And so for his own guidance and information he passed around papers and pencils and asked each man in that company to write and pass up to him what he regarded as the three cardinal sins. When the vote was taken it was unanimous on No. 1; nearly unanimous on No. 2; very largely preponderating on No. 3, and those sins were as follows:

The sin upon which they were unanimous as No. 1 was COW-ARDICE.

The sin upon which they were substantially unanimous, No. 2, was SELFISHNESS—not sharing with your partner in the trench, not taking your share of the hardships of

the military life. And the sin upon which they agreed by majority for the third choice was BIG HEAD. Now that is a complete revolution in the mind of youth toward life. Those 600 young men, if they had been in the United States, and there had been no war, would have been engaged in getting ahead, each for himself, probably making money, preparing for or making a career, ambitious and struggling. The sins which they would have regarded as essentially the most to be avoided would doubtless have been the evils of intemperance, the social evils, lying, stealing, and that sort of thing; but here, caught up in the clouds, as it were, by this great concentrated enterprise which requires a new set of virtues, an unused set of talents, these men are no longer thinking about the things which in private and civil life are the things which they have to struggle about, but they are ambitious now to be brave, they are struggling now to be generous and unselfish, and they are filled with a fine desire to be lowly.

Continued on page 2

I have myself been tremendously stimulated, not only by the care and wisdom employed in assigning each enlisted man but also by the result which Dr. Scott and his associates have obtained in the officer selecting tests which they have devised. The Rating Scale has been enthusiastically received by the Army, but I am told officers have occasionally objected to answering some of the Binet test questions the doctor has put up to them; I have been rather afraid to takea Binet test myself, but when you finally come down to it, the Rating Scale and tests for mental alertness are the application of a perfectly rational method to the great problem of putting a man in the position where he can be of the most service to the country and to the common cause. Now that is a perfect parallel to the story about the boys of the Y. M. C. A. I told you at the beginning; they have a new set of virtues, a new outlook on life. The soldier must be helped and guided into the right place for the best use of his talents. And that is the task which is set before you in the various organizations to which you belong.

It is a wonderful army we have on the other side. We are already beginning to hear what we expected to hear about it. I am not speaking now about its movements as a mass of men, but we are beginning to hear that the individuality of the American soldier is attracting attention, that the individual marksmanship of the American soldier is telling on the adversary. I have seen some confidential reports of examinations of American prisoners made by German Intelligence Officers, and intended to be transmitted to the German General Headquarters for the information of Hindenburg & Company, but before they could be transmitted they were captured with their authors. Such of them as I have seen have commented on two or three things about the American soldier: that he is more of an individual than is customary among soldiers; that he has a naive confidence, a fundamental moral basis for his participation in this war; and that he seems to be quiet and undismayed even when alone under conditions which the German officers say are usually regarded as too severe a test for men as individuals. So that we have an entirely different problem from that of the German Government. For forty years it has been making all Germans very much alike, suppressing individuality except in particular lines; men have been permitted to be as individual as they chose about religion and about chemistry, but not about themselves or their relations to one another or about the State, and as a consequence the raw material of the German soldier is every man of a uniform type. But we have the individual American; we have the wide diversity of occupations and talents which America produces. And we have to discover in the man whose occupation up to now has been felling trees in the great Northwest the mode of converting his native talents and native virtues into military talents and virtues. It is a splendid occupation, a very necessary undertaking, and your attendance at this school for the purpose of acquiring the rules and regulations, attempting to systematize this process, is a very vital and efficient thing for the American Army.

I hope that you will remember all the time this one word of caution I want to give you about your task. We deal with people, when we have millions of them, too much as the census taker does; we deal too much with them as though we were making a city directory of them. I went out to Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, and while I was at the Disciplinary Barracks I wanted to see some of the interesting cases of personality of young men who have been drafted into the Army and, carelessly, have fallen afoul of the military regulations. I wanted to get their statement and their attitude towards military life, and after I had been at it for perhaps an hour I found myself asking them the same questions in the same order. I asked them how old they were, whether they were married, if they had ever been in love, and whether their girls had gone back on them, but before very long it was obvious to me that it was becoming mechanical. Now the danger that we have in this Personnel Division is that with the size of the task and the frequency of the repetition of our contact with individuals, it is likely to make us fail to remember that each man with whom we deal is more than a card in the index, and is individually a man, that he is an individual American, and that no straight-jacket set of questions will reach his ultimate possibilities.

Now if we can approach the task as though he were in a chemical laboratory, a research laboratory, not seeking to reproduce some striking experiments which other chemists have taught us how to do by putting together some sort of ingredients which look blue and look brown when mixed, but making a research and putting together uncombined elements, trying by experiments to get new products, I am sure that the work will be even more useful than it would otherwise be. I am not a lecturer in this class; I have no right to attempt to add anything to the very full and wise course by Dr. Scott. My presence here today is chiefly to give an expression of complete approval to this really great innovation, and to help the innovation in the formation of a military army.

Just before I close, however, I want to bring to you the latest news with regard to the great war abroad. As I left the Department the newspaper men told me that the latest dispatches showed that the British have captured Montdidier, have added several thousand prisoners and some large guns to their captures, and are still going forward with the infantry. So that the war abroad is going well, and the building of the army on this side is going well, and the contribution which you gentlemen are to make is a contribution to a higher efficiency for a cause which is already marked with success.

A system of selection of talents which is not affected by immaterial principles or virtues, no matter how splendid, something more scientific than the haphazard choice of man, something more systematic than preference or first impression, is necessary.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER.

E. R J. A. Dr.

Chas

Dr. (Cald Peop S. P. S. E. W. (R. G. Dona

Simp F. I.

Roy

John

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SECRETARY BAKER'S SECOND VISIT.

Our own secretary of war is again in Europe. It is reported that he is attempting to get absolutely first hand information with respect to the airplane situation, and that he is accompanied by John D. Ryan, now an assistant secretary of war, and head of the aircraft production bureau.

When Mr. Baker went to Europe on his first visit, there was a wonderful stimulus given to war activities in this country, and his second visit will undoubtedly profit the country similarly.

No one has recently questioned the ability of the secretary of war. The doubt has always been as to his point of view, and his enthusiasm with respect to the war. Whatever doubt there was has now long since vanished. Mr. Baker has surrounded himself with big men, and the shipment of troops to Europe and the training of troops has been the one thing that has allowed Foch to start and maintain his great offensive. America's troops are the hope of victory, and the secretary of war is seeing that they are furnished in almost impossible allotments.

We can expect a still further intensifying of America's effort from Mr. Baker's visit.

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I. O. Wilk Black John Wm. How: Dr. J H. S. Dr. 1 Edw. Heler Mrs. Mrs. Georg R. B. R. C LARGE CIRCULATION IN WILKINSBURG, VERONA, BRUSHTON EDGEWOOD AND SWISSVALE

The Wilkinsburg Sentinel

Vol. 3. No. 39

Wikinsburg, Pa., August 30, 1918

Price-Two Cents

SECRETARY OF WAR SENDS FELICITATIONS

War Department, Washington, D.C., August 26, 1918

To Members of War Service Celebration Group of Public Safety Committee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I learn with pride that the community of Wilkinsburg has contributed to the Army and Navy in this supreme emergency one out of every eleven of its inhabitants--certainly a wonderful showing and worthy of the best American traditions. May I express the high appreciation of the War Department and its hope that the coming dedication of the honor roll pergola in honor of these 1800 loyal sons and daughters will be the occasion of a memorable demonstration? While this spirit survives, we need not fear the future.

Very sincerely,

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

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The New York Times "All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1918.

THE DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

In his draft proclamation President WILSON says that "we solemnly purpose a decisive victory and deliber-" ately to devote the larger part of the ' military man power of the nation to "the accomplishment of that pur-'pose." Does any one demur to the extension of the draft ages so as to include all men between 18 and 45? The President reminds him that the plan, never carried out, and entirely ignored for many generations, is a century and a quarter old. In 1792, as everybody should know, Congress legislated in regard to the militia, the country then being solicitous about the national defense, with a wary eye on the late enemy England. "Every ablebodied male citizen of the respective "States, resident therein," it was enacted, "who is of the age of 18 years "and under the age of 45 years, shall "be enrolled in the militia"; and sections followed providing for registration, organization, equipment, and training. The ink was hardly dry on that carefully drawn statute before it was a dead letter. When the war of 1812 came the United States was as ill-prepared to defend itself as it has been at other military crises in its history. It required the great peril of 1914 to arouse the people to the wisdom and necessity of universal military service. If the law of 1792 had been taken seriously and lived up to, there would have been, in all human probability, no civil war in 1861; Germany would not have flouted, insulted, and outraged America from 1915 to April, 1917; in fact, it may be doubted whether Germany would ever have conspired for world dominion and provoked a war that would probably excite the concern of the United States about its own security. The opening paragraphs of President WILson's proclamation are the strongest of arguments for universal service, for a citizen army of defense.

There is a good deal in the document that is suggestive and inspiring. Of the youngest men now to be drafted Mr. Wilson says that "our military "authorities regard them as having "the very highest combatant quali-"ties," and he goes on to say: "Their "youthful enthusiasm, their virile "eagerness, their gallant spirit of "daring, make them the admiration " of all who see them in action." Apparently the President does not share the view that they should be spared until the last to save a cause on the verge of disaster.

When he comes to the older men, who can contribute no great strength to the armies in the field, evidently apprehending reluctance to serve, (in which we think he is hardly just to them,) Mr. Wilson dwells upon their " honorable records in civil and industrial life," and appeals to them to consider that "the very records they " have made render this new duty the "commanding duty of their lives." The older men will not be found wanting. If not as eager as the youngsters to fling themselves into the conflict, they are more thoughtful and earnest. Their spirit is one of consecration to the supreme act of patriotism.

"This," says the President in closing, "will be our final demonstration " of loyalty, democracy and the will to "win, our solemn notice to all the " world that we stand absolutely to-"gether in a common resolution and " purpose." The higher age might be put higher, but it will never be necessary. England has had to make it 50, with the door left open for raising it to 55. But the United States, by combing the new draft, could put into the field a much larger army than the 2,300,000 calculated; in fact, it could be made larger if our rules for admission to the service were less

The American resources in man power, soldiers and workers, will win the war sooner or later. The Germans know it. "If only HINDENBURG and Ludendorff," says Captain von SALZMANN, the German military critic, who is "close" to the General Staff, "had behind them that inexhaustible "strength in men and material which " Foch has, then the German soldiers " would long ago have been sitting in "Paris and all over the world as "victors." There is the note of despair in this. What von Salzmann really has in mind is the formidable man power of America, inexhaustible because as every year comes round there will be available nearly a million youngsters of "the highest combatant qualities," to quote Mr. Wilson's

ASSAILS WILSON AS AN AUTOCRAT

President Is Using War to Undermine Civil Liberty.

COL. HOUSE ALSO A TARGET

Administration Described as a Political Clique Bent on Exploit ing the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In a long speech today on what he called "un-official and personal government," Sen-Sherman of Illinois, Republican, made a bitter attack on President Wilson and his Administration, and, particularly, on Colonel E. M. House, the President's personal friend and adviser. He declared that under the guise of necessity the Administration was seeking to set up a civilian autocracy

What of those," she said, "who, while the American people are centering thought and effort on our tremendous task, use the war to betray republican government to tis undoing? Under the specious pretext of war necessity they are now substituting their obsessions and follies for the institutional liberty that is the birthright of both soldiers and civilian. They pillage the temple of free government and set up in it their false gods, shouting that war de-mands the new worship. When the men return in victory, they face in civil life a socialistic State. Vast bureaucracies and centralized departments will have seized the prinicpal occupations of private life. I believe it part of my duty to save for the man

part of my duty to save for the man at the front the domestic institutions of his country at home while he is making the world safe for democracy abroad. "Autocratic power never rests. One demand granted becomes the lever to lift its impudent claims to further heights of usurpation. The great climacteric of civil government will come with the end of the war. We must then decide whether the American Republic remain a Government of regulated individualism or be transformed into a civilian autocracy of interrelated boards, bureaus, and departments operating the chief instruments of production, distribution, and communication of thought, including the printing press. The newspaper is as much within this subtle and malign power as the telegraph or bank. The recent order curtalling news columns under the guise of conserving paper stock is an invasion of the right of a privately owned, free press, designed to control the avenues of information.

Calls It Political Control.

"Not one undertaking seized as a war measure is intended ever to be returned to their owners by the Burlesons, the Bakers, and the Gompers. They know as we do that the war is a handy pretense to embary the Government on their fantastic adventures. Physical properties are seized. They are used to exploint pay rolls dedicated to the alleged sacred cause of labor. At the very mention of this a complaisant Congress falls prostrate. Pay rolls inevitably become the potent rod of politics. Not a Government enterprise but will be a recruiting station to mold votes to continue such a Government. It is political, not Government control. It is not Government ownership, it is political ownership. No one knows this better than its promoters, who laugh at the ease of concealing from the public their real political purpose.

Further on he denounced the Administration as a political oligarchy, saying:

"History does not record a race that know as we do that the war is a handy

further on he denounced the Authuristration as a political oligarchy, saying:

"History does not record a race that permitted its private possessions, its earnings, and its right to toil to be assumed by an oligarchy, however wise and just originally, that the subjugation of their personal rights or civil war did not end the melancholy chapter. Those who deserve civil liberty and the rights of a free man see danger from afar, as did the spirits who laid the deep foundations of the Republic now so vilely sought to be cast away with the best of our blood and brain struggles devotedly of ree the world from a military despotism. The Kaiser will be overthrown, his ambition blasted, till he eats the bread of bitterness and drinks of the waters of sorrow. While we sacrifice to this paramount purpose, shall we permit without protest civil officers to rivet an economic class despotism on our necks?

political autocracy covertly engaged when the nation is in the stress of war in undermining the institutional civil liberty that will turn victory into ashes on a trusting people's lips.

Politics Not Adjourned.

"Politics adjourned! Worse, more rampant, rancorous, partisan politics Senator Sherman Declares the never abused the patriotism and generous confidence of a great nation. know the answer to this. My reward will be the mendacious charge that I am

embarrassing the Administration in its conduct of the war. American civil government need not be destroyed to achieve victory, abroad. 'A country preserved at the sacrifice of all the cardinal principles of liberty is not worth the cost of preservation. Against the clandestine partisan activities of this Administration, hidden under the thick clouds of war, I raise my voice season—ally in remonstrance.

Administration, hidden under the thick clouds of war, I raise my voice season—ally in remonstrance.

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N. y. Llows.

Secretary of War, in Palm Beach Suit, Visits Home Office



BAKER KEPT JUMPING IN OLD HOME TOWN

Dodges Auto and Car, Chats With Soldier, Greets Many Friends and Keeps Going.

Pedestrians on Euclid avenue at 4, o'clock yesterday afternoon were hur- received special notice from a motorrying along to seek cover from a man of a Scovill avenue car. The threatening shower. Few paid attenmotorman rang his bell vigorously, tion to a little short man, clad in a Palm Beach suit, who walked briskly across E. 6th street.

One man, standing in a doorway, sang out, "Hello, Newton."

The little man turned, smiled, waved his hand and responded, "Heilo, Earl."

In front of the Hippodrome a private soldier recognized the Palm Beach man as Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.

The soldier didn't sing out. Smiling broadly, he came to a salute.

Mr. Baker smiled, too. Grasping the private by the arm, he led him where they would not be in the way of pedestrians, and entered into conversation with him. The soldier may have been a Cleveland boy with whom Mr. Baker was acquainted, or he may have been just any soldier of America's millions in khaki.

Crossing E. 9th street, Mr. Baker but he did not know it was the secretary of war who was skipping past in front of the car.

Secretary Baker was on his way from his law offices in the Union National Bank building to the Union Club, where he was to see Justice John H. Clarke of the United States supreme court. The secretary came to Cleveland yesterday to visit his mother, who was injured recently in a stret car accident. He arrived at 8:30 in the morning and departed for Washington early in the evening.

Much of his day here was spent with his mother at the home of his brother, Harry D. Baker, 1518 Lee road, Cleveland Heights.

At mid afternoon he came downtown to the law offices of Baker, Hostetler any soldier & Sidlo, Union National Bank build-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BAKER KEPT JUMPING IN OLD HOME TOWN

(Continued from First Page)

ing. For an hour he was busy talking to personal friends.

It was, "Hello, Carl; Hello, Joe;

Hello there, old man."

Among those who sat in the outer office awaiting audience with the secretary of war, were a man in the uniform of a patrolman and a toil bent

woman,
Coming to the outer office, the war secretary recognized the patrolman.
"Why, hello, Paddy. Come on in and talk to me. I'm glad to see you," said Mr. Baker.

Arm in arm, the two walked to the inner office to recall incidents of Mr. Baker's term as mayor and to "just talk."

The woman? She had

The womar? She had come to see about exemption from the draft for a young man - it must have been her

"I'm afraid Mr. Baker can't see you," said a young lady stenographer. "Oh, just for a minute," pleaded the

woman.

Mr. Baker came to the outer office while the woman was pleading. He asked her to be seated and heard her request.

"I'm going to walk down to the Union club," said Mr. Baker to a newspaper man who was waiting for an interview. "Will you walk with me?"

an interview. "Will you walk with me?"

As the war secretary piloted his way through the late afternoon crowds, hurrying for shelter from a threatening shower, he talked—mostly about the home town.

'I tell you it's pleasant to be back. The hardest part is that I have to leave so quickly."

He was much interested in the plans for a new union station on the Public square.

"I think it's a fine thing." he declared jerkily as he dodged an auto at E. 6th street, "that the voters will have a chance to express themselves on that project. It appears to be a most excellent one. I hope they won't let old ideas stand in the way of accepting comething new."

Concerning the tragic death of City Librarian H. W. Brett, Mr. Baker expressed "deep personal grief."

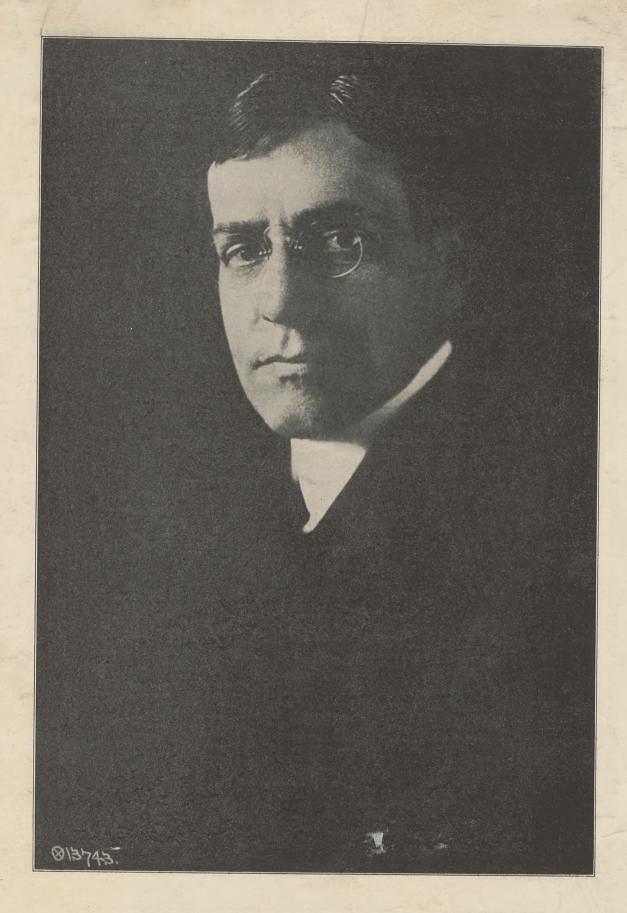
"I was intimately associated with Mr. Brett," he went on. "I know much of his work and his worth. In his death, Cleveland has lost one of her best citizens. It would seem highly appropriate to place a memorial tablet, in his honor, in the new public library."

In the educational work to be organized in France by Cleveland's school superintendent, Frank E. Spaulding, Mr. Baker expressed keen interest.

"I am in favor of the proposal."

Spaulding, Mr. Baker expressed keen interest.
"I am in favor of the proposal," he said, "to have the government bear the expense of educating, after the war, the boys of 18 who are called to the army. I believe the calling of these boys to the colors should be deferred as long as possible.

should be deferred as long as possible.
"It is my earnest advice to young men to stay in school until the government calls them. I deem it highly essential that they continue their education in high school or college ur" they are needed in the army. By remaining in school better to prepare themselves to bear the duties of citizenship, they are rendering



This is a war of Speritual conquestand the priza bought is freedom! 7-29-18 mountous

President Wilson's Labor Day Message

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Wilson today issued the following appeal to organized labor and to the people of the nation generally to consecrate themselves anew to the task of winning the war against Germany:

My Fellow-Citizens:

Labor Day, 1918, is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize, as we do now, that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded-a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that Governments are their servants, not their masters.

This is, therefore, the war of all wars, which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as Governments like that which after long premeditation drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women, and children are to be the fuel.

You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The armyof laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of actual battle. And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and its struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise any one who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere as well as the homes they love in America may be kept sacred and safe, and men, everywhere be free as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension, not only for what we are about and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution but a day of consecration also in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend.

We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days, which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades dependent upon one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day.

WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Baker's Message to Rotary

WAR DEPARTMENT Washington

July 25, 1918

My dear Mr. Poole

I have been asked for an opinion as to the most valuable service that Rotarians can render the Government during war times. Apart from the specific services which are asked, from time to time, of all citizens, the best way of helping the Government during its present emergency is to be tolerant, patient and confident of a successful outcome, and to keep alive in the public mind the fact that thrift and industry at home are the elements upon which the American Expeditionary Forces depend. The Rotarians have shown these qualities thus far and I am sure they will not change.

With best wishes for a successful meeting of your International officers, I am

Cordially yours,
(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Mr. John Poole, 14th and G Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.

At the Front.

The presence of Secretary Baker, John D. Ryan and Surgeon General Gorgas at the battle front will do much good, both here and in France. It will assure the boys at the front that everything possible is to be done to make their efforts promptly and overwhelmingly successful. They are to have airplanes if the United States can furnish them. Their health is to be looked after by a skilled medical organization:

In this country the people will be reassured when they learn that Secretary Baker is on the ground consulting with Gen. Pershing, and that the director of aircraft is also present to find out at first-hand what should be done to make the American army supreme in the air.

There has been too much long-range discussion of airplane construction. Development on the battle lines has been so swift that it was impossible for American factories to keep up and at the same time turn out airplanes in the great quantities needed. There is surely a solution of the problem, some safe middle course which will assure both up-to-date planes and quantity production. John D. Ryan is the man who can solve this problem. His presence in France is evidence that he is tackling the problem at its source.

BAKER IS IN FRANCE

Will Complete Details to Land Rest of 4,000,000 Troops.

STAY IS TO BE INDEFINITE

Accompanied by Most Important Chiefs of His Department.

Assistant Secretary Ryan Will Take
Up Aircraft Problems—Gen. Gorgas to Expand Hospital System.
Gen. Hines Hopes to Improve
Transportation to Break Previous
Troop Shipment Records.

Accompanied by a party of the most important of his aids, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has arrived safely in France, the War Department announced last night. It was said that his stay there is to be indefinite. The party made the trip on board a United States army transport, which also carried its usual quota of troops. The American army is in France. Wherever the headquarters of the American army may be, there is the headquarters of the War Department.

This was the comment of a high official last night. In saying that the Secretary's stay may be long, the official pointed out that the United States, in the interallied council and in the conferences that must follow the greater forward movement of the allied troops, must be represented by a superior official who has not the limitations of an officer in command of troops.

With the head of the military department of the United States government in intimate touch with events on the western front, with Gen. Pershing in command of the troops, and with Gen. March at the head of the general staff in this country, the triangle, in the opinion of the high official, will bring great results.

Text of the Announcement.

The official announcement follows: "The Secretary of War has arrived in France on official business. News of the safe arrival of Mr. Baker and an official party was received at the War Department today. The voyage was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States troops. The Secretary was accompanied by John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War (director of aeronautics); Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the embarkation service, and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird, military aid to the Secretary of War."

Before Secretary Baker left for Europe he stated informally that when the personnel of his party became known the importance of the trip would be disclosed as if automatically. The object is the acceleration and high-power expansion in war munitions and men. Especially will the aeroplane program be expanded.

New Sites for Hospitals.

It was known that Edward R. Stettinius, former Second Assistant Secretary of War and recently relieved of these duties in order to give his entire time to army work in France, had preceded the Secretary abroad.

Mr. Stettinius is vested with exraordinary powers over supplies and general service behind the lines.

Similarly, the visit of Gen. Gorgas has to do with the vast increase of the army in the near future and the consequently necessary increase in the hospital facilities.

It is likely that Gen. Gorgas will select new sites for new hospital buildings rather than advise enlargement of the existing facilities by multiplication of beds in any one institution. In many cases where the United States has rented French private buildings the capacity now is at maximum use.

The greater part of the new construction work, whether for hospitals or supply depots, undoubtedly will be in what are known as the American sectors. These sectors extend from the Swiss border to the sea.

Study of Aircraft Problems.

One of the most important members of the Secretary's party is John D. Ryan, who recently was given almost unlimited authority over both aircraft production and the practical application of airplanes in war time.

The supply of aircraft for the present 1,500,000 of Pershing's army and its future 4,000,000 is the greatest problem in the way of supply that confronts the War Department.

Mr. Ryan went over with the exact knowledge of the production capacity in this country, and he said Mr. Stettinius will be able to advise Gen. Pershing just what may be expected, and when, in the way of the required number of machines for the ultimate American army.

Will Better Transportation.

The presence of Gen. Hines is almost self-explanatory. There have been from time to time reports that there was unnecessary congestion at English and French docks.

It is understood here that if it be possible Gen. Hines will suggest some means whereby when the United States begins to send overseas the finished product of the new draft the record of 285,000 men a month to France will be broken.

finished product of the new draft the record of 285,000 men a month to France will be broken.

The War Department, in fact, is committed to a policy of having on the western front 80 divisions by July 1, 1919. The work of Gen. Hines will deal with that demand of the general staff as a problem that must be met.

Baker's Stay In France To Be Short

nay Intima 9/10/18 Air Problems and Debarkation Questions Called Him Abroad

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Secretary of War Baker and his party will remain in Europe only ashort time, it was authoritatively announced to-day. As soon as details affecting America's part in the Allied air progremme are settled, the mission will return to Washington. Important decisions rel-ative to the United States air service will be reached in conferences in which Secretary Baker, General Pershing and John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Aircraft, will take part. The exact nature of the questions involved was not disclosed.

Assistant Secretary Crowell denied that there was any thought of General Pershing being displaced as commander in chief of the American overseas forces, as hinted at ine one of Lord Northcliffe's London papers yesterday.

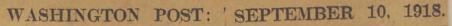
Although intimating that the entire personnel of Mr. Baker's party would return with him, Mr. Crowell did not say if the Secretary would accompany Surgeon General Gorgas to the Italian cities where American hospital and ambulance forces are located. That the mission will not remain in Europe any longer than on the previous trip was also indicated.

Mr. Ryan's stay in France will be devoted entirely to a general observation of aircraft needs of the American forces. While Mr. Crowell pointed out that Mr. Ryan's authority did not extend to the production of aircraft abroad, he said that foreign plants engaged i nair service production were coöperating with the American government in speeding up production.

It is assumed that the War Secretary will accompany Brigadier General Hines in his survey of the facilities behind the American lines, as well as at the ports of debarkation. There is urgent necessity for greatly increasing these facilities to care for the enlarged military programme contemplated for the new year by the American government, and General Hines's attention will be focused on the task of acquiring intimate knowledge of these needs and making arrangements to meet them.

Military men ventured the guess to-day that Mr. Baker's visit in France was likely to be featured with another major operation by the enemy. It was recalled to-day that when Mr. Baker was in France early this year the German offensive was staged, and a recurrence of offensive operations by the neemy was though not unlikely before the return to America of the War Sec-

Baker in Paris to Hold Conferences In Pershing's Home



BAKER RETURNS SOON

Gone to France Mainly to Con= sult on Aircraft Program.

PRAISES MT. VERNON CREW

Stirring Heroism Shown, He Cables Daniels - Blind Representative Schall and Wife Among Rescued Passengers-Senator Lewis Ill From Carrying Wounded Soldiers

Secretary of War Baker, whose arrival in France was announced Sunday night, expects to be away from Washington only a short time, it was learned yesterday authoritatively. The principal object of his trip was to confer with officials regarding the aircraft program.

It was said here that important decisions relating to the American air service would be reached by the Secretary, Gen. Pershing and his aids, and John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary in charge of aircraft, before Mr. Baker and Mr. Ryan return here. The exact nature of the questions requiring such conferences abroad was not revealed, however.

Views the Mount Vernon.

Warm congratulations to the navy upon the conduct of the crew of the transport Mount Vernon, which returned safely to a French port after being torpedoed 200 miles out at sea, came to Secretary Daniels yesterday by cable from Secretary Baker, in France.

Secretary Baker's message said:

"I have just visited and viewed the Mount Vernon. The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its captain and officers make such a stirring story of heroism that I wash all the nation might know the splendid way in which that huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your service are enriched by the conduct in this emergency.'

Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U. S. N., commands the Mount Vernon.

Senator Lewis Has Chill.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 8.—The American transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecelie, which, though torpedoed by a German submarine last Thursday off the coast of France was able to make port, was carrying wounded and sick soldiers back to the United States.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

BAKER RETURNS SOON

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

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Baker at Pershing's Paris Home.

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NEW YORK TIMES.

10, 1918. SEPTEMBER STORY OF CHANGES

IN CABINET DENIED

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nay 7 mine 9/10/18 Air Problems and Debarkation Questions Called Him Abroad

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Secretary of War Baker and his party will remain in Europe only ashort time, it was authoritatively announced to-day. As soon as details affecting America's part in the Allied air progremme are washington. Important decisions relative to the United States air service will be reached in conferences in which Secretary Baker, General Pershing and John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Aircraft, will take part. The exact nature of the questions involved was not disclosed.

Assistant Secretary Crowell denied that there was any thought of General Pershing being displaced as commander in chief of the American overseas forces, as hinted at ine one of Lord Northcliffe's London papers yesterday.

Although intimating that the entire personnel of Mr. Baker's party would return with him, Mr. Crowell did not say if the Secretary would accompany Surgeon General Gorgas to the Italian cities where American hospital and am-bulance forces are located. That the mission will not remain in Europe any longer than on the previous trip was also indicated.

Mr. Ryan's stay in France will be devoted entirely to a general observation of aircraft needs of the American forces. While Mr. Crowell pointed out that Mr. Ryan's authority did not extend to the production of aircraft abroad, he said that foreign plants engaged i nair service production were coöperating with the American government in speeding up production.

It is assumed that the War Secretary will accompany Brigadier General Hines in his survey of the facilities behind the American lines, as well as at the ports of debarkation. There is urgent necessity for greatly increasing these facilities to care for the enlarged military programme contemplated for the new year by the American government, and General Hines's attention will be focused on the task of acquiring intimate knowledge of these needs and making arrangements to meet them.

Military men ventured the guess today that Mr. Baker's visit in France was likely to be featured with another major operation by the enemy. It was recalled to-day that when Mr. Baker was in France early this year the German offensive was staged, and a recurrence of offensive operations by the neemy was though not unlikely before the return to America of the War Sec-

Baker in Paris to Hold Conferences In Pershing's Home

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WASHINGTON POST: 'SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

BAKER RETURNS SOON

Gone to France Mainly to Consult on Aircraft Program.

PRAISES MT. VERNON CREW

Stirring Heroism Shown, He Cables Daniels - Blind Representative Schall and Wife Among Rescued Passengers-Senator Lewis III From Carrying Wounded Soldiers

Secretary of War Baker, whose arrival in France was announced Sunday night, expects to be away from Washington only a short time, it was learned yesterday authoritatively. The principal object of his trip was to confer with officials regarding the aircraft program.

It was said here that important decisions relating to the American air service would be reached by the Secretary, Gen. Pershing and his aids, and John D. Ryan, Assistant Secretary in charge of aircraft, before Mr. Baker and Mr. Ryan return here. The exact nature of the questions requiring such conferences abroad was not revealed, however.

Views the Mount Vernon.

Warm congratulations to the navy upon the conduct of the crew of the transport Mount Vernon, which returned safely to a French port after being torpedoed 200 miles out at sea, came to Secretary Daniels yesterday by cable from Secretary Baker, in France

Secretary Baker's message said:

"I have just visited and viewed the Mount Vernon. The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its captain and officers make such a stirring story of heroism that I wash all the nation might know the splendid way in which that huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your service are enriched by the conduct in this emergency.

Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, U. S. N., commands the Mount Vernon.

Senator Lewis Has Chill.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 8.—The American transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecelie, which, though torpedoed by a German submarine last Thursday off the coast of France was able to make port, was carrying wounded and sick soldiers back to the United States.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

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Tells Daniels That Crew of Torpedoed Transport Enriched Traditions of the Service.

ON GUARD AGAINST U-BOATS

Extra Precautions Taken by Navy Against Revived Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. - Secretary Daniels today professed to be without additional information from Vice Admiral Sims regarding the submarine attack on the American troopship Mount Vernon while en route from France last Thursday, Aside from a cablegram from Secretary of War Baker telling of from Secretary of War Baker telling of his visit to the Mount Vernon, Secre-tary Daniels was without advices, he said, and had made public all the facts that had so far been forwarded by Vice Admiral Sims.

The message from Secretary Baker merely served to whet the appetite for details of the escape of the Mount Vernon, for he informed the Secretary of the Navy tha the traditions of the na-val service had been "enriched" by the conduct of the navy on the occasion of the attack on the transport.

"I have just visited and viewed the Mount Vernon," said the cablegram from Secretary Baker to Secretary Daniels. "The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its Captain and officers made such attention story of hereign that I wish a stirring story of heroism that I wish all the nations might know the splendid way in which the huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your service are enriched by the conduct of this occa-

The commander of the Mount Vernon who is so highly praised by Secretary Baker is Captain Douglas E. Dismukes.

Secretary Daniels asserted today that he was in possession of no official information correborative of the reports that the German Navy is about to unformation correborative of the reports that the German Navy is about to undertake a more intensive campaign against American troopships. He said that the Government considered it the primary duty of the navy to do everything within its power to protect our troop movements against submarine attacks, and that when German submarines were sent to this side of the Atlantic to operate this Government refused to be misled into withdrawing naval vessels from abroad or from the convoy system in the effort to deal with submarines along the American coast.

The movement of troops to France has been proceeding at an accelerated pace since last March. This accelerated movement, which has resulted in placing 1,600,000 soldlers in France, is continuing, and the navy is doing everything in its power to afford even greater protection to these troopships in the future by providing heavier convoys to safeguard them against U-boats.

Naval officials fully realize the fact that German U-boat commanders have now reached the point of complete failure of their campaign against troopships where greater risks may be taken by them in an effort to meet the complaints in Germany against the failure of the German Admiralty to stop the flow of troops to France. Troopships are so heavily convoyed and the system of protection is considered so good that it is practically impossible for submarines to operate against convoyed troop vessels successfully.

But there is always the possibility taht one or more submarines, regardless of consequences to themselves, may conduct an attack for the purpose of picking off one or more troopships, even though the submarine may go to the bottom in the attempt, and the plans of Admiral Benson, as Chief of Naval Operations, are such as to put the convoying vessels and gunners on troop vessels on their guard against just such a contingency.

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The return of the damaged transport to port was a joyous one. Wounded soldiers were singing patriotic songs to the accompanient of a negro soldier, at the piano, all of them unconscious that anyone had been killed in the engine sof the vessel had not been injured, but nevertheless immediately after the explosion the lifeboats were filled with passengers and provisioned for any possible eventuality.

Most of the crew of the Mount Vernon were at breakfast, and the doctors were making the rounds of the sick and wounded soldiers, lying in the bunks, when the attack occurred. With the explosion of the torpedo the steamer seemed to leap upward, then settled into the water, and the sea began pouring through a great hole in her side.

A call to the lifeboats was sounded, but by this time many of the passengers had reached the decks.

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ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

SI CRETARY BAKER IN PARIS.

The arrival in France of Secretary of War Baker and Director of Air Service Ryan, with several assistants, testifies to the perfection of the ocean ferry which has made the power of the New World effective in the Old.

Mr. Baker's first visit to the battle-front was so unprecedented that much was made of it, but from now on such excursions by responsible Americans are likely to be as regular as the departure of the transports. When great armies can be transferred from one hemisphere to another with all their supplies in a single month, the men who direct them may properly go along, consuming no more time and braving no greater hardship than the visits by land of high German officials to the eastern and western fronts.

Personal contact with the mighty forces now operating in Europe by officers of such responsibility as the Secretary of War, the Director of Air Service, the Surgeon General and the Chief of Embarkation can hardly fail to be of great and lasting benefit. Familiar as they may be with the situation here and theoretically with that abroad, experience under the actual conditions of conflict must add materially to their knowledge and efficiency. Their presence also will encourage our men and hearten every people engaged with us in the mightiest of all struggles.

As regards its effect upon the enemy, what must be the reflections of Prussian U-boat worshippers when they find an American Secretary of War methodically exercising his functions alternately in Paris and Washington?

Behind You Stand All the Man Power and Resources of a Mighty Nation—Sec. Baker

Written Especially for the Soldier Readers of Going Over.

TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIER GOING OVERSEAS:

You are going to France. Some of you will see Great Britain as well. You are not going to foreign soil. It will be a friendly soil. Although far from home, you will find that the hearts of the people about you beat to the same high purposes as yours, that your hopes are their hopes, your aims their aims, and your victories will bring forth their blessings. You will be among friends bound closely by like sacrifices and merged together by common purposes. You will be welcomed by as brave people as ever held themselves together in the face of a terrific foe. They fought with unprecedented courage through dark years to preserve the cause of humanity against those who would enslave mankind.

Your country has asked this great service of you, fully confident in your valor. You are now selected to represent the United States in the great court of last resort—the battlefield—there to serve with these brave Allies and to serve mankind. Be brave when in danger; be unassuming and sober at all times, and remember that behind you stand all the man power and resources of a mighty nation.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

WOUNDED YANKS RECEIVE FINE CARE

1 1/1 / 1/18

Mark Post.

Gen. Gorgas Surprised at Spirit of Injured Men.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 10 .- Maj. Gen. Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, following an inspection tour today of the Paris military hospitals where Americans are undergoing treatment, expressed to a representative of the Associated Press his satisfaction with the manner in which the wounded are being cared for.

"The cheerfulness and commodious

ner in which the wounded are being cared for.

"The cheerfulness and commodious arrangements and the genuine spirit of hopefulness of the wounded in the hospitals have been the most impressive things witnessed by me since my arrival in France," said Gen. Gorgas. "It is inspiring to see the determination displayed by our men; they are filled with real spirit, and there is an atmosphere of happiness among them, although they are suffering from wounds. They are well taken care of, and the work of the medical department which I have seen so far has been above reporach."

Gen. Gorgas will leave tomorrow for a trip of inspection of the front line and rear medical units. He expects to return to Paris next week.

John D. Ryan, assistant Secretary of War, left this afternoon for a visit to the airplane training camps and aero fields. He expects to return to Paris on Sunday.

Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, left Paris today for a conference with army officers. He will return here tomorrow for further conferences.

conferences.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES:

SEPTEMBER 13: 1918.

WASHINGTON POST:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.



BY HENRY G. WALES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 12 .- (Night)-Away out in an advanced observation post General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American army, and Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, today watched the Americans smash their way to victory on the battle front between the Meuse and Moselle rivers.

General Pershing and Secretary Baker took up their station in the muddy, rain-lashed post of observation before the infantrymen went over the top in the cold, wet dawn.

The Americans, supported by a great fleet of tanks, went forward with an irresistible rush and three lines of German entrenchments were captured in a single bound.

Foe Fights Stubbornly.
German machine gunners fought obstinately, but were soon hurled back by the onrushing doughboys.

So fast did the Americans go for ward that over 100 yards of ground

was covered in four minutes.

It was a deep bite which the Yankees took out of the neck of the St.
Mihiel salient.

Mihiel salient.
Striking forward west of the Moselle river toward Thiaucourt and eastward of Tresauyaux and Verdun the Americans pinched in the German salient at its apex and on both flanks.

Smoke Screen Aids.

The mist which had followed the night of rain was thickened with a smoke screen which the Americans put out at the hour of the assault. Under cover of this mask tanks began to roll forward while American infantrymen, with fixed bayonets, were leaping across the parapets of their trenches.

All along the rear, over a wide front, the guns were thundering (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

putting down a slowly crawling bar-

putting down a slowly crawling barrage fire.

The first German lines were found to be lightly held.

On the apex of the salient there were some French fighting with the Americans, and they proved as successful as their comrades in arms. Everywhere the Germans were thrown back from the Meuse river.

The French and British airmen helped out the American flyers in the attack, and they quickly swept the sky clear of Germans.

While the Americans were going forward their progress was reported by aerial observers.

Foe Ready to Retreat.

Although General von Gallwitz, the German commander in the Verdun region, was apparently unaware that General Pershing was concentrating troops in the Woevre district, it was found that the Germans were pre-

pared to fall back.

The fact that the Krupp guns responded so weakly to the American batteries made it plain that German guns had been withdrawn from the

guns had been withdrawn from the fighting zone.
Seven hundred prisoners were taken in one batch by one advancing American unit, of whom many were machine gunners. A number of cannon were taken also.

The German batteries that were left behind the front attempted to put down a barrage, but it was quickly broken up.

put down a barrage, but it was quickly broken up.

In the meantime the long range American guns were keeping the roads and railways within the whole German salient under an intense fire.

The Americans picked out a difficult part of the German front to attack. It has been unchanged in four years and in that time the Germans had every opportunity to strengthen it and enlarge the works defending it. There were French attacks on the Le Eparges and Bois Le Pretre positions in 1915, but since then the Germans have reinforced their field fortifications with steel and concrete.

A **Quiet* Sector.**

A "Quiet" Sector.

A "Quiet" Sector.

It was found that the Germans had sent some of their shattered troops from the Marne front to the supposed "quiet sector" (on the Woevre plain). The tenth German division, which was crushed by the Americans in the fighting on the Marne front, was again encountered and some of its men were made prisoners.

A feature of the battle which had much to do with its big success was the rapidity with which the American field gunners got their pieces up to the front.

The cannon were rolled forward in

The cannon were rolled forward in the wake of the advancing infantry-men, and were so close to the enemy that he was fired at through open sights. It was a great achievement.

BAKER RESTRAINS JOY

Deeply Stirred, He Speaks in Moderation of U. S. Victory.

RETURNS FROM BATTLE FRONT

Secretary of War Arrives in Paris From St. Mihiel, Gas Mask in Hand and Covered From Head to Foot With Mud-Later Leaves French Capital for Few Days.

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 14. — Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, returned tonight from the American battle front, where he spent the last two days with the American troops, accompanying them as they marched into St. Mihiel.

As the big army automobile stopped in front of Gen. Pershing's Paris home tonight the Secretary alighted, covered with mud from head to foot. He carried his gas mask in one hand and his steel helmet in the other. His trench coat was smeared with mud and his leggings were coated with it, and even his eyeglasses were splashed. Secretary Baker made only a brief stay in Paris tonight, leaving on the night train for an absence of several days.

Saw Americans Spring Forward.

While deeply stirred with what he had seen, Secretary Baker spoke in moderation. He was particularly impressed with the splendid spirit and enthusiasm of the American troops. He had also seen great throngs of German prisoners as they were brought back from the fighting line. From a high eminence the Secretary looked out on the Americans as they sprang forward in attack.

He refrained, however, from commenting at this time, except in a formal statement, which follows:

"Gen. Pershing's announcement will cover the military situation. The people of the United States will be overjoyed that their army, in close cooperation with the allies, has been able to achieve this striking success.

St. Mihiel Refugees Returning.

St. Mihiel Refugees Returning.

"A particularly happy circumstance is that the victory delivers from the invader territory which had been occupied for four years, and restores it to France and her people, who had been captive during the long period. "The rejoicing of the civil population at St. Mihiel knows no bounds and already, mixed with the war material which crowds the roads, are refugees returning to their homes. "The action and all of the circumstances are brilliant and justify the hope of a great nation whose armies are engaged."

Cheered in London Theater.

Cheered in London Theater.

London, Sept. 15 (By the Universal Service).—Wearing a true victory smile, Secretary of War Baker appeared with Admiral Sims and Col. Biddle in a box at a theater performance for American troops on furlough here tonight. The whole house rose and gave the American Secretary of War a rousing ovation. War a rousing ovation.

Secretary Baker said he had no statement to make for the present.

THE WASHINGTON POST: MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

BAKER BRINGS CHEER

Army Wins Allies' Praise, Says Secretary, Back From Front.

FULL SPEED MUST CONTINUE

Calls Upon Nation to Go Over With Loan Regardless of Peace.

Saw American Troops at St. Mihiel Carry Defenses Deemed Impregnable for Three Years-Ours Is Smiling Army, He Says-Cooperation of Allies in Transport and Supplies Has Been Effected.

Secretary Baker returned from the western front yesterday with the message that the liberty loan "must go over the top," whatever the result of peace proposals.

This was the only comment the Secretary would make on the peace overtures. His own explanation of his trip shows that it was taken to pave the way for war on a greater scale.

"The army has done and is doing all that a proud and grateful country could ask," Mr. Baker said, on reaching Washington last night, "and the time has come for us to put in every ounce of our strength to assure its complete victory. The people at home have a solenin responsibility for their share in the final result.

"The liberty loan must go over the top? Its success is both our message of gratitude to the boys who are braving war's worst perils in defense of our liberties, and a message to Germany that our people at home are as resolute as our soldiers are brave.

Must Proceed Full Speed Ahead.

"Whatever the result of the peace proposals, the War Department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies, and the people must suport the army until the boys are back with the fruits of victory safe and assured. If every American could have seen our boys in khaki as they stormed the German trenches, assailed with shrapnel, high explosives and machine guns, he would be eager to subscribe his all to the liberty loan, the success of which after all is the measure of our support of the cause for which these boys are giving their lives.'

As to the purpose of his six weeks' visit to Europe Mr. Baker said:

"My trip abroad was principally for the purpose of arranging further cooperation in the matter of shipping for troops and supplies. It was entirely successful, and a complete understanding was reached which assures the American army adequate cargo tonnage for its support.

Allied Cooperation Assured.

"The matter was taken up with the emy is in retreat and disorder." interallied maritime transport council and the cooperation of the British. French and Italian governments was heartily given.

"Many questions involving cooperation on the part of the several governments were taken up and satisfactorily settled," the Secretary continued. "The attitude of both the governments and peoples of the European allies toward America is cordial and every question is ap-proached from the point of view of uniting our strength in the common

cause, and with the understandings which have been reached with regard to shipping, aircraft, ordnance and other parts of the allied program, the contribution which the United States can make is rendered definite and the means of accomplishment are arranged.

Armies Strengthen Bonds.

"The American soldier has won his "The American soldier has won his way in Europe and has helped to cement for all time the good will and good feeling which unites our countries. In England, France and Italy the knightliness of America and her soldiers in this war has won the admiration of the people, and in turn the valor and sacrifice of the European allies and their great armies have been an inspiration to Amerihave been an inspiration to Americans"

cans."

Of the military situation, he said:
"The battle of St. Mihiel started the
present triumphant advance of the allied armies. From a fortified hill overlooking the battlefield I saw Gen. Pershing's army advance into the sailent
while more than 2,000 big guns silenced the German artillery and pointed the wedge which finally cut off the ed the wedge which finally cut off the salient and rescued from German oc-cupation French soil which for four years had been in their possession.

Sees Hun Rout at St. Mibiel.

"The next day I went into St. Mihiel and saw the people at the end of their captivity singing the national songs of France and having a festival of thanksgiving for their deliverance. The blow was sudden and the victory complete.

"For a few days there was a lull. Then by a concerted movement the French and Americans opened a new attack from the Meuse to the west, covering the Argonne forest, and later the battle was taken up on the entire front, stretching to the channel.

"I witnessed the start from one of the forts of Verdun, and again saw divisions of American troops pressing forward with irresistible dash through defenses which had for three years seemed impregnable. The stream of German prisoners and the captured war material told of the surprise and rout of the enemy.

Victory Now in Full Tide.

"The cheers of our soldiers as they pressed on into the battle and the brave happiness of our wounded in the hospitals back of the line told the same story. The American army had shown it is irresistible and its spirit is unconquerable." unconquerable

In summarizing his views of the military situation, Secretary Baker

The allied armies are now in the full tide of victorious advance. American divisions are fighting with the Briţish, with the French and in their

own sectors, and everywhere the en-

Khaki Everywhere in France.

Accompanying Mr. Baker on his return trip were Assistant Secretary John D. Ryan, now at the head of the army aviation program, in which con-John D. Ryan, now at the head of the army aviation program, in which connection he visited France and England; Brig. Gen. Hines, chief of the embarkation service, and Walter Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, who has been in France some months in connection with the formation of the interalled and American economic council. Surgeon General Gorgas, who accompanied Mr. Baker to France, will remain abroad for some time.

Secretary Baker could not sufficiently praise the spirit of the American army in France. It was a smilling army, he said, that now made France literally brown with the khaki of the American uniform. In hospitals, in the trenches, wherever he went, he found the troops smiling and doing their work with enthusiasm.

ing and doing their work with enthusiasm.

The Secretary went into St. Mihiel
with Count de Chambrun, a direct
descendant of Lafayette and who is
liaison officer at Gen. Pershing's
headquarters for Gen. Petain, the
French commander.

Wash Port

D. C. WAGE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Now Goes to Wilson for Approval—Asked by Mrs. Baker.

The Senate vesterday, by a vote of 36 to 12, passed the bill creating a board to establish minimum wages for women and children employed in the District of Columbia. As the measure already has passed the House in the same form in which it passed the Senate, the signature of President Wilson is all that is necessary to make it a law

Is all that is necessary to make it a law.

The bill was condemned roundly by Senator Reed as bolshevik legislation of the class that repudiates the right of the American citizen to take care of himself. "It assumes that an American citizen hasn't got sense enough to make his own bargain," added Senator Reed. "It is based upon the principle of intellectual serfdom."

Senatorial opposition had no effect except to delay the vote on the bill. It had the solid support of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of the District as well as that of social and civic organizations. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, has been an earnest advocate of the bill and called upon senators yesterday in an effort to gain support for the measure.

BAKER IN ST. MIHIEL: **FINDS TOWN LOOTED**

Every Male Is Drafted by Germans and Houses Robbed.

With the American Army in the Lorraine, Sept. 13 (By the Associated Press) .- Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, accompanied by Gens. Pershing and Petain, visited St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture. Residents of the town so long under the domination of the Germans accorded Secretary Baker and his companions a touching reception, relating the abuses to which they had been

Before the Germans retreated they had forced almost every male between the ages of 16 and 45 to accompany them for service in the German army, they told the Secretary.

The prefect of the town assured Secretary Baker that had it not been for the assistance rendered by the American relief committee the residents of the place would have suffered serious privations. The banks long ago had been broken into and all the money and papers removed. The inhabitants of St. Mihiel had been forced by the Germans to contribute a million francs to the Germany war treasury.

Secretary Baker and Gens. Pershing and Petain walked through the streets of the little city talking to the residents, who told them stories of the long months of German occupation. Although the Germans were most open in their outrages immediately prior to their retreat, they had begun their depredations long ago. Houses had been entered and robbed, and when, they marched out of St. Mihiel they carried away great stores of loot taken from almost every house in the place.

While at St. Miniel yesterday Secretary Baker inspected 4,000 prisoners captured by the Americans Thursday. Secretary Baker, with several other notables, witnessed the beginning of the battle Thursday from the vantage point of a French fort close behind the middle of the line.

SAYS SECRETARY BAKER IS SWAYED BY POLITICS

Representative Robbins Charges He Favored South in Locating Army Camps.

In the selection of cantonment sites and in the location of other war work establishments Secretary Baker has been swaved by political influence and has discriminated in favor of the south, it was charged by Representative Robbins of Pennsylvania in a speech on the floor of the House yesterday. He said that to democratic states the Treasury is sending a flood of gold to aid in meeting political exigencies.

Cites Huge Sums Expended.

This is true, he said, in spite of the fact that the north furnishes more men for the war than the south, and that it pays much more in Federal taxes to carry the burdens of the

war.
The representative declared that sixteen southern states have received from the Federal government a total of \$490,306,991 for camps and war plants, while Pennsylvania, he said, has received only a little more than \$8,000,000, and other northern states have received proportionately the same.

Representative Heffin Replies.

Representative Representative Robbins, Representative Heflin of Alabama, democrat, denied the charge that the administration had displayed sectionalism. He said Pennsylvania had received from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 for every \$1,000,000 spent in Alabama, and that the north generally had enjoyed the expenditure of \$150,000,000 for every \$1,000,000 spent in the southern states.

ASKS SECRETARY BAKER TO SHOW BREAD TICKET

Traveling Incognito, He Is Put in Quandary in French "Lead-

ing Hotel."

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Cablegram to The Sunday Star and Chicago DailyNews. Copyright, 1918.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, September 28 .- Secretary of War Baker experienced the trouble of a private citizen today when he stopped at Bar-le-Duc for lunch. Accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Hosteller, and an American colonel, he was making a flying trip through the war zone. They seated themselves at a table at the socalled leading hotel of the town: It was probably the first meal the Secretary had eaten incognito since arriving in Europe.

ing in Europe.

"Avez vous les cartes de pain?" (Have you bread cards?) asked the coatless walter, who was leisurely attending to the table.

Secretary Baker looked at his secretary blankly and at the colonel. The French was beyond them, while the attitude of the waiter was unmistakable. An answer to his question was clearly a necessary preliminary to the meal. The Secretary's appetite warned him that a crisis was impending, when suddenly he saw a familiar face across the dining room.

"Carrol, come here. What does this man want?"

The man he addressed was Raymond G. Carrol, the New York correspondent. The latter interpreted, and the Secretary learned that every person eating in a public place in France must produce a bread coupon as a necessary preliminary to securing a meal. This saved the situation. Mr. Carrol produced three tickets for the Secretary and his party calling for 100 grams (three ounces) of war bread for each:

SECRETARIES BAKER AND DANIELS POSE FOR FILMS

Moving Pictures Are Taken of Them Inspecting Big Liberty Loan Paintings.

Moving pictures were taken yesterday afternoon of Secretaries Baker and Daniels inspecting the big liberty loan paintings on the open plaza at the main entrance of the State, War and Navy building.

The Army picture, representing American troops making a successful drive up the side of a hill toward drive up the side of a fill toward victory at the top, was designed by Capt. A. F. Cronhardt, Quartermaster Corps, and was painted by Privates George T. Tobin and C. F. Roesch, Quartermaster Corps.

The Navy picture represents battleships in action in a heavy sea, and was painted by H. Reuterdahl of New York, now an able seaman in the Navy.

Was painted by h. Redictant of the Navy.

Sentiments appropriate to each of the paintings were expressed by the two secretaries, as follows:

By Mr. Baker: "These men are going to victory because we at home are backing them up. Make the backing complete. "Carry the fourth. liberty loan over the top as they are advancing our flag and humanity's cause."

By Mr. Daniels: "Our men are manning ships, guarding convoys and protecting harbors, because the people at home are standing by More bonds mean more certainty of early triumph. Buy another."

SENATORS ASKED FOR WAR FUNDS

Baker and March Testify Before the Committee. Other Large Items.

Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, were before the Senate appropriations committee yesterday to explain War Department items in the \$6,000,000,000 military deficiency bill, passed by the House Friday and which is expected to be passed by the Senate this week. They were heard in executive session.

An additional \$120,000,000 for ship construction, making a total for that purpose \$3,004,000,000, was asked of Congress by the shipping board. The Senate appropriations committee was asked to include the increase in the military deficiency bill now under consideration.

The ordnance department also sub-

The ordnance department also submitted an estimate for \$2,500,000 to cover damages caused to outside property through the explosion at the T. A. Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 4.

Secretary Baker also submitted an additional estimate of \$1,650,921 for miscellaneous items, and the Department of Labor asked for \$1,000,000 to meet additional expenses. The ordnance department also sub-

Men of Draft Age, Class 1, to Be Barred in War Office

Secretary Orders Places Be Filled by December 31 With Those Who Are Disqualified for Fighting; Some Exceptions.

Secretary Baker has ordered the chief of each bureau in the War Department to replace, by December 31, all men within the draft age who would be classified in class 1 and who are now assigned to duty in Washington or in War Department branches elsewhere with men physically disqualified for general military service.

The positions thus vacated may also be filled by men in the deferred classes, where such deferment has been granted on the grounds of dependency,

Exceptions are to be made only where incumbents are indispensable and where men not within the draft age are not available to take their places.

The chiefs of bureaus are instructed to report to the adjutant general December 31 the number and names of all men within the draft age then employed in their bureaus and to furnish a certificate that each of these is indisnensable and that others not within the draft age are not available to replace them.

Frontiers of Freedom By Newton D. Baker

George H. Doran Company, New York. 335 pp. \$1.50 Any book by Secretary Baker would be well received at this time. Of course, Secretary Baker did not have time to personally pen a volume just now but his private secretary, Mr. Ralph A. Hayes, has found it possible to compile and carefully edit Mr. Baker's recent utterances and facts to which he has testified before the Senate on the activities of the War Department, with many interesting details of the Secretary's trip abroad, in such a manner as to produce a most readable volume.

The critics of Mr. Baker would be better informed. though certainly less able to criticise, if they would be broad enough to read "Frontiers of Freedom." Of course, Mr. Baker's admirers will read it and they will find in it much to still further incite their admiratior of the man and his work.

MR. BAKER AND THE AIR.

fly, that aircraft production is satisfactory, that voted to the Liberty motor. criticism of the government's progress is unfair, to worry about.

Mr. Baker is a skillful dialectician. He is keenly appreciative of the public habit of forgetting yesterday's news. If he is criticized he retorts ingeniously. The public accepts his reply, Mr. Baker knowing full well that he who laughs last laughs best. In the meantime there comes news which upsets Mr. Baker's explanations, but these events never are connected up by the public. Again he retorts and again his genius for agile disputation sets him right. This has been the whole course of the airplane controversy, as it was the course of the ordnance controversy last winter. And now, in spite of Mr. Baker's most recent assurances that we have nothing to worry about, he has gone to find out why Gen. Pershing doesn't like the planes we have sent him, and this as a sequel to Mr. Baker's assurance that Gen. Pershing does like the planes.

Some eighteen months ago we started out to fill the German sky with planes. That was a laudable and thrilling enterprise. So laudable that we tossed nearly a billion dollars into the project with no more concern than we might have displayed in buying a gallon of gasoline. And that was the trouble. We had no more notion of where planes come from than has a flat dweller of the source of milk. He knows the milkman leaves it on the back porcal and that's as far as he cares to investigate the matter.

Every consideration of patience and hope was extended the aircraft board. We thought because they could make automobiles, because automobiles can move under their own power, and because automobile motors operate with gasoline, they surely could go into the air. As a matter of fact an automobile has about as much relation to an airplane as a concrete mixer to a racing car. Howard Coffin as chairman of the aircraft board did wonders-in buoying the hopes of the people. As a buoyer of hopes he was unexcelled But as a producer of airplanes he was about as successful as a paving contractor.

Briefly, here is the history of what has been done: On April 6, 1917, we entered war. On June 8, 1917, it was announced we would create a fleet of 25,000 planes. On July 24, 1917, congress voted \$640,000,000 to carry out the program. This fund was exhausted. A further appropriation of \$884,-304,758 was voted. The senate committee on military affairs found that a substantial part of the first fund was "practically wasted"-we quote the phrase of the report.

These three causes were assigned in the report of the committee:

1. That the airplane program was largely placed in the control of great automobile and other manufacturers, who were ignorant of aeronautical prob-

2. These manufacturers undertook the impossible task of creating a motor which could be adapted Mr. Baker is in Europe to find out why our to all classes of flying craft. It is not too much to planes do not fly. He had assured us that they do say that our airplane program has been largely de-

3. We failed at the beginning of the war to adopt that Gen. Pershing is content, and there is nothing the common sense course of producing the most approved types of European machines in as great numbers as possible. This should have been carried on coincident with the perfecting and production of the Liberty motor. This sound policy has very recently, but after a lamentable lapse of time, been adopted.

This résumé of a report embracing more than 12,000 printed pages gives but a slight idea of the incomprehensible absurdities indulged by the aircraft board. And yet Mr. Baker assured the people that criticism of the program was specious, supporting this with a statement showing gratifying shipments of planes to France. The public was content and those who sought by encouraging honest reformation of methods to achieve some decent advantage in plane production were quashed for their unpatriotic captiousness. And yet the actual truth is that only sixty-seven planes had reached the front by July 1, 1918!

Instantly Mr. Baker took the wind out of this disclosure by the announcement that on Aug. 7. 1918, a squadron of De Haviland 4s flew over the German lines. Again the "carping critics" of the air program were muffled and the public was content. But here another bit of disconcerting news arrived which has not been connected up with preceding events. It was disclosed that the much heralded flight was a trial of eighteen planes in a quiet sector in Lorraine! And Gen. Pershing had asked that no more be sent until several score of mistakes in manufacture could be corrected.

Nothing has been the matter with the aircraft program? Yet Mr. Baker's repeated soft soapings of the people have been found necessary even if always refuted. Mr. Baker has refused to admit the truth of critical evidence. Yet the aircraft board was dismissed. Judge Hughes is now investigating its acts. There is a constant demand for coordination. Instead of stopping the trifling crosspurpose bungling of innumerable minor boards with a ministry of aircraft, Mr. Baker appointed John D. Ryan second assistant secretary of war, thus again refusing to identify aircraft as of first importance.

Mr. Baker is in France. Is it possible there is something wrong with the air program?

BAKER SCORED A HIT WITH BRITISH WRITERS

Interest in Girl and Her Shoes Pleases.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- A little story about an Alsatian girl in a pair of new shoes among the ruins of St. Mihiel won for Secretary of War Baker a place in the hearts of the English newspaper men who interviewed him in London.

The young woman in her Sunday best was wandering among the ruins. She wore a pair of brand new shoes, exquisite creations that would have been fine even in pre-war days. this after four years of German oc-

The Secretary stopped to question

"Oh, I bought them before the war," she replied. "I had them in the cellar when the Germans came. I wanted to have them ready for the day of eman-cipation. I knew it would come some time. But it seemed a long time wait-

ing, sometimes."

That Secretary of yours is a great chap," an English journalist remarked after the interview. "He's so jolly hu-man and unaffected. That was a tophole story about that girl with the new shoes, wasn't it, now? Fancy a Secretary of War noticing little things like that? I like that kind of man.

BAKER TOTED ARMY PACK.

Tested Soldiers' Load at an American Camp in England.

LONDON, Sept. 30, (Associated Press.)—Enlisted men of the American Army grinned sympathetically as they watched Secretary of War Baker trudging back and forth carrying the heavy pack of the American soldier on his back, when he visited a camp of American soldiers in the Winchester district The men were adjusting their cumbersome kits when the Secretary arrived at the camp.

I would like to try one of them,"

at the camp.

"I would like to try one of them," said the Secretary to the Sergeant.

The Lord Mayor of Winchester, the camp commandant, and a group of soldiers all gathered about as Mr. Baker lifted the pack and adjusted it to his shoulders. Then he trudged back and forth two or three times carrying the seventy-pound load, while a pair of heavy hob-nailed trench boots, swinging from the bottom of the kit, banged against his legs.

"It's heavy, all right," he commented as he unburdened himself, "but not so heavy as the Frenchman's pack. I tried one of them on a few days ago and it gave me an additional respect for the Frenchman as a soldier."

The Secretary made himself at home and was friendly with the soldiers. Everywhere he carried his pipe and several times filled it from some soldier's pouch as he engaged in a casual chat with the men.

"The whole country is behind you with everything it possesses," was one of his frequent messages to the fighting men. In the Red Cross hospitals the Secretary wont through the wards and had a few cheery words for each of the patients.

In some of the camps he dropped in

Ing men. In the Red Cross hospitals the Secretary went through the wards and had a few cheery words for each of the patients.

In some of the camps he dropped in upon the soldiers at mess time and huched with the big crowd of them in the mess tont beside a little woodland stream. He looked through scores of harracks and living quarters. He inspected kitchens and spent ten minutes watching soldiers playing a scrub game of baseball. His inspection of the Red Cross activities was comprehensive. He saw the bathing houses in operation, with long lines of rain-coated soldiers valting their turn at the showers. He saw the dental huts, with the Red Cross dentists busy at their work. He visited several field Cross recreation buts and listened to the Red Cross recreation buts and listened to the Red Cross recreation his and separative. At one damp he found his cousin. Sergeant Harry Chiswell of Claveland, and chatted with him for ten minutes.

Altogether the Secretary gained an excellent impression of what the American Army authorities have done in preparing comfortable and sanitary camps for the soldiers in the Winchester district, south of London, in preparation for the Winter.

MR. BAKER TRIES ON PACK OF U.S. BOY

War Secretary Finds 70-Pound Load Not So Heavy as Frenchman's.

SEES MUCH WHEN ABROAD

LONDON, September 30 (Correspondence of the Associated Press) .- Enlisted men of the American Army grinned sympathetically as they watched the American Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, trudging back and forth carrying the heavy pack of the American soldier on his back, when he visited the camp of American soldiers in the Winchester district while in England. The men were adjusting their cumbersome kits when the Secretary arrived at the camp.

"I would like to try one of them," said the Secretary to the sergeant.

said the Secretary to the sergeant.

The lord mayor of Winchester, the camp commandant and a group of soldiers all gathered about as Mr. Baker lifted the pack and adjusted it to his shoulders. Then he trudged back and forth two or three times carrying the seventy-pound load, while a pair of heavy hobnailed trench, boots, swinging from the bottom of the kit, banged against his legs, "It's heavy, all right," he commented as he unburdened himself, "but not so heavy as the Frenchman's pack. I tried one of them on a few days ago and it gave me an additional respect for the Frenchman as a soldier."

Fills Pipe From Soldier's Pouch.

The Secretary made himself at home and was friendly with the soldiers. Everywhere he carried his pipe, and several times filled it from some soldier's pouch as he engaged in a casual chat with the men. "The whole country is behind you with everything it possesses," was one of his frequent messages to the fighting men. In the Red Cross hospitals the Secretary went through the wards and had a few cheery words for each of the patients.

In some of the camps he dropped in upon the soldiers at mess time and lunched with the big crowd of them in the mess tent beside a little woodland stream. He looked through scores of barracks and living quarters. He inspected kitchens and spent ten minutes watching soldiers playing a scrub game of base ball. His inspection of the Red Cross activities was comprehensive.

Finds a Cousin in Camp.

Finds a Cousin in Camp.

He saw the bathing houses in operation with long lines of raincoated soldiers waiting their turn at the showers. He saw the dental huts, with the Red Cross dentists busy at their work. He visited several Red Cross recreation huts and listened to the Red Cross jazz bands at practice. At one camp he found his cousin, Sergt. Harry Chiswell of Cleveland, and chatted with him for ten minutes. Altogether the Secretary gained an excellent impression of what the American Army authorities have done in preparing comfortable and sanitary camps for the soldiers in the Winchester district, south of London, in preparation for the winter.

MINUTES Underwood.)

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War, on His Recent Visit to England, Ready to Start Off on a Hike Carrying the Full Kit of an American

Doughboy.

Of Western Newspaper Union.)

VISITS AMERICAN **CAMPS IN ENGLAND**

Secretary Baker Pleased With Various Red Cross Enterprises in Area.

FINDS SOLDIER COUSIN

BY EDWARD PRICE BELL. Cablegram to The Sunday Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.

LONDON, September 26.—Secretary Newton D. Baker, now in France, paid a flying visit to England last week and devoted one day to visiting American military camps and inspecting a number of American Red Cross activities in the area. He was accompanied by Gen. Biddle and Joseph Hosteiler of Cleveland. The party was met in London by the lord mayor and a number of American Army officers, including Brig. Gen. W. F. Martin, Col. Samuel Jones and Maj. F. J. Rogers of the American Red Cross.

Red Cross.

The party traveled by automobile through series of American camps, and Secretary Baker took advantage of the frequent stops to walk around among the soldiers and talk to them about their work and life in camps. In the Red Cross hospitals he went through the wards and had a few cheery words for every patient. One group of soldiers whom he encountered in a camp near Winchester had a pleasant surprise for him.

Finds Cousin in Camp.

Finds Cousin in Camp.

"Did you know, Mr. Secretary," said a New England infantryman, "that your cousin is in the camp here?"

"My cousin?" repeated the Secretary, astonished.

"Yes, your cousin—Sergt. Harry Chisholm of Cleveland—he is somewhere about here now. I just passed him as he was coming out of the Red Cross bath over yonder."

The Secretary hurried in the direction of the baths and encountered young Chisholm.

"Well, how are you, Harry?" he called out.

Chisholm was surprised and pleased. "This is my lucky day," he explained to Mr. Baker. "I run into half a dozen fellows from Cleveland today and received a bunch of letters from home that have been trailing me around for weeks. And now I come across you."

Gets Excellent Impression.

Gets Excellent Impression.

Gets Excellent Impression.

Secretary Baker carried away an excellent impression of what the American Army authorities have been able to accomplish in preparing comfortable and sanitary camps for the approaching winter. He dropped in on the soldiers at mess time and lunched with a big crowd of them in a mess tent beside a little woodland stream. He looked over scores of barracks and living quarters, inspected kitchens, tried on kit bags and spent ten minutes in watching a group of men playing a scrub game of base ball. In the kitchen of one of the Red Cross hospitals one of the soldier cooks showed him a great soup tureen.

"What's in there?" asked the Secretary.

tary. "Beans," said the soldier. "Boston baked beans right from the old country."

Sees Various Enterprises.

Sees Various Enterprises.

Mr. Baker saw bathing houses in operation with long lines of raincoated soldiers waiting their turn at the showers, saw dental huts with Red Cross dentists busily at work, visited several Red Cross recreation huts and listened to a Red Cross jazz band at practice. At the camp hospitals he talked with the nurses and men of the staffs as well as with the patients. A nurses' club at one of the camps pleased him. He particularly admired a new brick hospital, just completed, at one of the rest camps, capable of caring for 300 men.

"This is the best thing the Red Cross has done in England," the officer in charge proudly told him, explaining that every brick and stone in it had been laid by American soldier labor, the completed work being the embodiment of versatility and artistic effect.

"We haven't gone outside our own

embodiment of versatility and artistic effect.

"We haven't gone outside our own camp for a single bit of labor on this whole building," continued the officer. "We believe that we have the handsomest and most magnificent hospital in Europe. There may be larger ones, but we stick to it this is the best. Every soldier who has been'through this camp will back us up on our claim."

"That is the kind of talk I like to hear," said the Secretary with a smile, "and that is the spirit I like to see."

Later Mr. Baker said that the

Later Mr. Baker said that the thing which impressed him most in his inspection of the Red Cross activities in the district was the substantial manner in which the Red Cross had been able to assist the Army in bringing aid and comfort to the troops.

ST

STAND

Wilson Confers With Baker On the Final Details. Post -- 11/2/18. CABLING TO VERSAILLES

Studies Messages at White House Until Early Today.

PEACE DEPENDS ON HUNS

Some Washington Officials Believe Terms Will Be Accepted, But Others Look for Rejection and Continued Fighting Despite Collapse of Austria and Turkey and New Menace to the "Back Door" of the German Empire-Decision in 24 Hours Possible.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

(Copyright, 1918, by Washington Post Co.) I understand that the whole question of immediate peace or further

war is now to be brought to a focus by Marshal Foch presenting the armistice terms direct to the German

commanders on the field.

Advices received here indicate that this action may be expected very soon, and that instead of being a matter of days it may be a matter

Chance for the Germans.

The terms of the armistice will not be made public at once. Germany is first to be given a chance to accept them, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that announcement of their acceptance by Germany may accompany the news of the terms in their details.

May Announce Presentation.

It is more probable, however, that there will first be announcement of the bare fact that Marshal Foch has presented the terms with promise to the public to make them known within a reasonable time, perhaps 24 hours.

There is still nothing definite to indicate that the German military leaders will be in a mood to accept such terms of military surrender as the United States and the allies are understood to have framed, and it will cause not the slightest surprise if Germany indignantly rejects them.

On the other hand, events have taken so many unusual turns within the last 48 hours that officials are even prepared to hear that the great world drama has come to an end as abruptly as it began four years and three months ago.

All Depends on Germany.

Is the war really over? is a question now on thousands of lips as reports come with increasing frequency of the disintegration of Austria-Hungary and Turkey's collapse. Will Germany at once accept the terms?

Answers to these questions must still be given guardedly and without permitting so important a question as to whether or not Germany is ready to capitulate to be disposed of by merely quoting some one's opinion.

There must be definitely established facts in support of any answer in the affirmative, and so far these facts are not here. No one really knows.

It all depends on whether or not Germany accepts the terms, and there still remains doubt in the minds of many as to whether the war lords will capitulate with their powerful armies still in being, and still capable of doing an enormous amount of exe-

Danger to "Back Door."

But the terms of the Turkish armistice and the understanding that the Austrian armistice will contain similar provisions to enable the allies and the United States to strike at Germany's "back door" if the war continues, may have much to do with persuading the German war lords that the game is now really up, and that they must take whatever they get from their victorious enemies.

Turkey has agreed to permit passage of the Dardanelles, and British ship are understood to be en route for the Black Sea, if indeed they are not already there. This opens up an avenue of attack against Germany by way of the Danube.

It makes it necessary for Germany to think of defending this point of attack, as well as threatened onslaughts on the western front. Every hour brings news more and more fatal to Germany. Gen. Diaz is understood now to have handed the armistice terms to the Austrian com-

manders in the field.

President Wilson made a hurried visit to Secretary of War Baker late yesterday afternoon and it is understood that the visit had to do, among other things, with the terms of this armistice.

The President remained with Mr. Baker for half an hour. Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, was at the conference part of the time and looked unusually buoyant in spirits as he passed through the corridor. The President left Mr. Baker's office in a mood bespeaking action and results. He walked briskly through the corridor and down the steps and then across to the White House.

Studying Versailles Dispatches.

It is said that the President was up until 1 o'clock this morning, going over dispatches from Versailles as fast as they could be decoded. He sent a few dispatches in reply and is being advised of every step of the slightest importance.

Nothing that transpires at this momentous gathering is being omitted from the cables sent to the White

news today and tomorrow rne news today and tomorrow is expected to shed some light on Ger-many's attitude toward the terms of virtual surrender she will be called upon to accept or reject. It is noted that Von Hindenburg says Germany will never capitulate. But that was 24 hours or more ago, and much has happened since then.

And much has happened since then.
Austria-Hungary is falling to pieces
faster even than was expected. Last
Sunday I emphasized the fact that
this collapse was only a question of
a very few days, and that it was
bound to come. It has come now, and
Austria is no longer a war factor.

Control By the Czechs.

A summary of recent events in Austria-Hungary, as produced in the Swiss press, has reached diplomatic circles here, and is as follows:
"Events in Bohemia: The Prague summary of recent events in

"Events in Bohemia: The Prague press of October 28 announces that members of Czech national council members of Czech national council have taken over local administration. There were great demonstrations in Prague and the coat of arms of Austria was removed. No riots took place. Private houses of Prague immediately decorated with flags. "Beside the Serbian tricolor the Stars and Stripes were seen and there were cries of "Long Live Wilson." A great gathering in Wenzelplatz was addressed by members of parliament. The enthusiasm was indescribable. In

The enthusiasm was indescribable. In Wenzelplatz the situation was so threatening that four companies of soldiers with machine guns were brought up. German inscriptions and incignic, were reproved from barbar soldiers with machine guns were brought up. German inscriptions and insignia were removed from banks and government buildings. The mail and telegraph service is in the hands of the new Czecho government.

Street Riots in Budapest.

"Events in Hungary: Street riots took place at Budapest on the 27th and 28th instant. Two military cordons were broken by the crowd. There was a serious struggle, and the crowd was pushed back with machine guns and bayonets.

"On the evening of October 27 there was a meeting of Karolyi party and decision was reached to go to Ofen in order to ask Archduke Joseph (who in order to ask Archduke Joseph (who was recently sent by emperor to take charge in Hungary) to name Karolyi minister-president. On their way the crowd clashed with soldiers, who charged with bayonets, resulting in many dead and wounded.

"Military authority passed into hands of South Slav national council on 29th instant. The Jugoslav officers have taken oath to the Jugoslav state.

Authorities Are Powerless.

"Two hundred Hungarian officers "Two nundred Hungarian officers who refused oath were permitted to depart. On the evening of the 29th there were stormy demonstrations in favor of a South Slav republic. While no plundering at Agram, in several Crotian and Serbian districts there was plundering, burning and polying. was plundering, burning and robbing by deserters. The authorities are powerless.

"Austrian political: In forming new Lammash cabinet the Austrian emperor has moved following ministers: Matja, minister of social service; Schauer, minister of justice; Wimmer, minister of finance; Czapp, minister of war; Madoysky, minister of education. The following new ministers were appointed: Paul von Vitorelli, minister of justice; Epler von Hante, minister of education; Siepel, minister of social service; Joseph Replich, minister of finance; Von Lehne, minister of war. Lammash cabinet the Austrian

"The other ministers of forme Hussarek cabinet remain unchanged

BAKER HELD UP **BY 2 SENTRIES**

Boards Governors Island Ferry Only After Soldier Intervenes.

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Nov. 3.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, the two sentries on guard at the entrance to the Governors Island ferry, at the barge office, presented arms and prepared to cross-examine a stranger who appeared at the gate. A demand for him to show his pass, for he evidently was on his way to the Federal ferry, was on their lips, when he quietly inquired: "Is there a telephone here I can

few paces to the right of the A few paces to the right of the sentries was a series of government telephones, free to officers of the government. But one of these was not for the "stranger's" use at this time. "Sure," said one of the sentries, "there's a bunch of pay stations over there," indicating the municipal ferry building, some 400 feet away.

The guerds had forgotten all about

The guards had forgotten all about the man anxious to use a telephone, when a big automobile drew up at the entrance to the pier. Instantly the sentries were on the alert. For at wheel was a soldier in uniform, the tonneau was the seeker of a ephone. The chauffeur leaned over telephone.

telephone. The chauffeur leaned over and whispered to the guards. In-stantly they stood at attention. The phone seeker was Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. The Secretary leaped from the car too late, for the ferry had just started for Governors Island. It was recalled,

At the island Mr. Baker, after attending church services, conferred with Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Baker Tells of New War for Salvation Of Nation's Manhood

New York, Nov. 3.—Addressing a vast audience of leading Protestants, Catholics and Jews, assembled in Madison Square Garden to prepare for the opening on November 11 of the united war work campaign for \$170,500,000, Secretary of War Baker today appealed to the nation to provide funds to insure the return of America's army with "a high and trained capacity for citizenship."

"I do not know when the war against the German empire will come to an end," Secretary Baker declared, "but I know this—that the war for the salvation of young American manhood has just begun, and it is going to keep up.

"It is true that if the war should come to an early end it will take a long time to get these boys home, and they will have to be put in camps in

the United States and gradually filtered back into the industry and life of America.

"Long-Drawn-Out Process."

"It will be a long-drawn-out process, and the attacks of homesickness and the desire to get back into the careers of civilian pursuits will be more difficult for them to manage than when they are drawn by the circulal address." they are drawn by the single lodestar which challenges them to heroic ac-

Mr. Baker, who recently returned from the American front, painted a vivid picture of the men of the army, who, he declared, were "fighting like heroes," and, thanks to the welfare agencies, were "living like gentlemen."

men."
Civilians, he said, should find it easy to forget distinctions of creed in common work for the welfare of the soldiers, as the soldiers themselves remember no such differences.

"Most Significant," Says Hughes.

"Most Significant," Says Hughes.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., chairman of the executive committee of the campaign, opened the meeting by introducing Charles E. Hughes, who presided. Mr. Hughes characterized the meeting as "the most significant of the war," declaring it marked the beginning of a new era of brotherhood and fellowship, based on a deeper sense of religious toleration.

Among those on the platform were Cardinal Gibbons, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop Davis H. Greer, of the Episcopal Church; Miss Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army, and W. Bourke Cockran, representing all the Catholic activities in the campaign.

WANT LABOR POLICY RESTATED. Post ___ 11/5

War Workers Tell Baker Officers Vitiate

Government Standards.

A reiteration by Secretary Baker of the War Department's policies as to the right of the workers to organize, equal pay for equal work by women and men and night work by women was asked for yesterday by a committee representing the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Federal Employes and the International Association of Machinists. These organizations, the committee stated, represent probably the largest organized groups of workers employed by the War Department, and they ask for a reiteration of policies because of reported intimidation of workers, especially in arsenals and munition plants, by army officers hostile to labor organizations and the failure of such officers to maintain the government standards on the other two points. The statement says:

"Our organizers are constantly reporting interference with organization and intimidation of the workers by officers in charge of the plants, such officers being frequently local men who are interested in or have been employed in private manufacturing plants whose management is hostile to organized labor. We are informed that the principle of equal pay for equal work is constantly evaded or juggled so that the women workers receive less than the men who now do or who formerly did the same or corresponding work, and we understand that at the Rock Island arsenal plans are now under way for the establishment of ten-hour night shifts to employ some 2,000 women."

BAKER BRINGS **WORD OF BOYS IN** RUSH TRIP HERE

War Secretary Says Yankee Soldiers Are Proving Superiority Over Boches.

War Secretary Newton D. Baker paid another surprise visit to Cleveland Wednesday, the first since his return from the French front. The secretary of war, who dropped in for a moment at his law offices, Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo, Union-Commerce Bank building, said that the only object of his coming was to gratify Mrs. Baker's wish to visit friends.

"Everything is going remarkably well on the other side. Gen. Pershing and the boys with him are in the best of trim, and our soldiers are proving their superiority over the Germans," he said.

"I saw a great many Ohio boys in France. At one camp I visited an Ohio artillery brigade, formerly part of the Ohio National Guard, and the men were in splendid condition. They had just finished their training and were ready for the front.

"I am always glad to see Cleveland boys and I saw a great many of them. They all greeted me warmly and many of them had messages for the people at home, which I have delivered. I didn't see any of the Ohio selective service men on this trip, but all the Ohio boys I met were in splendid spirits and they are making splendid soldiers."

The secretary said he would return to Weshington Wednesday wight but War Secretary Newton D. Baker paid

diers."

The secretary said he would return to Washington Wednesday night, but that Mrs. Baker would remain for a week's visit with friends here.

Attorney Joseph Hostetler, Baker's law partner, accompanied him on the trip to England and France.

Baker's last visit to Cleveland was a week or so before his departure for "over there."

SHELTER CLERKS, MR. BAKER'S PLEA

War Secretary Appeals to D. C. Residents to Rent Rooms to War Workers.

Lack of satisfactory housing accommodations in the District is partly responsible for the difficulty which the War Department experiences in keeping needed clerical help, in the opinion of Secretary Baker.

The Secretary expressed the opinion in a letter to the United States homes registration service, 1414 H street, through which he appealed to housekeepers of Washington who have not yet done so to take war workers into

Mr. Baker's letter follows:

Clerical Assistance Inadequate.

Clerical Assistance Inadequate.

"I heartily indorse the effort now being made by the United States homes registration service to induce every householder in Washington to rent his guest room to government office workers. The War Department is seriously handicapped by the fact that it cannot secure adequate clerical assistance, and this inability, I am informed, is based, to a substantial extent, upon the difficulty which new employes find in securing satisfactory living accommodations. The condition is not peculiar to the War Department—it is shared by all of those departments on which depends the successful prosecution of the war. I therefore most earnestly urge upon every householder this opportunity to participate personally in the common undertaking in which we are engaged."

undertaking in which we are engaged."
Another month, or possibly six weeks, will elapse before the dormitories at Union station will be ready for occupancy, and it is to house the clerks who will arrive in the meantime that the registration service appeals for more rooms.

Steam shovels have begun the work preliminary to the construction of more dormitories and several temporary apartment houses for government workers at 23d and B streets. These buildings are scheduled to be ready in February.

To Accommodate 3,544 Women.

The Union station project will ac-

commodate 1,944 women, nearly all in single rooms, and the 23d street dormitories will provide for 1,600 women. At 23d street there also will be small apartments for approximately 1,400 parents

apartments for approximately 1,400 persons.

War workers already in Washington are making application to the head of the department in which they work for rooms in the Union station buildings. These lists of applications will be forwarded by each department to the housing bureau. Department heads have been advised to number applications, so that in case there are too many applicants the first to apply may be given preference.



Most of the theatrical artists are giving their efforts freely to the entertainment of the soldiers in camps. A recent volunteer for this service is Mme. Takima Miura, the Japanese prima donna, who is now on a tour of the camps. Mme. Miura is shown with Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, herself a talented singer.

(Copyright by Harris & Ewing)

Secretary of War Baker, who recently returned from an official visit to England and France, having been near the firing line on the western front, declared in an interview with him which appeared in the New York Times, Oct. 20: "Two things in particular that will defy the powers of any one who tries to describe this war are, first, the marvelous development of communications, and, second, the scenes on the roads at the front at night. I remember, when I went over last spring, our Army numbered less than 400,000; now the number is close to

I remember, when I went over last spring, our Army numbered less than 400,000; and the number is close to 2,000,000. That means that from April until the present time there has been an enormous increase in our Army in France and a consequent increase in the demands for communications and supplies. When I returned in April communications were probably the most acute question of all: could transportation facilities be provided for getting the materials from the docks to the interior?

"On my trip this time I found that question had been answered, and answered in a way that makes it impossible for the American fully to comprehend the greatness of this achievement. The progress that had been made on these problems—port facilities, new docks, installing American machinery for unloading ships, building of warehouses, miles and miles of them, of railroads, standard and narrow gauge—is far more wonderful than what was promised on my first trip. A great question then was whether it would be possible to provide docks to prevent the ships from waiting. Now it is the docks to prevent the ships from waiting. Now it is the docks that have to wait; that is, we actually have free berthing space in most of the ports. In a word, our facilities are ahead of our present needs, and we are assured that they will not only be able to carry supplies for the Army as it now is, but will also be able to meet the enlarged military program for which the country has provided.

"Any one who tries to comprehend even the immensity of this great connected operation of transportation of supplies alone must take into consideration the facts that these supplies pass from the doors of our factories in this country to railroads operated by our government, into ships built and run by us, to ports in France, either built or improved by us, to railroads constructed by us that run from the ports across France to the battlefront. All the latest improvements and inventions are done in the process.

"We live in a highly developed industrial state. We do not

main outlines to the endless scope of detail, to comprehend what has been done over there in this part of the work alone."

Asked about the German prisoners he saw and his general impression of them, Mr. Baker said: "The German prisoners I saw were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. They were fairly clothed and did not appear underfed. The officers looked to be in fair shape, not broken, but the private soldiers appeared ready to quit, heavy with discouragement. Speaking of prisoners, a Red Cross man was walking in the woods near the front one day when two Austrian officers threw up their hands and said they wanted to surrender. He told them that he belonged to the Red Cross and therefore could not receive their surrender. They insisted, but the Red Cross official was afraid of violating some Geneva convention if he complied. Then the representative of the Red Cross thought of a solution. As a member of the Red Cross it was his duty to render assistance to those needing aid. He offered to aid the Austrian officers, to conduct them to a place where they could surrender if they desired. This he did, and evidently to the relief of the Austrians."

Questioned as to whether his views regarding the war had been altered or affected as a result of his visit to the battlefront, the Secretary replied: "I will only say as to that that this war was obviously inevitable so far as the United States was concerned. There was but one possible attitude for us—to bring, as speedily as possible, the full power of the United States to bear in order to obtain a victorious conclusion. I will add that I think it is the hope of all generous minds that the sacrifices of this war will lead to some international arrangement which will make a repetition of this war impossible, but I am giving my whele the market war."

When Secretary Baker was asked to specify the most significant thing he saw while away, he answered quickly: "Our Army, of course. The purpose of an army is to fight successfully, and the first inquiry is as to the fighting machine. To this the answer is that our Army is superbly led with a body of officers trained rightly in specialized schools. Rigid efficiency tests are used and there is a universal spirit in France among our forces in favor of the rule that efficiency shall be the basis for all promotions. The men themselves are drilled and instructed to the highest degree to discharge their duties—and the Army is a fighting Army and a winning Army."

In conclusion he said: "The whole relation between our troops and the British, French and Italian troops is one of enthusiastic comradeship. In the matter of morale, our boys know what they are fighting for, and they have appropriated and properties over hardship.

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LONDON

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LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL GROWING RAPIDLY.

Mossley Hill now has Twenty Buildings and Tents for Overflow.

Until now, the American Red Cross Hospital at Liverpool has never been quite big enough, despite the steady, continuous development of its facilities, to meet the demands made upon it. In terms of patients, its growth represents the growth of America's overseas forces sent to this country. It was the first hospital for American soldiers to be established in Great Britain and, because of its location,

it has remained one of the most important.

Need of this hospital became urgent last fall as a result of the fact that cold weather had brought with it a large number of pneumonia cases. Some of these cases had to be diverted to British hospitals until the American Red Cross could prepare the small institution which it was then thought would answer all requirements.

Dr. Edmund Muspratt, a public-spirited citizen of Liverpool, offered for the purpose his beautiful old residence, Mossley House, at the purely nominal rental of ten pounds a year. It is situated in a fashionable suburb, the grounds covering seven acres. The house lent itself admirably to use as a hospital, and in the record time of thirty-four days it was equipped and made ready for patients. On January 11th it was formerly opened as American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 4,

under Major Udo J. Wile, formerly professor of surgery at the University of Michigan.

But its seventy-five beds were quickly found to be inadequate, and an increase to 200 was authorized. Two ward buildings were erected to provide the extra facilities.

Hardly, however, had the hospital begun to operate on that basis when a further enlargement became necessary. Orders were received to extend facilities immediately to accommodate 500 patients.

This called for a complete re-arrangement of the plant—virtually a new hospital. Construction work, begun in April, is now almost completed, only two wards remaining to be finished. The staff, which originally comprised three officers and twelve nurses, now numbers

WOMEN DOCTORS COMMISSIONED.

The first commissions which the French government has given to American women physicians have just been awarded to Dr. Caroline Finley, Dr. Lee Eward and Dr. Anna Sholly, who have been engaged in Red Cross work in a French hospital at the Château d'Ognon, near Senlis. They have been made first lieutenants in the French army and have been awarded the Croix de Guerre.



SECRETARY BAKER IN FRONT OF A NEW RED CROSS CAMP HOSPITAL SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND. LEFT TO RIGHT: MAJOR F. J. RODGERS, AMERICAN RED CROSS; SECRETARY BAKER; BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. MARTIN; JOSEPH HOSTETLER OF CLEVELAND; LORD MAYOR OF WINCHESTER.

**American Red Cross Official Photograph.

twelve officers, thirty nurses and 100 enlisted men, and it is to be augmented shortly to eighteen officers, sixty nurses, and an enlisted personnel of 150.

The Officer now in command is Captain M. W. Leonard of New York, and under his energetic management the hospital is doing a notable work. It now includes about twenty buildings, while in order to be prepared for an emergency overflow, Captain Leonard has put a number of large tents, fully equipped so that if necessary 300 additional patients may be cared for

Originally the hospital was intended only for a limited class of patients. Its work has

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR SECRETARY BAKER VISITS WINCHESTER.

He Inspects Red Cross Activities in several American Camps.

Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, who is now in France, paid a flying visit to England last week. He devoted one day of his visit to a tour of the American camps in the Winchester district, inspecting among other things a number of the larger American Red Cross activities in this district.

Secretary Baker is an early riser, and it was not yet eight o'clock when an American Red Cross automobile called for him and his party at 41 Upper Grosvenor street, the London residence of General John Biddle. It was about an hour's run to the first stopping place, the ride being through the picturesque countryside which stretches southward from London. Mr. Baker was accompanied by General Biddle and by Joseph Hostetler of Cleveland, Mr. Baker's law partner. At Winchester they were met by the Lord Mayor and a number of American army officers, including Brigadier-General W. F. Martin, Colonel Samuel Jones, and Major F. J. Rodgers of the Amercan Red

The entire party travelled by automobile through a series of American camps, making frequent stops. Mr. Baker took advantage of these stops to walk around

among the soldiers and talk with them about their work and life in camp. In the Red Cross hospitals, he went through the wards and had a few cheery words for every patient. He was right at home with the soldiers. For most of them, it was their first meeting with the Secretary of War, and their usual comment was that he looked more like a rising young lawyer than the military head of a great nation. The Secretary wore a dark sack suit and a soft hat pulled well down over his forehead. Everywhere he went he carried the inevitable pipe, and several times filled it from some soldier's pouch. The pleasantest moments of his day were those spent in casual chat with the men, he said. "The whole

country is behind you with everything it possesses," was one of his frequent messages to the soldiers.

One group of soldiers whom he encountered in a camp near Winchester had a pleasant surprise for him. "Did you know, Mister Secretary," asked a lanky New England infantryman with a towel thrown over his arm, "that your cousin is in the camp here?"

"My cousin?" repeated the Secretary, astonished.

"Yep! Your cousin, Sergeant Harry Chiswell of Cleveland! He's somewhere about here now. I just passed him as I was coming out of the Red Cross baths over yonder."

The Secretary, with the group of soldiers trailing along after him, hurried over in the direction of the Red Cross baths. The orderly in charge there had also just seen Chiswell. "He's in barracks over there in C-8," volunteered the orderly with a wave of the hand in the direction of C-8, a long hutment three hundred yards up the slope. Mr. Baker moved on towards C-8, and there, in a narrow passage between two barrack buildings, he suddenly encountered young Chiswell.

"Well, how are you, Harry?" he called out.

Chiswell was surprised and pleased. "This is my lucky day," he explained to Mr. Baker. "I ran into a half dozen fellows from Cleveland this morning, just in the nick of time, for they were rushing off to the port of embarkation in a few minutes—men I wouldn't have missed seeing for a good deal. Then an hour or two later I had some more luck—received a bunch of letters from home which had been trailing me

around for weeks. Almost at the same time, a man in our company came up and paid me ten dollars he borrowed a couple of weeks ago. And now I come across you—about the last man I expected to see! How were all the folks when you left?"

The two chatted together for about ten minutes, and the Sergeant accompanied



MR. BAKER MEETS HIS COUSIN, SERGEANT HENRY CHISWELL OF CLEVELAND.

American Red Cross Official Photograph.

Secretary Baker until the latter left the camp a half-hour later.

The Secretary carried away an excellent impression of what the American army authorities have been able to accomplish in preparing comfortable, sanitary camps for the approaching winter. He saw the soldiers at work and play. He dropped in on them at mess time and lunched with a big crowd

of them in a tent beside a little woodland stream. He looked over scores of barracks and living quarters. He inspected the kitchens, tried on the kit bags, and spent ten minutes watching a merry group of men playing a scrub game of baseball.

In the kitchen of one of the Red Cross hospitals, he was shown the luncheon in course of preparation. One of the soldier-cooks led him over to a great soup-tureen, big enough to hold a barrel of food.

"What's in there?" asked the Secretary. The soldier leaned over as if divulging a great secret. "Beans!" he said in a voice which indicated the importance of the revelation. "Boston baked beans—right from the old country!"

Mr. Baker's whole day's trip covered a great amount of territory. His inspection of Red Cross activities was comprehensive. He saw the Red Cross bathing houses in operation, with long lines of rain-coated soldiers waiting their turn at the showers. He saw the dental huts, with the Red Cross dentists busy at their much-appreciated work. He visited several Red Cross recreation huts and listened to a Red Cross Jazz band at practice. At the camp hospitals, he talked with the nurses and the men of the staffs as well as with the patients. The "Nurses' Club" at one of the camps pleased him, and he was sorry that he could not accept the nurses' invitation to remain and lunch with them.

One thing that Mr. Baker particularly admired was a new brick hospital which has just been completed in one of the "rest camps," capable of caring for about 300 patients. "This is the best thing the Red Cross has done in England," the officer in charge told him with pardonable pride,



REVIEWING AMERICAN TROOPS AT WINCHESTER. LEFT TO RIGHT: COLONEL SAMUEL JONES; GENERAL JOHN BIDDLE; SECRETARY BAKER; THE LORD MAYOR OF WINCHESTER.

American Red Cross Official Photograph.



THE SECRETARY OF WAR TRIES ON ONE OF THE PACKS CARRIED BY THE ENLISTED MEN. AN ENGLISH COTTAGE, BUILT OF RUBBLE AND BRICK, FURNISHES A HOMELY BACKGROUND. COLONEL SAMUEL JONES IS AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR.

American Red Cross Official Photograph.

explaining that every brick and stone in it had been laid by American soldier labour, and that the completed work was an embodiment of the versatility and artistic efficiency of the American enlisted man. "We haven't gone outside our own camp for a single bit of the labor on this whole building," said the Red Cross officer, "and we believe that we have got here the handsomest and most efficient hospital in Europe. There are many larger hospitals, but we stick to it that this is the best, and every soldier who has been through this camp will back us up on our claim."

"That's the kind of talk I like to hear," said the Secretary with a smile, "and that's the spirit that I like to see."

It was in this camp that the Secretary of War found a kit-inspection in progress as he arrived. He was very much interested in watching the men adjusting their cumbersome packs, and suggested to one of the sergeants that he would like to try one of them on himself. Colonel Jones and the tall Lord Mayor of Winchester were interested spectators as Mr. Baker, in the midst of a group of the enlisted men, lifted up a full pack and adjusted it on his shoulders. An English cottage, built of rubble and brick, furnished a homely background to the picture as the Secretary trudged experimentally back and forth two or three times with the heavy pack on his back, a pair of hobnailed trench-boots swinging heavily from the bottom of the kit as he walked.

"It's heavy, all right," he commented, but not so heavy as the Frenchman's pack. I tried on one of them a few days ago, and it

gave me an additional respect for the Frenchman as a soldier."

Over in front of the Red Cross hospital, Secretary Baker saw a camera man adjusting his big machine for a picture. The Secretary called out to him to wait a minute. "You want to get a Red Cross man into this



"WHAT'S IN THERE?" ASKED THE SECRETARY.
"BOSTON BAKED BEANS," REPLIED THE SOLDIER.

American Red Cross Official Photograph.

picture," he said, as he motioned to Major F. J. Rodgers, the Red Cross commander in this district, to come over and "get in" the photograph.

The return journey to London was made late in the day by way of Salisbury Plain.

Mr. Baker said that the thing which had impressed him most in his inspection of the Red Cross activities in the district was the very substantial manner in which the Red Cross had been able to assist the army in bringing aid and comfort to the American troops. "These are things which count." he said. "The Red Cross is to be congratulated on the way in which it is looking after the well-being of our boys. It is doing a fine work."

RED CROSS ALWAYS THERE.

A letter received at the American Red Cross headquarters a few days ago says: "The entire personnel of the —th Infantry desire me to express their appreciation of the service that the American Red Cross has rendered them from the time of their enlistment up to the present moment. All along the line, the Red Cross has been with them, ministering to their needs. In their training camps in California and Arizona, and more recently in the rest camps in England, they have found the Red Cross always on hand."

An appropriation of 5,000 francs monthly is being made by the American Red Cross Commission in Belgium for the purchase of baby clothing for Belgian refugee mothers. Approximately 100 of these layettes are being distributed weekly.

PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Rome—Senator Count Guiseppe Frascara has just been installed as the new President of the Italian Red Cross. He is a great Italian authority on financial questions, and has long been noted for his activities in various charities. He was in charge of the work of assistance and rescue at the time of the Avezzano earthquake, and has more recently been the head of the Italian Prisoners of War Commission. He is the sixth President of the Italian Red Cross.

New York—Contracts have been let by the Red Cross for forty recreation houses costing about \$350,000, where army and navy nurses may spend their off-duty hours. One is to be built at each large base hospital.

The American Red Cross has appropriated \$900,000 for Armenian and Syrian relief.

The London Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund announces that its collections this year amounted to £85,600. This includes a donation of £5,000 from the American Red Cross.

KEEPING AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TOUCH WITH HOME.

Work of Red Cross in Reporting and Record-keeping in Hospitals in England.

By KATHARINE W. DUNLAP,

Assistant Home Communication Officer for the American Red Cross in Great Britain.

"This war isn't all pleasure," said a wounded American to me the other day, "but, gee, I'd hate not to be in it."

I have talked with hundreds of American soldiers in hospitals in England during the past few months, and that is always their attitude. They are cheerful and optimistic, and none of them ever regret coming to Europe.

I worked for some time among French soldiers in France. Then as the American army come more and more into the fighting I was much interested in the "searching for missing," a work which was being done largely by women. When I arrived in England and signed up with the American Red Cross, that idea was in my mind as the kind of work I would like to do. I therefore went into the office of the "Home Communication Service," which has charge of the searching work in hospitals throughout Great Britain. I also became a member of the "Care Committee," which is an organization of American women, who for more than a year have been doing splendid work among the American soldiers in English hospitals.

Many of our American wounded have been cared for in British hospitals, where they have received the best of everything. We can never thank the British hospital people enough for the kindness and attention which they have given to our men. There was one thing, however, that they could not do-and that was to give the men a "touch of home" which is really an important factor in caring for wounded men prone to a certain excusable home-sickness. It is this "touch of home" which the Care Committee visitors have been able to give. To our men in hospital, the daily visits of these American women are a great pleasure. The American soldier in hospital likes nothing better than to see and talk with women from his own country. The work of these women visitors is, therefore, very important. It is also very interesting to the visitors themselves, for it has that human element which is always inspiring to workers.

Part of the work of these visitors is to make out detailed reports of Americans in hospital for the Home Communication Service. These reports go immediately to Washington and are sent out by letter from the American Red Cross Headquarters to relatives in the States who are anxiously inquiring for detailed news of their sick and wounded soldier boys.

The questions which the American soldier puts to the American woman who visits him in hospital are of great variety, and often amusing. "Say, Ma'am, can you tell me how long it takes to get a letter to the States?" is a frequent inquiry, or, "What part of the States do you come from? You don't happen to be from Washington, do you? That is where I live." When the soldier knows that you are an American he takes it for granted that you and he have common interests. I have never seen a wounded or sick American being carried from an ambulance on a stretcher that he did not have a smile for an American visitor. The head of the "Care Committee," which has charge of this work, is Mrs. Robert Peet Skinner, wife of the American Consul-General.

The head of the Home Communication Service in England is aptain Herbert Edenborough of New York. As his assistant, I have had an opportunity of acting as Liaison Officer between his department and the care committee, of seeing the office end of the work and of reading some of the numorous enquiries and problems which are put up for solution to his department. I have also felt some of the satisfaction that comes from being able to aid in solving these difficulties and answering the variety of questions propounded.

The ''search for missing'' which I was so anxious to do when I came to England has not been overlooked. A list of the missing is published twice a month, and the "searcher" checks this list up carefully with a list of all the men in each hospital. She sees that John Jones of the —th Regiment was reported missing on a certain date. Going over the hospital list she notes that James Smith of the same regiment is now in hospital. So she visits James Smith and enquires "Did you ever know a man in your regiment named John Jones?" "Oh yes," James Smith replies, "I knew him well, a little chap with sandy hair."

The searcher then proceeds to find out if Smith was in the same action where Jones was reported missing, and if Smith saw Jones on that day. Smith perhaps saw Jones taken prisoner, or lying wounded, but being wounded himself, was sent to the rear without this information ever being embodied in anyone's report. In fact, he had no knowledge that Jones was missing.

A good deal of information is thus obtained as to the fate of missing men. In both France and England this work is being done for the American Red Cross by women workers. To me it seems one of the most interesting and useful works which can be done by women.

The British Red Cross at present receives more than 5,000 reports a month from their searchers, and they are thus able to remove daily from the "Inquiry List" a considerable number of names. Our work in this same line is just beginning, but its results already fully justify us in emphasizing its importance both from the point of view of the Army, and from that of the people at home.

EX-SOLDIERS AT WORK.

All male employees at 15, George Street have "done their bit."

All the male employee at the London headquarters of the American Red Cross Receiving and Distributing Service are ex-soldiers, discharged for disability. The foreman is a former merchant seaman who has been torpedoed several times. "The men like this work," says the foreman, "and they go at it with great keenness because they all realize what a boon the supplies they are handling will be to the men in the field."

Some idea of the magnitude of the work done by these men in the packing department is given by the latest monthly report, which shows that 137,000 separate articles for hospitals were packed and shipped and 309 bales of supplies shipped.

A useful feature at George street is the workers' canteen, which serves excellent lunches and teas at a nominal figure. The Canteen is self-supporting. American dishes figure largely in its menus.

CIVILIAN RELIEF IN FRANCE.

Paris—A report from the Department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross in France shows that during the month of May it employed a staff of 1,000 persons, maintained fifteen civilian hospitals with a capacity of 1,500 beds, and reached in some manner or another more than 240,000 French civilians.

Thirty thousand Paris school children were given supplemental food, including special luncheons and breakfasts. Medical aid was given to 26,000 persons: 12,000 refugees were housed and 3,000 given employment. Money donations to outside organizations totalled £60,000 in this department of the work alone. Articles distributed through the department included 178,000 garments, 48,000 articles of furniture, 58,000 yards of cloth, 168,000 pounds of food and 4,500 articles of hospital equipment.

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headquarters over the week-end.

Major William Endicott, Commissioner for Great Britain, paid a flying visit to the Paris

Lieutenant R. S. Tozer, formerly Secretary to Major R. Stuart Smith, deputy commissioner of the American Red Cross in Great Britain, has been assigned to service in the field, taking charge of the Dublin area for the Red Cross. Lieut. Tozer is a lawyer from Philadelphia and was formerly Secretary to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mrs. A. G. Olney, assistant director of military relief at Hoboken for the American Red Cross arrived in London this week for an inspection of the work in England and France. Mrs. Olney, whose home is in New York, is a niece of the late Richard Olney, former Secretary of State.

During her stay here and in France Mrs. Olney will make a study of the needs of the men as they arrive on the transports from America. At American ports she directs the work of seeing that the soldiers and sailors want for nothing in the way of comforts before they sail. One of the last things she did before sailing was to see that the soldiers on a famous transatlantic liner were provided with 1,600 quarts of ice cream. She also furnished the men with sweaters, socks, cigarettes, chocolates and a variety of foodstuffs. On one recent occasion, she put 6,000 sweaters and 6,000 pairs of socks aboard a ship an hour before it sailed.

Mrs. Olney originated the idea of the "Safe Arrival Cards," which are furnished by the American Red Cross to the men fifteen minutes before sailing, but which are not posted to the addresses of mothers, wives or sweethearts until cable advice is received that the ship has arrived safely at an English or European port. The Red Cross has distributed five millions of these cards since February when the scheme was put into operation.

WASHINGTON NOTE.

George E. Scott, who has been acting general manager of the American Red Cross in Washington since Colonel Harvey D. Gibson came to France to be Commissioner for France, has been appointed general manager by the War Council.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

From the men in a military hospital somewhere-in-England, Major Foster H. Rockwell, head of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, has received the following letter:

"We desire to thank you most sincerely for taking up the matter which we mentioned to you in our letter a few days ago. We understand the situation now, and shall take the steps which you suggest. At the same time, we all wish to express our appreciation for the package of cigarettes which you sent. These were evenly distributed among the men, who were very glad to have some real American cigarettes again"

TEN NATIONS MEET IN WARD

Soldier Patients on Belgian Front Represent Many Countries.

Major John Van Schaik, Deputy Commissioner for the American Red Cross in Belgium, tells in a report on hospital work along the Belgian front, of a single ward in the Friends' Hospital at Dunkirk where there are now soldier patients representing ten different nationalities. The ten nationalities. he says, include Belgian, French, English, American, Chinese, Japanese. Moroccan, Italian, Polish and German. The British patients in the ward included a Canadian, an Australian, an Irishman, and a Scotchman, besides Englishmen. The hospital is affiliated with and assisted by the American Red Cross.

HELP FOR REPATRIATED ITALIANS.

Important Red Cross Work in Switzerland for Soldiers returning from Austrian Prisons.

By W. W. HUSBAND, Formerly with the American Red Cross in Berne.

One of the most important phases of the varied work which the American Red Cross is doing in Switzerland is that of caring for the repatriated Italian soldiers *en route* from Austria to Italy.

We were very busily engaged in Switzerland last spring in organizing relief for American prisoners in Germany when there came the first sudden influx of invalid Italian repatriates, sent from Austria under a new exchange agreement. Arrangements were promptly made for taking up this work under a combination between the American, French and Italian Red Cross organizations. This has now become one of the most important features of allied relief which we have undertaken in Switzerland.

A considerable part of these Italian repatriates are tuberculous, while others are the pitiful "grandes blesses"—hopelessly wounded men. The condition of these men as they arrive from Austria is often very serious and the work to be done for them is correspondingly urgent

Many of the repatriates die in transit. I remember one group of tuberculous soldiers in which about fifty deaths occurred between the time they were gathered together in Austria and the time they reached the Italian border. There are several deaths in practically every train, and the condition of many of the other passengers is deplorable. The American Red Cross realized the importance of this work and threw its whole energies into it.

The ordinary method of bringing these men out is as follows: the Italian Government sends a train into Austria, through Switzerland, to gather up the men who are to be released under the exchange agreement. The train crosses the Swiss border with its repatriated passengers and arrives at Buchs, where it is met by delegations from the allied Red Cross organizations. Under the present arrangement, the American Red Cross is furnishing the major part of the food and clothing required for these passengers.

Many of the repatriates get at Buchs the first square meal they have had for years, and it is pleasant to know that most of the food which they consume comes from the United States through the American Red Cross.

Each train carries 360 men. There are Italian doctors and priests on board. The American representatives go through each train as it leaves Buchs for Zurich. Among the passengers are always to be found a dozen or more Italians who have been in America, and even a few who claim American citizenship or who have perhaps taken out their "first papers." Every man on the train receives from the Red Cross man a package of American cigarettes and a small American flag, and the pleasure which they derive from the flag is hard to over-state. The Italians who have lived in America go into real ecstacies over the Stars and Stripes, and it is not exceptional to see an invalid soldier break into tears as he receives the flag, which he embraces and kisses with true Italian

At Zurich the American Red Cross representatives leave the train, which proceeds into Italy.

IDEAL SPOT FOR NURSES' HOME. Colebrook Lodge is 300 years old, but doesn't look its age.

By G. Y. MARSDEN.

"Did you ever," exclaimed an enthusiastic member of our party, "see quite so much got out of two acres?"

We were emerging from a rose-bower at the rear of the house, and at least half of the grounds still remained to be inspected. But already it was evident that, in selecting Colebrook Lodge, which is situated near Putney Heath in Southwestern London, the American Red Cross had picked out an ideal spot as a rest-haven and convalescent home for exhausted army nurses.

Only two aeres, but the broad lawns, hedged walks and gardens have been so contrived that an illusion is created of a sizable country estate. Like one of those mirrored rooms which seem to expand unendingly, these grounds appear far more spacious than they really are, their irregularity and the high thick hedges and cunningly planted shrubbery probably being responsible for this effect. They are an excellent example of the intensive floriculture practised so successfully in London's suburbs.

None of us could name all the bewildering varieties of flowers and plants that line the inviting walks and lawns and fill the gardens and greenhouses. Not even our guide, Miss Carrie M. Hall, chief nurse for the American Red Cross in Great Britain, though she comes from Boston. The gardener had gone to war, but another old retainer came to our rescue. From him we learned that the brilliant bush which lighted up the dark masses of the hedge was golden privet, and he identified for us the two-toned holly growing by the side of the familiar Christmas kind. He pointed with restrained English pride to the abundant fuchsias, phlox, hydrangeas, heliotrope, begonias, geraniums, candytuft, and to a dozen other kinds of flowers which to enumerate would turn this article into a catalogue. He did not resent a raid on the pansy bed. "Pickin' pansies does 'em good," he encouraged, and the ladies acquired big bouquets of the gorgeous purple and yellow flowers with which to decorate the house.

We passed on, lingering near the smoothturfed tennis-court for the clear view from there of the beautiful old mansion whose weather-stained stone is almost concealed under its vines of ivy, Virginia creeper and pirocanthus. Against this rich green background, the marble pillars of the porch gleam white and stately.

The big trees shading the lawns commanded attention, especially two or three



CROQUET ON THE BROAD VELVET LAWNS
OF COLEBROOK LODGE.

American Red Cross Official Photograph.

enormous cedars, and one that the communicative old retainer called a "weeping ash," which may or may not be its real name, for it did not seem to be very melancholy.

The greenhouses—there are four of them besides the conservatory—were mostly gay with flowers, though one or two served a more utilitarian purpose in providing shelter for vegetables. To Americans, it seemed

rather curious to see cucumbers growing under glass in summer. But the English cucumber, which is a spindling, attenuated product compared to our hardy specimens, is a delicate plant, and incidentally it has a highly delicate flavor, as the nurses enjoying Colebrook Lodge are finding out. "I used to wonder," one of them remarked, "why the people in Oscar Wilde's play made such a fuss over cucumber sandwiches. You have to eat a cucumber sandwich in England to understand."

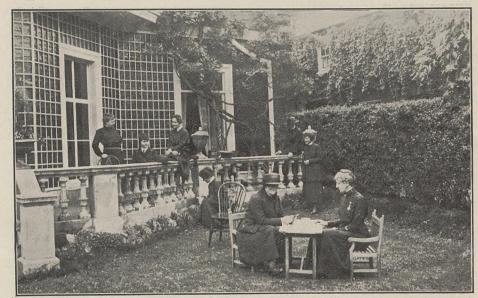
One of the vines covering the rear of the house has a stalk like the trunk of a small tree.

"That vine," said the old retainer, "is purty nigh as old as the house itself."

"And how old is the house?"

"Some say it's all of 300 years."

Three hundred years is getting along, even for an English house, and we felt our interest in the old pile quickening. It certainly didn't look to be 300 years old, but we preferred to take the man's word for it, and were eager for something of its history. But all he could tell us was that the house, according to tradition, was once the head-quarters of Dick Turpin and another popular highwayman named Jerre Abbershaw, who once roamed Putney Heath. On Hampstead Heath there is an ancient road-house called "The Spaniards," which is also reputed to have been the headquarters of Dick Turpin. Doubtless the same distinction is



ONE OF THE VINES COVERING THE REAR OF THE HOUSE HAS A STALK LIKE THE TRUNK OF A TREE.
"THAT VINE," SAYS THE GARDENER, "IS PURTY NIGH AS OLD AS THE HOUSE ITSELF."

American Red Cross Official Photograph.

claimed for many other old houses on the outskirts of London.

To bolster up Colebrook Lodge's title to a dark and mysterious past, the old fellow showed us a stone ditch running all around the house. It is very narrow and shallow, but that fact didn't daunt his imagination.

"That," he announced impressively, "was part of our moat."

Before entering the house we paused for another survey of the front lawn.

"What a wonderful place to rest up in!" said one of the ladies.

"In summer," amended another, thinking of London's raw East winds.

"And spring and fall," quickly added Miss Hall. "In cold weather, you know, there is the house, which you haven't seen the inside of yet. When you do, you'll agree that snugger winter quarters couldn't be found in England."

We were admitted by a young woman all in white and as immaculate as a new snowflake.

"Suppose we have tea before we look around," Miss Hall suggested, and we passed into a large room with lofty windows giving on the rear lawn. Antiquity was written as plainful on its splendid oak panelling as on the exterior walls themselves, and the furniture and a suit of armor mounted on a pedestal in the corner also spoke of bygone centuries.

"Why," some one asked as tea was being poured, "does a nurse get tired?"

Clearly the question was prompted by the popular conception of a nurse as a being without nerve—cool, efficient, steady of hand, patient, rationally sympathetic, tireless. In the light of that conception, which after all is not so far from the truth, the question didn't sound wholly ridiculous. At any rate, Miss Hall smiled indulgently and proceeded to explain.

"The work over here is rather severe," she said, "especially on the nurses in France—those at the front. You see, there are frequent air raids on the places where hospitals are located. Even if no bombs fall near the hospital, the strain is pretty bad, for the nurses not on duty at the time must get up to be with the patients. There may be a raid every night for a week, and the nurses consequently lose a good deal of sleep. Lack of sleep, plus the nervous strain, will wear out a nurse very quickly.

"Then there is another kind of strain that they are subjected to, a sympathetic strain due to the condition of the patients. The nature of the wounds treated in a military hospital is more horrible than the wounds caused by industrial accidents at home. High explosives produce ghastly results.

"The nurses in France, I think, require at least two weeks' rest every six months. But under military organization that is difficult to arrange. They are sent over, 75 to 100 perhaps at a time, all beginning service simultaneously, and all beginning to wear out about the same time. They can't get away in a body, of course, and the last will have earned a second rest before they are able to get their first leave."

There are some 800 American nurses in France whom the Red Cross loaned to the British army, and about the same number in England, making approximately 1,600 who will be cared for while convalescing from illness, or resting, at Colebrook Lodge. There are accommodations for about twenty-five and it is expected that the house will be full most of the time.

"Are the nurses in England subject to any special strain?" Miss Ball was asked.

"Here too, of course," Miss Ball replied, "the American nurses are under military discipline, and for that reason they can't get the occasional week-end relief that they were accustomed to in the States. When they do get, say, an evening off, it isn't like a free evening at home where they enjoy a complete change of environment and interests in the houses of friends. Here the nurses are strangers and few have the time or opportunity to make friends. Consequently they are dependent on one another during their recreation periods. In other words, not only do they work together but they also have to play together. The result is they are continually surrounded by the hospital atmosphere and associations, and they soon become mentally stale as well as physically tired."

She paused to glance at her watch. "Gracious, it's getting late," she cried, "and we haven't been through the house."

The inside of Colebrook Lodge is quite as attractive as the outside. Despite its age, it has all the comforts of a modern American dwelling, probably because it was the home for a time of Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago traction man who built the first of the London tubes. One wing of the house is comparatively new, and the whole structure evidently has been remodelled. There are three stories.

Adjoining the dining-room on one side is a cheery breakfast-room, also opening on the lawn. On the other side is a snug little library, its walls lined with well-filled book shelves.

All the rooms contain pieces of fine old furniture, some English, some Oriental, and the hand of the collector of antiques is shown also in a number of pewter trophies ranged along the walls. They are several old oil paintings so darkened by time that their

subjects are scarcely recognisable. The drawing-room has a handsome old mantel-piece whose value is indicated by the large sum for which the Red Cross insures it.

The soft-toned living room, a converted billiard room, compensates for any amount of confinement that bad weather may compel. It was furnished with an eye to rest and comfort. Around the open fireplace is a ring of easy chairs and deep, cushioned settees where one may read or lounge for hours in perfect ease and contentment. There is a piano, and scattered about the room are writing tables and several other big easy chairs with excellent reading lamps at hand.

There are five sleeping chambers on the second floor, all huge rooms, the biggest of which the nurses have named "The Marie Antoinette," because of its canopied bed set on a dias, and its luxurious appointments. The four bedrooms on the third floor are smaller and less elaborately furnished.

"How do you guard against dissatisfaction among the nurses assigned to the upper rooms?" Miss Ball was asked.

"Simply by having the newcomers take whatever accommodations the departing nurses had," Miss Hall replied. "The smaller rooms, however, afford more privacy than the big ones, which contain several beds, and so they are just as desirable."

We did not have time to inspect the servants' quarters which are in another wing. Five servants are required for the house and two for the grounds.

The nurses are placed under no restrictions. "We'll make rules if rules are needed," said Miss Hall, "but we don't want the nurses to feel that they are hedged about by regulations. We want them to feel as if they were in their own homes."

THE SMITH COLLEGE UNIT.

The Smith College unit of the American Red Cross, consisting of young women from Smith, has now been assigned to a new working base in the neighbourhood of Château-Thierry. They are at present engaged in canteen work. They will later set up a bureau for the assistance of refugees and will establish a large bakery to assist in providing for the needs of their district.

Mountain air is to be provided for Belgian and French refugee children in a "Fresh Air Station" which has been opened by the American Red Cross, on Mount Aigoual, France.

Major Foster Rockwell, head of the Department of Military Relief, is in Paris for a few days.

